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## Dividends



## T3orden's

Common Dividend No. 105 A quarterly dividend of forty cents ( $40 \phi$ ) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1936. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOETZEL, Treasurer $^{\text {ren }}$

> Atlas Corporation
> Dividend No. 27 on Preference Stock Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $75 \phi$ per share for the quarter ending
May 31,1936 , has been declared on the $\$ 3$ Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable June 1, 1936, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on May 20, 1936.

> Walter A. Peterson, Treasurer.
> May 6, 1936.

## LOEW'S INCORPORATED

"THEATRES EVERYWHERE'" May 8th, 1936 $T$ HE Board of Directors on May 6th, 1936 has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 c pany, payable June 30th, 1936 to stockpany, payaber at the close of business on June 12th, 1936. Checks will be mailed.

| DAVID BERNSTEIN |
| :--- |
| Vice-President © |
| Treasurer |

[^0]$\xrightarrow{ }$
.

Convertible Preference Stock,
Optional Series of 1929, Dividend ${ }^{\text {A regulat quarterly dividend on the Convertible }}$ Preference Stock, Optional Series of 192, of
COMMERCAL
INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION has been declared payable close of business on June 5 , 1936 , in Com4 mon Stock of the Corporation at the rate of 3/104 of 1 share of Common Stock per share of Convertible Preference Stock, Optional Series
 cate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of the Convertible Preference Stock, Optional Series of 1929 ), in cash at the rate of $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{ffir}$ each share of Convertible Preference Stock ptional Series of 1929 , so held.
The Corporation at least five days before suct record date will mail to Convertible Preference
Stockholders notice of this dividend togethel with a form of written order which must be executed and filed with the Corporation on orf before June 15,1936 by any Convertible Prefers?
ence Stockholder desiring that his dividend be naid in cash rather than in Common Stock. TVe paid in cash rather than in common sock. stoce
transfer books will not close. Checks, stoci certificates and scrip will be mailed.

Convertible Preference Stock,
S4.25 Series of 1935, Dividend A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.061 /$ on the
Convertible Preference $S$ Stock, $\$ 4.25$ Series of Convertible Preference Stock, $\$ 4.25$ Series of 1935 of COMMERCIAL h TRUST CORPORATION has been declared payable July 1, 1936, to stockholders of record payabe close of business on June 5, 1936. The ransfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

Common Stock-Stock Dividend A special dividend payable in Common Stock at he rate of 1 share for each 5 shares held, has. MERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION, payable on or before June 1, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 18, 1t36. Checks in reason of such stock dividend, based upon the bid price for Common Stock of the Corporation on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business on the date on which such Common Stock sells " "ex"
the stock dividend will be paid to stockholders entitled thereto. The transfer books will not close. Stock certificates will be mailed on or before June 1,1936 , and checks in lieu of fraction of shares will be mailed shortly thereafter.

Common Stock-Cash Dividend A regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents per Stock (including shares issuable as a stock dividend above mentioned) of COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION, DAYable July 1,1936 , to stockholders of record at the close of business June 5, 1936. The trans-
fer books will not close. Checks will be mailed. JOHN I. SNYDER, Treasurer
May 7, 1936.


Utility Equities Corporation
$\$ 5.50$ Dividend Priority Stock DIVIDEND NO. 15
A $\$ 1.75$ dividend on the $\$ 5.50$ Dividend Priority Stock is payable June 1st to holders of record at the close of business
H. H .
H. H. GANSLOSER, Vice President

## General and Refunding Bonds <br> Third Series, $31 / 2 \%$, Due 1976

To be dated May 1, 1936
To mature May 1, 1976
Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and November 1) payable at the principal offices of the Paying Agent or Agents.
Not subject to redemption until May 1, 1941. Redeemable in whole, or in part, at the option of The Port of New York Author-
ity on interest payment dates, at $103 \%$ beginning on May 1, 1941, and thereafter and on or before May 1,1945 ;
at $102 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1,1950 ; at $101 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1,1955 ; and at $11,0 \%$
thereafter to maturity. Payments will be made into the "Third Series, $31 / 2 \%$ Due 1976 , Sinking Fund," thereafter to maturity. Payments will be made into the "Third Series, 31/2\%, Due 1976, Sinking Fund,"
of the Third Series, by purchase or call. Coupon Bonds will be issued in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal, or as to both principal and interest, and when so registered reconvertible into coupon form upon payment of a nominal fee.
Exempt in the opinion of Counsel from Federal, New York State, and City Income Taxes Legal in the opinion of Counsel for investment in New York and New Jersey for state and municipal officers, banks and savings banks, insurance companies, trustees and other fiduciaries, and eligible for deposit with municipal officers or agencies in New Jersey and New York for any purpose for which bonds of such States, respectively, may be deposited, and with permission of the Comptroller eligible to secure certain deposits of funds of the State of New York.
To be issued to refund $\$ 16,493,000$ New York-New Jersey Interstate Bridge Bonds, Series B, dated December 1, 1926; and bearing interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, (being part of $\$ 46,493,000$ of bonds outstanding for George Washington Bridge construction purposes). Any surplus will be used for other purposes for which General and Refunding Bonds may be issued. The bonds refunded will be pledged as collateral security for all series of General and Refunding Bonds.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the above $\$ 17,500,000$ of bonds will be received by the Port Authority on May 14, 1936, and must reach the office of the General Manager of the Port Authority, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City, at or before ten thirty o'clock (Daylight Saving Time) in the morning on the 14th day of May, 1936, or such adjourned date as the Authority may determine. Proposals must be in the prescribed form and must be for all or none.
Each offer must be accompanied by a certified check or cashier's check in an amount of $\$ 350,000$.

The Port Authority reserves the right to accept or reject any and all bids, and generally to take such action as may best serve the public interest.
Unless the date for the receipt of bids is adjourned, the Port Authority will announce the acceptance of bids at or before 6 o'clock (Daylight Saving Time) in the afternoon of the day upon which bids are received, and temporary Bonds will be available for delivery within about ten days thereafter.

All legal proceedings incident to the issuance and sale of these Bonds are subject to the approval of Julius Henry Cohen, General Counsel for The Port of New York Authority, and of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, Bond Counsel.
Copies of the Official Statement of the Port Authority regarding these Bonds, of the resolutions pursuant to which they are to be issued, and of the prescribed bidding forms, may be obtained at the offices of the General Manager of the Port Authority, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York.
All sales by the Port Authority will be made within the City of New York, and the above is not to be construed as an offer to sell Bonds elsewhere.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY
May 8, 1936.
FRANK C. FERGUSON. Chairman

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## L. F. DOMMERCCH \& CO.

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Vol. 142

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Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor: William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; Willam D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Ohicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London-Edwards \& Smith, 1 Drapers Gardens, London, E. O. Copyright, 1936, by William B Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23,1879 , at the post office at New York, N; Y, under the Act of March 3, 1879 . Subscriphins
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## The Financial Situation

DISPATCHES from Washington suggest that the President is beginning to bring pressure upon Congress to hasten the passage of certain so-called "must" legislation and adjourn as soon after the beginning of next month as possible. The absolutely "must" bills seem to be the money bills and the pending tax measure, although, according to the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Administration is inclined to insist upon the passage of the so-called unlisted trading amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which have already been adopted by the Senate and are now pending in the House. Current reports have it that there are a number of other measures which the President is quite willing to have placed upon the statute book provided this can be done without interference with the "must" program and without substantially further delaying adjournment.

The Congress that convenes next January is a new Congress, and accordingly adjournment within the next few weeks with only the tax bill, the money bills and the unlisted trading measure enacted into law would necessitate a fresh start as far as ship subsidy, chain store and "slum clearance" legislation is concerned. A number of other pieces of proposed legislation would be left in about the same position. Of course, such a program is not pleasing to those groups, some of them not without political influence, which have been sponsoring a variety of measures, but the desire is strong among members of both Houses of Congress to adjourn before the party conventions, a fact that will doubtless be of assistance to the President in any effort he may choose to make to bring an early end to the present session.

## A "Jam" in the Senate?

On the other hand, by the end of the week the cumulative effect of the criticisms of able business men, particularly, perhaps, those of two widely known and very able accountants, seemed to have placed the Administration's tax measure in a questionable position. A number of Administration supporters were reported to have become distinctly restive about the situation, and Washington observers were beginning to question whether the President would find it wise to insist upon passage of the bill in even approximately its present form. The situation, however, seemed to be far from clear, and while without

## "Other Things"

The Works Progress Administrator told the House Committee on Appropriations the other day that "if we are not going to get an increase in private employment through normal channels in the near future, then I think we should be thinking of doing other things rather than merely planning for unemployment relief."
Of course. We should have been doing "other things" for the past half dozen years. The trouble is that the "other things" that the Administrator would have done are no better than, if as good as, "merely planning for unemployment relief."
One thing, however, can be taken as a certainty. As long as the "other things" that are now being done and planned continue, there will be no really satisfactory end of the binormal unemployment situation now obaining in this country deation now obmarked increase in industrial activity.
One of the "other things" suggested by the Administrator is that of putting an end to work by people under 18 years and over 65 years of age. Just how he would accomplish this result and who would then provide for those thus placed automatically upon the unemployed rolls, he does not indicate. Doubtless it would be the same government that is now spending billions of dollars to provide for the unemployed. But what then would be the gain?
It is of course the numerous punitive measures taken and constantly threatened, the numberless interferences with business, the tinkering with currency and credit, the neverending uncertainty occasioned by the New Deal program, and the like, which are responsible for the continuance of the huge volume of unemployment, so far as it really exists. Abolish all this, and few "other things" would be needed.
question there was more ground for hope of drastic action in the Senate in connection with this measure, those who recall the power that the President has repeatedly shown himself to possess in Congress, as well as the anxiety of all concerned to have Congress adjourn, were not disposed to count their chickens before they were actually hatched. The question was, of course, not what the Senate ought to do in the premises, but what it would, as a matter of practical politics, actually do. No very definite indication on this point was available late yesterday. Much, doubtless, will depend upon the attitude the President chooses to take, and that, too, was in doubt yesterday.

Should a prolonged struggle ensue in the Senate over tax legislation, a number of incidental consequences might easily follow. There are several rather strong blocs in Congress, such as those supporting the so-called Bank-head-Jones Tenant Farmer Bill and the Wagner Housing Bill, whose projects would enlarge appropriations by somewhere between $\$ 500,000,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000,000$. The President has already made concessions concerning the Civilian Conservation Corps and some other matters that have added very substantially to the budget as originally planned, and it was thought possible that the Administration might make substantial concessions in some of these other matters also in order to have its way in part or wholly concerning taxation and early adjournment.

## An Unenviable Record

When Congress met early this year it was said by many that it would enact a number of relatively routine measures and promptly adjourn in preparation for the coming political campaigns. In comparison with the performance of previous sessions during the present Washington regime, this one has not been particularly eventful. Yet the record of legislation for the past four or five months would at almost any other time in our history have been considered sensational. A misnamed conservation Act no less sweeping than the Agricultural Adjustment Act it supersedes; bonus legislation that calls upon the Treasury to make disbursements to veterans far in excess of anything ever dreamed of a few short years ago; further gigantic appropriations with little thought to the source of the funds; a tax measure unprecedented in its complexity, unworkability, injustices, and in the degree to which the power of taxation would be used to exercise control over industry
and trade, and amendments to the two Securities Acts that very substantially enlarge the already excessive authority vested in the Securities and Exchange Commission-such, in broad outline, would be the record of this session of Congress upon the basis apparently now desired by the President.

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to find any substantial evidence of a breathing spell for industry and trade in this record. It is, of course, obvious that the real purpose of the conservation legislation is that of exercising close control of agricultural production. In our issue of Feb. 29 we took occasion to express our views on the proposed amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, namely, that they were to be firmly opposed by all right-thinking people for the reason, if for no other, that they were evidently designed very substantially to enlarge the scope of the control exercised over the securities markets of the country. We have stated and reiterated what we regard as the major defects of the pending tax measure. With all of this our readers are already familiar.

## Bureaucracy Becoming Aggressive

But there are significant indications that the determination of the powers that be to develop, strengthen and more widely use their control over American business is being exercised more prominently in administrative departments than in legislative halls. The Federal Communications Commission has been doing what it could do bedevil the management of one of our largest utility enterprises without any observable reason of consequence, notwithstanding the fact that the company is owned not by a few "malefactors of great wealth" but by some hundreds of thousands of small investors throughout this and other countries. Still more disturbing, or so it seems to us, is the increasingly obvious effort of the Securities and Exchange Commission not only to extend the range of its authority but to make troublesome, if perhaps somewhat sporadic, punitive forays in fields over which it has been given jurisdiction.
Two weeks ago this Commission brought very serious charges against a large and highly respected firm of investment bankers in New York City. The firm in question at once issued a statement, which appears to have been carefully prepared, purporting to give the facts upon which the charges rest. It is no exaggeration to say that the best and most dispassionate minds of the financial community are even today greatly puzzled to know just how the Commission can make good its charges in light of the facts thus set forth. We, of course, shall not prejudge the case, but it seems safe to assert that unless the Commission has much more evidence, and much more convincing evidence than it has yet permitted the public to see, it has already done a grave injustice to a firm that must already have suffered severe damage as a result of the action taken.

## Asking for More Control

Such actions as this, however, only give strength to the impression almost unavoidably gained from recent utterances of the Chairman of the Commission, from the recent recommendations of the Commission itself to Congress and from current reports of the plans and intentions of that public body. We have already made mention of the demand for more power embodied in the measures now
pending in Congress, which were drafted and are persistently sponsored by the Commission. During the past week another report with recommendations was made to Congress, this time concerning municipal bankruptcies and the conduct of municipal reorganization committees. Here again, in addition to urging unwise amendments to the bankruptcy act already too much or too badly amended, it strongly recommends regulation-presumably by the Securities and Exchange Commission-of such committees. A companion report on corporate reorganization committees is in process of preparation.

Every one knows, of course, that there have been abuses, some of them inexcusable, in this field. They have occurred upon occasion in the work of reorganizing both corporations and municipalities. But one must be naive indeed to expect to find the remedy in placing these matters under the control of a Commission which already has had entrusted to it more work and more responsibility than a dozen able commissions could reasonably be expected to assume with success, given existing circumstances. Mankind is supposed to have learned centuries ago by hard experience that the remedies for its ills, particularly perhaps in the field of business, are not to be found in more and more detailed regulation and control by government. It must with deep regret be said, however, that many people in this country seem to have forgotten the lessons of history in these matters quite thoroughly. There has been of late, we are greatly encouraged to observe, convincing evidence of a reawakening to the facts, but unless this awakening is encouraged, stimulated and rendered articulate, it may fail to save the day before lisaster overtakes us.

## The Fiscal Situation

T${ }^{\top}$ HE deficiency appropriation bill now made available to the public carries appropriations totaling nearly $\$ 2,365,000,000$. The measure, moreover, while making a gesture toward definite allocations of this stupendous sum, would largely present the President with another "blank check," so far as the use to which the money might be put. Apparently there is to be a strenuous struggle over its provisions, but unfortunately there is but little ground for hope that fundamental changes will be made in the measure, and practically none that the amounts of its appropriations will be greatly re duced. Mr. Hopkins, whose projects are apparently to be the largest beneficiaries under the bill, indicated in rather vague language some changes contemplated in the mode of disbursing these funds, but had nothing to say that suggested that after the funds are spent the situation would be in any material way improved.

Mr. Hopkins was drawn into some general remarks concerning the future in regard to relief. His ideas seem to center around rather futile and vague programs of "cooperation" between industry and government for extensive re-employment, ideas closely akin to those sponsored by President Hoover early in the depression, except that programs of this nature new seem somehow to carry a threat of unwarranted activities by the Federal Government and possible national bankruptcy if business does not "cooperate." The suggestion of the President made some time ago that gainful employment should be limited to those who have attained the age of eighteen years and have not reached their sixtyfifth birthday was revived by Mr. Hopkins, who
seemed to feel that "there ought to be a law" on the subject, but fortunately there seems to be little disposition to take these ideas very seriously except possibly as campaign material.

## Investment Markets Improve

THE investment markets appear to be steadily 1 digesting the large volume of issues which they have been asked to absorb during the past month or two, and thus to be getting into condition for new offerings again. The difficulties experienced during the past few weeks appear to have been largely a matter of pricing in any event. All this would be much more heartening were it not for the fact that the apparently almost insatiable appetite of the investor is so palpably the result of artificial money market conditions arbitrarily created by a government devoted to the pump priming philosophy -a general view which, having spread like wildfire throughout the country, is doing and is destined to do far more injury to investors than the misdeeds of reorganization committees, about which in the case of municipalities the Securities and Exchange Commission appears to be considerably perturbed.

## Federal Reserve】Bank Statement

$\mathrm{O}^{F}$CHIEF interest in the current banking statistics are the indications that gold once again is flowing to this side of the Atlantic in large amounts, owing to the French political crisis and the universal uncertainty regarding maintenance of the gold standard by that country. The monetary summary issued by the Federal Reserve Bank notes a gain of $\$ 27,000,000$ in the monetary gold stocks of the United States during the week to Wednesday night, and the aggregate now is $\$ 10,248,000,000$. The increase now reported is due largely to imports, but it will be vastly overshadowed by subsequent gains, since gold engagements for shipment from Paris to New York are being reported daily on a scale limited only by available shipping space. Holdings of gold certificates by the 12 Federal Reserve banks failed to reflect the addition of metal to our metallic stocks, but this probably will be only a temporary matter. In other respects the current banking statistics are quite in line with expectations. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements increased $\$ 10,000,000$ in the week covered, and they now stand at $\$ 2,700,000,000$. The Treasury now has started to raise $\$ 50,000,000$ in new money weekly through sales of discount bills in this amcunt over and above the refundings of similar obligations. This keeps the general account of the Treasury with the Reserve banks from falling too rapidly, and by the same token prevents quick additions to member bank reserves because of the large Treasury outlays.

Gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks dipped very slightly to $\$ 7,703,337,000$ on May 6 from $\$ 7,703,833,000$ on April 29, but cash in vaults fell sharply and total reserves were lowered to $\$ 8,038,801,000$ from $\$ 8,056,426,000$. Month-end requirements for hand-to-hand currency caused the dip in cash, and also occasioned an increase of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation to $\$ 3,778$,880,000 from $\$ 3,741,690,000$. The total deposits were lowered moderately to $\$ 6,499,045,000$ on May 6 from $\$ 6,547,026,000$ on April 29 , with Treasury expenditures the chief reason for the variations in the separate accounts, for Treasury deposits on general account dropped $\$ 57,450,000$ to $\$ 621,759,000$, while member bank deposits on reserve account increased
$\$ 25,684,000$ to $\$ 5,531,998,000$. Foreign bank and non-member bank deposits receded slightly. The reserve ratio fell to $78.2 \%$ from $78.3 \%$, as the drop in deposit liabilities was overshadowed by the gain in circulation liabilities and the fall of reserves. In other respects the condition statement was quite colorless. Discounts by the System were off $\$ 739,000$ to $\$ 4,584,000$, while industrial advances dropped $\$ 149,000$ to $\$ 30,170,000$. Open market holdings of baukers' bills receded $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 4,676,000$, but holdings of United States Government securities increased $\$ 57,000$ to $\$ 2,430,336,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

FAVORABLE dividend actions, particularly in the cil industry, were a feature the present week. General Motors Corp. declared an extra dividend of 75 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of 50 c . a share on the common stock, both payable June 12 ; in December last, 50c. a share extra was paid, and in September, 1935, 25 c . a share extra. Standard Oil of N. J. declared an extra divident of 25 c . a share in addition to a regular semiannual dividend of 50 c . a share on the capital stock, both payable June 15; last Dec. 16 a similar extra was distributed. Standard Oil of Indiana declared an extra dividend of 15 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of 25 c. a share, payable in each case on June 15. Ohio Oil Co. declared a dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock, payable June 15, which compares with 15 c . a share paid on Dec. 14, and June 15, 1935. Skelly Oil Co. declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on account of accruals on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Aug. 1, which will be the first distribution on the stock since May 1, 1931, when a regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.50$ a share was made. Columbian Carbon Co. declared a special dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of $\$ 1$ a share on the common, both payable June 1; a special of 40 c . a share was paid Dec. 2, 1935. Commercial Investment Trust Corp. declared a stock dividend of $20 \%$ on the common stock, payable June 1 ; at the same time 90 c. a share cash was declared, payable July 1 to holders of record June 5; the cash dividend therefor will be paid also on the additional shares to be issued; on April 1 last 75c. a share was paid, and on Jan. 1, 1936, 75c. a share regular and 25c. a share extra. International Nickel Co. of Canada, ltd., declared a dividend of 30 c . a share on the common stock, payable June 30, which compares with only 25c. a share distributed on March 31 and Dec. 31, and 20c. a share Sept. 30, 1935. On the adverse side, Purity Bakeries Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 10 c . a share on the common, payable June 1; previously, 25c. a share quarterly was paid.

## Business Failures in April

COMMERCIAL failures in April as reported by Dun \& Bradstreet show decided improvement over April last year as well as March, 1936. In April the total number of failures was only 830 as compared with 1083 in April, 1935 and 946 in March last. Liabilities involved fell off similarly amounting to but $\$ 14,543,000$ in the month just passed, while in the same month of 1935 the total was $\$ 16$,529,000 and in March this year, $\$ 16,271,000$. In March, 1936 both the number of failures and amount involved were slightly greater than in March, 1935.
Separating the figures by lines of industry it becomes apparent that the reduction from last year
ad amendments to the two Securities Acts bstantially enlarge the already excessive ested in the Securitics and Exchange -such, in broad outline, would be the is session of Congress upon the basis apw desired by the President.
icult, not to say impossible, to find any svidence of a breathing spell for industry this record. It is, of course, obvious that rpose of the conservation legislation is cising close control of agricultural producar issue of Feb. 29 we took occasion to views on the proposed amendments to es Act of 1933 and the Securitics Exchange 1, namely, that they were to be firmly all right-thinking people for the reason, ther, that they were evidently designed ntially to enlarge the scope of the control rer the securities markets of the country. ated and reiterated what we regard as the ts of the pending tax measure, With all eaders are already familiar.

## ureaucracy Becoming Aggressive

e are significant indications that the on of the powers that be to develop, and more widely use their control over usiness is being exercised more promiIministrative departments than in legis-
The Federal Communications Commisen doing what it could do bedevil the t of one of our largest utility enterut any observable reason of consequence, ding the fact that the company is owned w "malefactors of great wealth" but by reds of thousands of small investors this and other countries. Still more or so it seems to us, is the increasingly ort of the Securities and Exchange Comt only to extend the range of its authormake troublesome, if perhaps tomewhat anitive forays in fields over which it has jurisdiction.
as ago this Commission brounht very sees against a large and highly respected estment bankers in New York City. The stion at once issued a statement, which have been carefully preparel, purporting facts upon which the charges rest. It geration to say that the best and most te minds of the financial community are greatly puzzied to know just how the i can make good its charge in light of aus set forth. We, of conrse, shall not e case, but it seens safe to assert that Commission has much more evidence, nore convincing evidence than it has yet he public to see, it has already done a tice to a firm that must already have vere damage as a result of the action

## Asking for More Control

ons as this, however only give atrength ession almost unavoidably wainel from sances of the Chairman of the Commisthe recent recommencations of the Comself to Congress and from current re1e plans and intentions of that public have already made mention of the deore power embodie 1 in the measuren now
pending in Congress, which were drafted and are persistently sponsored by the Commission. During the past week another report with recommendations was made to Congress, this time concerning municipal bankruptcies and the conduct of municipal reorganization committees. Here again, in addition to urging unwise amendments to the bankruptcy act already too much or too badly amended, it strongly recommends regulation-presumably by the Securities and Exchange Commission-of such committees. A companion report on corporate reorganization committees is in process of preparation.

Every one knows, of course, that there have been abuses, some of them inexcusable, in this field. They have occurred upon occasion in the work of reorganizing both corporations and municipalities. But one must be naive indeed to expect to find the remedy in placing these matters under the control of a Commission which already has had entrusted to it more work and more responsibility than a dozen able commissions could reasonably be expected to assume with success, given existing circumstances. Mankind is supposed to have learned centuries ago by hard experience that the remedies for its ills, particularly perhaps in the field of business, are not to be found in more and more detailed regulation and control by government. It must with deep regret be said, however, that many people in this country seem to have forgotten the lessons of history in these matters quite thoroughly. There has been of late, we are greatly encouraged to observe, convincing evidence of a reawakening to the facts, but unless this awakening is encouraged, stimulated and rendered articulate, it may fail to save the day before disaster overtakes us.

## The Fiscal Situation

TIIE dcficiency appropriation bill now madeavailable to the public carries appropriations totaling nearly $\$ 2,365,000,000$. The measure, moreover, while making a gesture toward definite allocations of this stupendous sum, would largely present the President with another "blank check," so far as the use to which the money might be put. Apparently there is to be a strenuous struggle over its prorisions, but unfortunately there is but little ground for hope that fundamental changes will be made in the measure, and practically none that the amounts of its appropriations will be greatly reduced. Mr. Hopkins, whose projects are apparently to be the largest beneficiaries under the bill, indicated in rather vague language some changes contemplated in the mode of disbursing these funds, but had nothing to say that suggested that after the funds are spent the situation would be in any material way improved.

Mr. Hopkins was drawn into some general remarks concerning the future in regard to relief. His ideas seem to center around rather futile and vague programs of "cooperation" between industry and government for extensive re-employment, ideas closely akin to those sponsored by President Hoover carly in the depression, except that programs of this nature new seem somehow to carry a threat of unwarranted activities by the Federal Government and possible national bankruptcy if business does not "cooperate." The suggestion of the President made some time ago that gainful employment should be limited to those who have attained the age of eighteen years and have not reached their sixtyfifth birthday was revived by Mr. Hopkins, who
seemed to feel that "there ought to be a law" on the subject, but fortunately there seems to be little disposition to take these ideas very seriously except possibly as campaign material.

## Investment Markets Improve

THE investment markets appear to be steadily digesting the large volume of issues which they have been asked to absorb during the past month or two, and thus to be getting into condition for new offerings again. The difficulties experienced during the past few weeks appear to have been largely a matter of pricing in any event. All this would be much more heartening were it not for the fact that the apparently almost insatiable appetite of the investor is so palpably the result of artificial money market conditions arbitrarily created by a government devoted to the pump priming philosophy -a general view which, having spread like wildfire throughout the country, is doing and is destined to do far more injury to investors than the misdeeds of reorganization committees, about which in the case of municipalities the Securities and Exchange Commission appears to be considerably perturbed.

## Federal Reserve【Bank Statement

OCHIEF interest in the current banking statistics are the indications that gold once again is flowing to this side of the Atlantic in large amounts, owing to the French political crisis and the universal uncertainty regarding maintenance of the gold standard by that country. The monetary summary issued by the Federal Reserve Bank notes a gain of $\$ 27,000,000$ in the monetary gold stocks of the United States during the week to Wednesday night, and the aggregate now is $\$ 10,248,000,000$. The increase now reported is due largely to imports, but it will be vastly overshadowed by subsequent gains, since gold engagements for shipment from Paris to New York are being reported daily on a scale limited only by available shipping space. Holdings of gold certificates by the 12 Federal Reserve banks failed to reflect the addition of metal to our metallic stocks, but this probably will be only a temporary matter. In other respects the current banking statistics are quite in line with expectations. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements increased $\$ 10,000,000$ in the week covered, and they now stand at $\$ 2,700,000,000$. The Treasury now has started to raise $\$ 50,000,000$ in new money weekly through sales of discount bills in this amcunt over and above the refundings of similar obligations. This keeps the general account of the Treasury with the Reserve banks from falling too rapidly, and by the same token prevents quick additions to member bank reserves because of the large Treasury outlays.

Gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Re serve banks dipped very slightly to $\$ 7,703,337,000$ on May 6 from $\$ 7,703,833,000$ on April 29, but cash in vaults feil sharply and total reserves were lowered to $\$ 8,038,801,000$ from $\$ 8,056,426,000$. Month-end requirements for hand-to-hand currency caused the dip in cash, and also occasioned an increase of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation to $\$ 3,778$, 880,000 from $\$ 3,741,690,000$. The total deposits were lowered moderately to $\$ 6,499,045,000$ on May 6 from $\$ 6,547,026,000$ on April 29, with Treasury expenditures the chief reason for the variations in the separate accounts, for Treasury deposits on general account dropped $\$ 57,450,000$ to $\$ 621,759,000$, while member bank deposits on reserve account increased
$\$ 25,684,000$ to $\$ 5,531,998,000$. Foreign bank and non-member bank deposits receded slightly. The reserve ratio fell to $78.2 \%$ from $78.3 \%$, as the drop in deposit liabilities was overshadowed by the gain in circulation liabilities and the fall of reserves. In other respects the condition statement was quite colorless. Discounts by the System were off $\$ 739,000$ to $\$ 4,584,000$, while industrial advances dropped $\$ 149,000$ to $\$ 30,170,000$. Open market holdings of baukers' bills receded $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 4,676,000$, but holdings of United States Government securities increased $\$ 57,000$ to $\$ 2,430,336,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

$\Gamma$ AVORABLE dividend actions, particularly in the cil industry, were a feature the present week. General Motors Corp. declared an extra dividend of 75 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of 50c. a share on the common stock, both payable Jone 12 ; in December last, 50 c . a share extra was paid, and in September, 1935, 25c. a share extra. Standard Oil of N. J. declared an extra divident of 25 c . a share in addition to a regular semiannual dividend of 50 c . a share on the capital stock, both payable June 15; last Dec. 16 a similar extra was distributed. Standard Oil of Indiana declared an extra dividend of 15 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of 25 c . a share, payable in each case on June 15. Ohio Oil Co. declared a dividend of 25 c . a share on the common stock, payable June 15, which compares with 15c. a share paid on Dec. 14, and June 15, 1935. Skelly Oil Co. declared a dividend of: $\$ 1.50$ a share on account of accruals on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Aug. 1, which will be the first distribution on the stock since May 1, 1931, when a regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.50$ a share was made. Columbian Carbon Co. declared a special dividend of 50 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly of $\$ 1$ a share on the common, both payable June 1 ; a special of 40 c. a share was paid Dec. 2, 1935. Commercial Investment Trust Corp. declared a stock dividend of $20 \%$ on the common stock, payable June 1 ; at the same time 90 c . a share cash was declared, payable July 1 to holders of record June 5; the cash dividend therefor will be paid also on the additional shares to be issued; on April 1 last 75c. a share was paid, and on Jan. 1, 1936, 75c. a share regular and 25c. a share extra. International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., declared a dividend of 30 c . a share on the common stock, payable June 30, which compares with only 25 c. a share distributed on March 31 and Dec. 31, and 20 c. a share Sept. 30, 1935. On the adverse side, Purity Bakeries Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 10 c . a share on the common, payable June 1; previously, 25c. a share quarterly was paid.

## Business Failures in April

CMMERCIAL failures in April as reported by Dun \& Bradstreet show decided improvement over April last year as well as March, 1936. In April the total number of failures was only 830 as compared with 1083 in April, 1935 and 946 in March last. Liabilities involved fell off similarly amounting to but $\$ 14,543,000$ in the month just passed, while in the same month of 1935 the total was $\$ 16$,529,000 and in March this year, $\$ 16,271,000$. In March, 1936 both the number of failures and amount involved were slightly greater than in March, 1935.
Separating the figures by lines of industry it becomes apparent that the reduction from last year
was largely in the retail trade division in which there were 173 fewer failures and $\$ 1,517,000$ less liabilities. With the exception of the manufacturing, the other divisions also showed substantial reductions from last year. In the retail group there were in April, 507 failures involving $\$ 5,931,000$ as compared with 680 in April, 1935, with $\$ 7,448,000$ liabilities; among wholesale traders there were 93 failures both this year and last, but the liabilities were down to $\$ 1,480,000$ from $\$ 1,966,000$ last year; in the construction line, 31 firms failed for $\$ 1,220,000$, as against 68 for $\$ 1,628,000$ a year ago; among commercial service houses there were 38 which failed this year for $\$ 768,000$ while last year 62 failed for $\$ 1,502,000$. In the manufacturing group although only 161 failures were recorded as compared with 180 a year ago, liabilities involved were considerably higher, amounting to $\$ 5,144,000$ this year as compared with $\$ 3,985,000$ last year.

In every Federal Reserve District there were fewer failures in April, 1936 than in April, 1935. However, in respect to liabilities involved, five districts, Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas, showed increases over a year ago, the increase in the Atlanta District was to $\$ 1,634,000$ from only $\$ 297,000$ a year ago. Among the remaining districts, greatest improvement was recorded in the Chicago and San Francisco Reserve districts.

## The'New York Stock Market

PRICE movements were irregular on the New York stock market this week, with dealings on a very small scale. The drastic declines of the two preceding weekly periods were followed by several sessions of slowly advancing figures, but by Thursday another wave of liquidation developed and the levels dropped back almost to the lows of the year. Net changes, in these circumstances, were modest for the week. There was better demand in a number of sessions for various specialties, and a few prominent high-priced stocks advanced. But the great bulk of equities merely drifted and closed yesterday at prices within striking distance of those prevalent a week earlier. The uncertainties of the French situation inclined traders and investors to aloofness, for the general impression was that another period of currency unsettlement may be in store. Dealings in equities on the New York Stock Exchange just topped $1,000,000$ shares in each of the full sessions of the week. The belief that dulness may prevail for some time to come is perhaps best illustrated by sale of a seat on the Exchange, Monday, at $\$ 100,000$, off $\$ 30,000$ from the last previous sale on April 27.

A slow downward drift of quotations took place last Saturday, and fractional losses were general in a very dull market. After an uncertain opening on Monday, prompted in good part by the decided Left trend of the French elections, quotations recovered. Changes in the general level were of no consequence, since the prominnt average compilations reflected only a small fractional advance. Better inquiry was noted Tuesday, and as the market was very thin, some of the favorites moved up a point or two. A favorable dividend declaration by the General Motors Corp. caused increases in this and other motor stocks, while other industrial shares likewise attracted attention. But the gains were modified by a late period of profit-taking. Moderate improvement took place on Wednesday, with copper and oil stocks in best demand, although
industrials as a whole also advanced. Railroad stocks showed slight gains, but utility issues receded on a decline in the output of electrical energy. In dull trading on Thursday levels were lowered materially, and most of the previous gains for the week were canceled. Movements were almost imperceptible uitil the final hour, when sharp recessions were forced by a mild wave of liquidation. Leading issues fell 1 to 3 points, and a few of the favorite speculative vehicles showed larger losses. The market was fairly steady yesterday, but the main trend again was downward. Industrial issues drifted a bit lower as a whole, despite occasional gains of a point or two in favored stocks. Rail and utility shares hardly varied at all.

The listed bond market displayed its dual character throughout the week. United States Government issues and the highly-rated corporate securities moved fractionally higher one day and down as much the next, so that net changes were altogether unimportant for the week. Speculátive and semispeculative bonds staged small recoveries early in the week, but receded in the last two sessions, the performances closely paralleling those in equities. French bonds weakened progressively as the currency position of that country became acute, but Italian issues strengthened because of the collapse of Ethiopian resistance. The foreign exchange situation caused much uneasiness throughout the American securities markets. A capital flight of huge proportions from France set in after the elections there last Sunday, and gold was engaged every day in large amounts for shipment from Paris to New York, while airplanes and channel steamers carried immense amounts to London. Pressure against the franc was unremitting, and other European gold currencies also were weak. Sterling exchange strengthened on the transfers, despite the intervention of the British Exchange Equalization Fund. Commodity markets were quiet and slightly irregular, but such movements did not affect the securities markets to any degree.

On the New York Stock Exchange 28 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 85 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 11 stocks touched new high levels and 57 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $3 / 4 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 401,800 shares; on Monday they were $1,071,020$ shares; on Tuesday, $1,174,690$ shares; on Wednesday, $1,131,370$ shares; on Thursday, $1,005,560$ shares, and on Friday, 779,830 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 101,735 shares; on Monday, 231,125 shares; on Tuesday, 281,480 shares; on Wednesday, 257,145 shares; on Thursday, 247,780 shares, and on Friday, 168,590 shares.

Small trading volume and fractional gains characterized the movement of stocks in the market up until Thursday of this week; weakness in prices then developed and equities turned lower for the day. Yesterday, in a spiritless session, prices reflected slight change over the previous close and ended the day with modest recessions as compared with Friday a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at 36 against $361 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 281/2 against 293/4; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at 17 against $171 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $393 / 4$ against $401 / 8$; J. I. Case

Threshing Machine at 147 against $1491 / 2$; International Harvester at $811 / 2$ against 81; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 643/4 against 65; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $391 / 8$ against $385 / 8$; Woolworth at $483 / 8$ against $481 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1551 / 4$ against 1517/8. Allied Chemical \& Dye closed yesterday at 1831/4 against 1851/2 on Friday of last week; Columbian Carbon at 112 against $1121 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 139 against $1391 / 4$; National Cash Register at 23 against $231 / 2$; International Nickel at $451 / 8$ against $451 / 2$; National Dairy Products at $221 / 2$ against $223 / 4$; National Biscuit at $341 / 4$ against $337 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 35 against $347 / 8$; Continental Can at 681/4 against 75; Eastman Kodak at 1623/4 against $1573 / 4$ bid; Standard Brands at $153 / 8$ against $151 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 106 ex-div. against 106; Lorillard at $221 / 2$ against $223 / 8$; United States Industrial Alcohol at $457 / 8$ against $471 / 4$; Canada Dry at 11 against $111 / 4$; Schenley Distillers at 43 against 39 , and National Distillers at 29 against $283 / 4$.
Recessions among the steel stocks were much less severe this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $\tilde{5} 51 / 2$ against $567 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehom Steel at $481 / 2$ against $493 / 8$; Republic Steel at $181 / 8$ against 183/4 , and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $513 / 4$ against 513 . In the motor group, Auburn Anto closed yesterday at $311 / 2$ against $343 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $631 / 8$ against 62; Chrysler at 94 against $951 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $21 / 4$ against $11 / 2$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $245 / 8$ against $⿷ 41 / 2$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $281 / 2$ against $281 / 2$, and B. F. Goodrich at $191 / 2$ against $185 / 8$. The railroad shares yesterday closed in most instances fractionally lower than on Friday a week ago. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $293 / 4$ against $301 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 70 against $701 / 2$; New York Central at 33 against 34; Union Pacific at 124 against $1231 / 2$; Southern Pacific at $295 / 8$ against $301 / 8$; Southern Railway at 14 against $141 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $263 / 4$ against $271 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 59 against $591 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 17 against 155/8, and Atlantic Refining at $291 / 2$ against 29 . In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $331 / 8$ against $331 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $357 / 8$ against 36; American Smelting \& Refining at 75 against $731 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $333 / 8$ against $323 / 4$.
Trade and industrial reports reflected a good maintenance of activity, although some prominent industries now appear to have passed their period of greatest seasonal production. Steel-ingot production for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $70.1 \%$ of capacity as compared to $71.2 \%$ last week, but with $42.2 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended May 2 was $1,928,803,000$ kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This contrasts with output of 1,932 ,797,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and with $1,698,178,000$ kilowatt hours in the similar week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to May 2 totaled 671,154 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This was an increase of 4,973 cars over the preceding week and of 102,227 cars over the corresponding week of 1935.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed
yesterday at $931 / 8$ c. as against $977 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $631 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. as against $631 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $263 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $255 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 11.67 c . as against 11.61c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.31 c . as against 15.87 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $91 / 2$ c., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.
In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $201 / 4$ pence per ounce as against $205 / 16$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of previous weeks.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.991 / 4$ as against $\$ 4.9315 / 16$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $6.585 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.581 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

HIGHLY irregular and uncertain conditions prevailed this week on some of the stock markets in the foremost European financial centers, while others were relatively calm. In view of the pronounced Left trend of the national elections in France, last Sunday, it was questioned everywhere whether France will be able to maintain its adherence to the gold standard indefinitely. The majority opinion of financial interests within France seemed to be adverse, judging by the Bourse, for selling waves occurred on the Paris market, while huge sums were sent abroad by French capitalists for safekeeping. The capital flight from France naturally occasioned heavy exports of gold, but the movement itself was on so large a scale as to induce doubts regarding the willingness of French authorities to permit its continuance. Other European markets reflected these developments as a matter of course, with London less affected than the other European exchanges. All indications pointed to another period of intense financial uncertainty, and extreme caution was manifested everywhere, with trading at very modest levels. The announcement late on Wednesday of an advance in the Bank of France discount rate to $6 \%$ from 5\% merely confirmed the grave views taken of the French situation. With the international monetary situation once again a matter of the gravest concern, little attention was paid to ordinary trade and industrial reports. Business indices, however, remained favorable in Britain and Germany, while some improvement has been noted lately in France as well.
Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were on a very modest scale in the initial session, Monday, as the results of the French elections were not of a nature to prompt speculative engagements. British funds were steady, while industrial issues displayed cheerfulness. The international section attracted most attention, with French issues well supported while Anglo-American trading favorites drifted lower. There was less nervousness at London, Tuesday, but trading did not increase to any noteworthy extent. British funds were in fair demand, and most industrial issues also improved moderately. Favorable reports from New York caused a sharp
rally in Anglo-American issues, although other international securities were dull. The trading at London, Wednesday, reflected more decidedly the effects of the tremendous capital flight from France, for gold mining issues were in keen demand. Good inquiry also was noted, however, for British funds and for most industrial obligations. American issues were steady in the international section, and German securities showed improvement. Investment of French funds remained the dominant feature of the London market, Thursday, with the demand spreading to oil and other commodity issues, as well as gold mining stocks. British funds were marked a little higher, while home rail and industrial issues likewise reflected modest inquiry. Little interest was taken in international securities, which drifted lower. Gains in British funds and industrial stocks again occurred yesterday, while gold mining issues advanced sharply.
The Paris Bourse was made nervous on Monday by the elections results of the previous day, and some wide movements were recorded in stocks that might be affected by the Left victory. Rentes were relatively steady; but bank stocks dropped precipitately owing to fears that the next government will call for nationalization of the banking institutions. It was intimated in some Paris reports that official support was being extended to French Government issues. International securities were in strong demand, as they always are at Paris when fears of franc devaluation spread. The Bourse had a better tone on Tuesday, although wide movements again were reported. Rentes did not vary much, but bank stocks and other French equities continued to sink, while international issues remained in excellent demand. Dealings on Wednesday disclosed renewed uncertainty regarding the political situation and its financial complications. Rentes were well maintained, but French bank, industrial and utility stocks registered further declines, and some of the international favorites likewise were liquidated. The session at Paris on Thursday was disastrous, notwithstanding the previous increase of the bank rate and repeated assurances by Finance Minister Marcel Regnier that the gold value of the franc will be maintained. The weekly statement of the Bank of France disclosed huge losses of gold and a new selling wave was occasioned on the Bourse. Shares of the Bank of France fell 600 francs to 5,700 francs, as against 8,780 francs only two months ago. Other French banks stocks were similarly weak, while equities of other descriptions likewise were marked sharply lower. Rentes declined precipitately, but the capital flight caused agains in most international issues. Another period of liquidation caused sharp declines on the Bourse yesterday, but the losses were modified when Left leaders declared they would not press for nationalization of banks in the next Chamber.
Little activity was noted at Berlin, in the initial trading session of the week. Prices were soft at the opening on Monday, but buying that was attributed to official intervention modified the losses in later trading and closings were at only modest recessions. A few issues managed to disclose net gains. The trend on Tuesday was downward in virtually all groups of issues. Losses of 1 to 3 points were recorded in prominent bank and industrial issues, but fixed-income securities were dull and motionless. The downward trend was continued, Wednesday, and some observers attributed the movement to of-
ficial pressure as a counter-move to the recent talk of mark devaluation. Even small offerings sufficed to depress prices 1 to 2 points, and the close was uncertain. Rumors circulated on the Boerse, Thursday, that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht would emerge the victor in the struggle with Gen. Goering for supremacy in dictating the financial and economic policies of the Reich, and a sharp recovery of quotations took place in that session. Announcements of increased dividends by important German companies also contributed to the trend, and gains of 2 to 3 points were frequent. Heavy industrial securities were in best demand, but all issues benefited. Movements were small and unimportant in a dull session at Berlin yesterday.

## French Elections

FRENCH voters went to the polls last Sunday and completed the national election with results that accentuated tremendously the capital flight from the country and placed the franc in greater jeopardy than at any time in recent years. The runoff election confirmed amply the previous indications of a Left trend in French sentiment. Observers in Paris attributed the trend largely to simple resentment over the haphazard policies of recent years, but the returns could hardly be explained away entirely and in the absence of definite indications of governmental developments huge sums were transferred out of France every day this week. The gold losses were limited only by the amount of shipping space and insurance available. Special airplanes were chartered in numbers to take gold from Paris to London. Reassuring statements were issued daily by political and financial authorities, and on Wednesday the Bank of France tried to minimize the outflow of funds by raising the discount rate to $6 \%$ from $5 \%$. But the Left leaders who made the greatest gains in the balloting began to talk of capital levies and of measures for nationalizing banks and certain essential industries. Confusion continued to prevail, in these circumstances, and there is now the gravest apprehension in financial circles everywhere regarding French developments.

Owing to the profusion of parties, only 183 Deputies were elected out of 618 in the first balloting of the French election on April 26, and the run-off last Sunday gained correspondingly in importance. Leaders of the various Left factions showed unusual skill and amity in combining to support single candidates in the final test, and the Popular Front of Left factions will hold something like 375 seats in the next Chamber, while the National Front of Right parties will control about 236 , with the remainder going to Independents whose actions are not clearly defined. Communists made the greatest gains through an increase of representation to 71 Members, while the Socialists will constitute the largest bloc with 145 seats. Radical-Socialists lost a number of places, but will still be important with their 115 votes. The Left will be able to count also upon various small groups of dissident Socialists and Communists. There is some question, however, as to the unity of the numerous Left groups on matters of great moment, and in conservative circles it is hoped that differences among the factions will save France from embarking on perilous experiments. It is accepted as a matter of course, on the other hand, that the Socialists will be invited to form a regime early in June, while in the mean-
while the Sarraut Cabinet will remain in office. The Cabinet met on Tuesday to consider the situation created by the extensive flight of capital and the rapid decline of security quotations on the Paris Bourse, but decided there was no need for a gold embargo, exchange control or other steps of a like nature. On Wednesday the thoroughly orthodox step was taken of raising the bank rate, which caused advances in rates on other loans as a matter of course. But the capital flight continued.

## ItalyIConquers Ethiopia

ETHIOPIAN resistance to the onrushing Italian invaders collapsed completely early this week with the flight from his country of Emperor Haile Selassie, and by Tuesday Marshal Pietro Badoglio entered Addis Ababa triumphantly at the head of a column of 30,000 Italian troops. The end of the Ethiopian war was sudden and dramatic, and there is no disputing the triumph achieved by Premier Benito Mussolini, however great the cost may have been. Immediately after the Italian forces invested the capital, Signor Mussolini proclaimed to the Italian ration that peace had been reestablished and the African campaign brought to a successful conclusion. He declared that a "Roman peace" will be imposed, and the Ethiopian problem settled "once and for all," thus leaving no doubt of the Italian intention of annexing Ethiopia in its entirety. This leaves the League of Nations and its member-States with a thorny problem to solve, for the sanctions imposed last Nov. 18 still are in effect against the aggressor in the conflict. But it is already plain that the policy of the League, as well as that of its leading members, will be accommodated to the Italian victory, and European tension probably will diminish perceptibly in the near future. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin informed the House of Commons, Wednesday, that Great Britain has no intention of acting alone to prevent annexation of Ethiopia by Italy.

The war ended so suddenly was started by Italy early last October, and the seven months that were required for the subjugation of Ethiopia exceeded the estimates of some military experts, although others held that a still longer time would be required. Important administrative questions remain to be faced by the Italian authorities, and it may be some time before unruly tribesmen in remote parts of Ethiopia are subdued. Nor is it certain that foreign acceptance of the Italian conquest will be calm, for the prestige of the League of Nations is involved and there is already talk at Geneva of continuing the sanctions which failed to achieve their immediate purpose. The cost of the war, moreover, must have been huge. Only the Italian authorities know the real sacrifices made, but in a general sense it is plain that Italian trade suffered heavily, while the Italian gold and foreign exchange reserves of last October apparently were curtailed sharply. The actual value of Ethiopia to Italy is problematical, meanwhile, for there are few reliable accounts of the wealth of the country or its potentialities. Some 400,000 Italian soldiers engaged in the struggle, and the Government at Rome seems intent on keeping the men in Ethiopia to develop the new acquisition. This method of colonial development probably will foment some serious difficulties. A new series of international problems will arise, moreover, as the "life-line" of the British Empire will be flanked by the enormous African possessions of Italy, while
the augmented importance of Italy on the African continent itself may occasion some uncertainty as to the safety of the British Cape to Cairo communications. The sad fact also must be faced that the Italian rape of Ethiopia may stimulate similar military adventures on the part of other peoples with colonial ambitions.

## The Fall oflEthiopia

NJO OBSTACLES other than those which nature provided were encountered by Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his mobile columns in their rapid move toward the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. After Emperor Haile Selassie was defeated a month ago at the head of his personal army, the Ethiopian resistance in the northern part of that country hardly deserved the name. The fleeing Ethiopians never gathered again to oppose the advance of the 30,000 Italians who moved in 1,000 motor trucks from Dessye southward toward the capital. A more spirited resistance was put forward in the southern part of the country to the forces of General Rodolfo Graziani, which moved northward from Italian Somaliland, but such maneuvers lacked importance in view of the occurrences in the northern theater of war.

When Marshal Badoglio was reported to be some 50 or 60 miles away from Addis Ababa, Emperor Haile Selassie fled from his country in disgrace and ignoming. The announcement of the Emperor's flight was made by the British Foreign Office in London, last Sunday, soon after Haile Selassie boarded a train for Jibuti, in French Somaliland. With the Emperor were Empress Quizzero Menen and their son, Prince Makonnen, while a number of really brave defenders of Ethiopia subsequently sought safety in the French port as well. The abandonment of the defense by Emperor Haile Selassie signified the end of the conflict. Resistance to the Italians was abandoned entirely, and for two days the Ethiopian capital was subjected to the rioting and looting of its native inhabitants. From early last Sunday until late on Tuesday, fighting, burning and looting held sway, and foreigners in the city were besieged in their respective Legation quarters. Several foreigners were killed, among them an American, Mrs. A. R. Stadin, of Loma Linda, Cal. The British Legation in Addis Ababa was best defended, for a platoon of Sikh soldiers had been dispatched to Addis Ababa long previously, in anticipation of just such eventualities. The American Legation was ably defended by our Minister, Cornelius Van H. Engert, but on the instructions of the State Department in Washington, the compound was abandoned for a time, while Mr. Engert sought safety within the British enclosure. To the foresight of the British Foreign Office must be attributed the safety of many foreigners in Addis Ababa. The native looters and rioters left the city of Addis Ababa a heap of smoldering ruins.

Marshal Badoglio and his 30,000 mobile troops moved into the Ethiopian capital at 4 p . m., last Tuesday, and immediately put an end to the rioting and pillage. He was urged on by his Government at Rome, to which the French authorities had sent an appeal for haste. Troops armed with machine guns were placed by the Italian Commander around the various Legations quarters, while 50 Italian airplanes flew overhead and demonstrated impressively the strength of the Italian invasion. Just before the military entry was staged, Italian engineers and
technicians appeared in Addis Ababa to take over control of communications and the city services. As Marshal Badoglio unfurled the Italian flag in the capital, he indulged in a sarcastic speech regarding the Ethiopian Emperor, whose claims of victories were contrasted with the triumphant Italian entry into his capital. Haile Selassie reached Jibuti early last Monday, and he embarked soon afterwards on a British warship, which took him to Palestine. The chief Ethiopian commanders in the southern part of the country also went to Jibuti, making the collapse complete. Giuseppi Bottai, former Governor of Rome, was appointed civil Governor of Addis Ababa, on Wednesday, and the task of forming an Italian administration immediately was undertaken.

Premier Mussolini made it clear in Rome, this week, that Italy will annex all of Ethiopia formally, while respecting rights of other countries. He began to reveal his plans for Ethiopia last Monday, in a speech at Rome. Some 400,000 Italian soldiers and workmen will stay in Ethiopia as settlers on the land and administrators of the newly conquered area, he indicated. One of those curious "mobilizations" was anticipated for Monday, in which proclamations are transmitted to the entire Italian people, but Premier Mussolini postponed that event by force of necessity until Tuesday, when the Italian entry into Addis Ababa actually took place. But the Italian celebration late on Tuesday was not diminished by the long wait and the anxiety which the opposition of the League of Nations had created in Italy. Il Duce proclaimed solemnly the end of the war and the restoration of peace. He added that it will be a "Roman peace," signalized by the "simple, irrevocable and definite statement that Ethiopia is Italian." With an eye to Italy's foreign relations, he added that to disturb the peace of Europe means the collapse of Europe, but he declared that Italy is ready to defend her victory intrepidly. To foreign press correspondents in Rome, Premier Mussolini stated that Italy has no further territorial ambitions, since the Ethiopian conquest will transform her from a hungry to a sated Empire. It was intimated at Rome on Wednesday that Italy will brook no peace negotiations, no international conferences on Ethiopia and no discussions with foreign powers. The belief was expressed in the Italian capital that the League of Nations and other countries would have to accept the simple fact that Ethiopia has changed masters. It was indicated also that the treaty of 1906 , which provided for eventual partitionment of Ethiopia by Britain, France and Italy, will be disregarded.

## The League in Eclipse

INNTERNATIONAL results of the complete Italian success in Ethiopia will be many and diverse, but foremost among them must be placed the further discrediting of the League of Nations, which undertook to curb Italy by means of the sanctions imposed last November. When the League Council met last month to consider the Italo-Ethiopian struggle, a decision was reached at the insistence of French representatives to postpone until May 11 any action on additional sanctions. A meeting of the Council will take place next Monday, in accordance with that ruling, but it is already evident that the session will be embarrassing in the extreme to all proponents of the League. Since Great Britain took the lead in calling for sanctions against Italy and the
full performance of League obligations in this instance, the session will hardiy give pleasure to the British representatives. French elections having disclosed a decided Left trend in that country, more opposition to Italy may be anticipated from Paris. The question of recognizing the Italian conquest of Ethiopia already has received some consideration at Washington, where it was intimated on Tuesday that the American decision probably will be deferred until the stand of the chief European countries is made known.

Keen disappointment prevailed in Geneva when the successes of Italy were made known, and much perplexity was expressed as to the future policy of the League with regard to the sanctions now in effect against Italy. The hope was entertained for a time that Emperor Haile Selassie was on his way to Geneva in order to make a personal appeal for aid in the struggle against the invaders, but such anticipations were short-lived. The British Government took a realistic view of the situation and intimated even before Addis Ababa fell that the policy of sanctions would have to be abandoned. "Whatever the lessons of the past seven months," said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last Saturday, "we must be prepared to learn them and profit by them in a spirit of reaism, keeping steadily before us what remains the constant purpose of British foreign policy-the maintenance of peace." Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Eden both admitted, Monday, that the British Government would have to consider changes in the League Covenant, owing to the failure of collective action in the ItaloEthiopian war.

A debate on British policy took place in the House of Commons, Wednesday, and Prime Minister Baldwin declared in the course of the discussion that Great Britain has no intention of acting alone to curb Italian annexation of Ethiopia. Future policy in the Ethicpian affair must be a matter for mutual consideration by all the States concerned at the forthcoming meeting of the League Council, he added. Fereign Secretary Anthony Eden admitted in a lengthy address that the situation is disappointing, but he insisted the League must go on. "We have to face the fact that we have got to admit the failure of the League," he remarked. A stocktaking is imperative, and Mr. Eden said that consideration of the problems will begin promptly through consultations of the London Government with the Dominions. His announcement was taken to mean, a dispatch to the New York "Times" said, that the Dominions are about to be sounded over a move for reform of the League which still is vague in outline but is looming up more and more clearly as the next major departure in British foreign policy. The French Government dispatched a note to Rome, Wednesday, in which Italy was warned sharply of French interests in Ethiopia and asked to define the regime which Italy intends to set up. It was insisted particularly that a policy of the "open door" must be observed by the new masters of Ethiopia. The German Government was reported to have viewed the events in Ethiopia with great satisfaction, since they disclosed the futility of the League from which Germany withdrew some years ago.

## Trade Treaties

THAT steady progress is being made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull with his reciprocal trade treaty program was indicated this week by
conclusion of an accord with France and publication of the terms of a treaty signed previously with Guatemala. Lowering of international trade barriers probably can be accomplished without great injury only in the manner selected by Mr. Hull, and it is to be hoped that he will continue his endeavors. The accord with France, which is expected to increase materially the volume of commerce between the two countries, was signed at Washington, Wednesday, by Secretary Hull and Andre de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador. It will become effective June 15, and full details are to be made known next week. The State Department pointed out that this is the thirteenth reciprocal trade treaty, and the fifth made with a European country. "The agreement with France is the first comprehen sive arrangement for regulating commercial relations with that country in many years," it was stated. "It will provide improved opportunities for the expansion of trade in products of special interest to each country, and will enable the commercial intcrests concerned to develop these opportunities without fear of the sudden and unforeseen changes to which they are exposed in the absence of such an agreement. In addition to duty concessions and quota increases by France and duty concessions by the United States on carefully selected lists of products, the agreement provides in general for substantial most-favored-nation treatment by each country of the commerce of the other."
Details of the treaty with Guatemala, which was signed April 24, were made available last Monday by the State Department. Guatemala made tariff concessions on 14 products and bound current rates for the life of the treaty on 52 products. The United States, in turn, made concessions on four products, and also agreed to continue certain items on the free list. It was held significant that Guatemalan import duties were so high in some instances as to be prohibitive, and an increase of American exports to the Latin American country is anticipated on the basis of reductions now effected. Concessions possible on the part of the United States were not numerous, as $99 \%$ of Guatemalan exports now are on the free list of this country. Bananas and coffee make up the great bulk of our imports from Guatemala, and both these products are to remain on the free list.

## Naval Building

ALTHOUGH British authorities are endeavoring to bring other naval Powers into line with the agreement for exchanges of building information and for certain qualitative limitations signed at London by Great Britain, France and the United States, the actual naval situation is not of a nature to give comfort to those who are peaceably inclined or to the taxpayers who have to foot the bills for new construction. Building already is in progress in the United States at a rate that promises to bring our strength up to Washington treaty limitations in a few years. It was indicated in London at the end of April that work will be started this year on 38 new British vessels, including two battleships of 35,000 tons each. Some of the British building would be in excess of Washington limitations, and the expedient therefore is to be adopted of assembling materials and machinery preparatory to the laying of keels immediately after expiration of the current accords at the end of this year. Germany already has agreed to negotiate a separate
treaty with London embodying the results of the recent London conference, and it was stated in Moscow, last Tuesday, that conversations soon will be started with a view to a like Anglo-Russian understanding. The Italian position may be clarified soon, now that the Ethiopian war is ended, while Japanese authorities have intimated that they do not intend to engage in any naval race.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Bank of France raised its discount rate on May 6 from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$. The $5 \%$ rate has been in effect since March 28, 1936 at which time it was raised from $31 / 2 \%$. At the same time the rate for advances on gold was raised from 7 to $9 \%$ and on securities from 6 to $8 \%$. The rate on 30 -day loans was also raised from 5 to $6 \%$. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows: discount rates of foreign central banks

| Country | Rate in Effect May 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { vious } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect May 8 | Date Established | Pre- <br> vious <br> Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria_ | $31 / 2$ | July 101935 |  | Hungary-.- | 4 | Aug. 281935 | 41/2 |
| Batavia-.-- | 4 | July 11935 | 41/3 | India-...- |  | Nov. 291935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Belgium ${ }^{\text {Bulgaris }}$-- | 2 | May 151935 | $21 / 2$ | Ireland...-- | 3 <br> 5 | June 301932 | $31 /$ |
| Canada.--- | ${ }_{2}^{6} 1 / 2$ | Aug. 151935 |  | Italy---.:- | ${ }_{3.29}^{5}$ | -ept. <br> Apr. <br> 191935 | ${ }^{4} 18$ |
| Chile. | 4 | Jan. 241935 | 4 $1 / 2$ | Java | 413 | June 21935 | $31 /$ |
| Colombia-- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Jugoslavia - | 5 | Feb. 11935 | $61 / 2$ |
| Czechosio- |  |  |  | Lithuania.- | 6 | Jan. 21934 | 7 |
| vakia---- | 3 | Jan. 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Morocco | 6312 | May 281935 | 41/2 |
| Danzig---- | 5 | Oct. 211935 |  | Norway-.- | $31 / 2$ | May 231933 |  |
| Denmark-- | $31 / 2$ | Aug. 211935 | 23/2 | Poland.-. | 5 | Oct. 251933 |  |
| England.-- | 2 | June 301932 | $21 / 2$ | Portugal--- |  | Dec. 131934 | 531/2 |
| Estonia | 5 | Sept. 251934 | $51 / 2$ | Rumania- | 4312 | Dec: 71934 |  |
| France.---- | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | Dec. 41934 <br> May 61936 |  | Spain |  | May   <br> July 15 10 <br> 19335   |  |
| Germany- | 4 | Sept. 301932 |  | Sweden | $21 / 2$ | Dec. 11933 |  |
| Greece- | 7 | Oct. 131933 | 7312 | Switzerland | $23 / 2$ | May 21935 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three-months' bills, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last. week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate was raised on May 6 from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$ but in Switzerland the rate remains at $21 / 4 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

T'HE statement for the week ended May 6 shows a further gain in gold holdings of $£ 937,971$, raising the total to another new high of $£ 204,460,329$ which compares with $£ 193,246,259$ a year ago. However, as the gain in gold was attended by an expansion of $£ 5,765,000$ in circulation, reserves fell off $£ 4,827,000$. Public deposits rose $£ 1,727,000$ while other deposits decreased $£ 18,737,701$. Of the latter amount $£ 16,362,452$ was from bankers accounts and $£ 2,375,249$ was from other accounts. The reserve ratio is up slightly to $31.16 \%$ from $30.85 \%$ a week ago; last year it was $39.37 \%$. Loans on government securities decreased $£ 12,531,000$ and those on other securities rose $£ 368,313$. The latter consists of discounts and advances which increased $£ 1,157,559$ and securities which fell off $£ 789,246$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Be'ow are the figures for the week compared with previous years:

|  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May }}{ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}{ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{9}$ | ${ }_{1933}{ }^{\text {apy }} 10$ | ${ }^{M a y)^{11}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crruma | 180 | 7,248,038 |  | 11,37 |  |
| Other deposits | -342, |  | 144,988 | ${ }^{130,369}$ | 18,209,5 |
| Other | 38,666,704 | 38,012.445 |  | ${ }_{6}^{43}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{72}^{33,11}$ |
| Oother seurriti | 21,299, | 16.093,584 | 15,471,295 | ${ }^{22}$ |  |
| Disterteadva | ${ }^{9,447,780} 1$ |  | ${ }_{\text {5 }}^{\text {5,329,699 }}$ | 11,613,407 | ${ }^{12,090,188}$ 20,788,239 |
| Reserve notes \& coin | 41,819,000 | 58,996,71 |  |  |  |
| (oportion of reserve |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank trateo-------- | 31.16\% | 39.37\% | 48.07\% |  | ${ }^{30} 30.5 \%$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated May 1 shows a further decrease in gold holdings of $1,168,659,-$ 056 francs, making the total loss of the Bank's gold reserves for the six weeks from March 20 to May 1, $4,931,993,103$ francs. Gold now aggregates $60,768,-$ 428,305 francs, in comparison with $80,626,744,140$ francs last year and $76,176,943,136$ francs the previous year. Credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted and advances against securities record increases, namey $1,000,000$ francs, $450,000,000$ francs and $184,000,000$ francs respectively. The reserve ratio stands now at $64.85 \%$, compared with $80.16 \%$ a year ago and $78.03 \%$ two years ago. Notes in circulation reveal an expansion of $1,581,000,000$ francs, bringing the total up to $84,138,877,365$ francs. Circulation last year totaled $83,283,314,155$ francs and the previous year $81,698,-$ 261,135 francs. Bills bought abroad show a decrease of $2,000,000$ francs and creditor current accounts of $1,054,000,000$ francs. A comparison of the different items for three years appears below:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | May 1, 1936 | May 3, 1935 | May 4, 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ -1,168,659,056 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 60,768,428,305 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 80,626,744,140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 76,176,943,136 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals. abroad. | +1,000,000 | 6,894,372 | 9,459,279 | 14,529,222 |
| a French commerc'l bills discounted | $+450,000,000$ | 14,841,568,796 | 3,770,837,765 |  |
| b Bills bought abr'd | -2,000,000 | 1,297,297,967 | 1,057,337,162 | 1,083,517,123 |
| Adv. agst. securities | +184,000,000 | 3,533,712,571 | 3,169,339,540 | 3,122,303,734 |
| Note circulation...- | +1,581,000,000 | 84,138,877,365 | 83,283,314,155 | 81,698,261,135 |
| Cred. curr. acc'ts.-- | -1,054,000,000 | 9,563,410,453 | 17,293,094,505 | 15,931,236,190 |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab. | -1.62\% | 64.85\% | 80.16\% | 78.03\% |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the last quarter of April shows an increase in gold and bullion of $1,126,000$ marks, bringing the total up to $69,951,000$ marks. A year ago gold aggregated $81,713,000$ marks and the year before $204,998,000$ marks. An increase also appears in reserve in foreign currency of 88,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of $556,742,000$ marks, in advances of $36,799,000$ marks, in other assets of $12,378,000$ marks and in other liabilities of $9,992,000$ marks. The Bank's ratio is now at $1.72 \%$, compared with $2.31 \%$ last year and $5.8 \%$ the previous year. Notes in circulation record a gain of 471,511,000 marks, bringing the total up to $3,457,978,000$ marks. Circulation a year ago stood at $3,710,815,000$ marks and two years ago at $3,640,108,000$ marks. Silver and other coin, investments and other daily maturing obligations register decreases, namely $129,466,000$ marks, $30,345,000$ marks and $34,181,000$ marks respectively. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


## New York Money Market

ALTHOUGH changes in rates were lacking in the New York money market this week, well authenticated rumors were in circulation that an upward revision will be effected next week in
charges on loans collateralized by New York Stock Exchange securities. It is anticipated that an advance of $1 / 4 \%$ will be effected in call and time loan rates, and advances against Treasury obligations. The current charges of $3 / 4 \%$ for call loans, $1 \%$ for time money up to six months and $1 / 2 \%$ on loans secured by Treasury issues have been in effect for about six months. The tabulation of brokers' loans made by the New York Stock Exchange showed that such advances were $\$ 1,063,950,736$ at the end of April, a gain for that month of $\$ 67,056,718$. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates held this week to previous figures, with little business done. The Treasury sold last Monday two series of discount bills, aggregating $\$ 100,000,000$, with half the sum representing strictly new borrowing. One series of $\$ 50,000,000$, due Dec. 15, 1936, went at an average discount of $0.123 \%$, while another series of $\$ 50$,000,000 , due Feb. 3, 1937, went at $0.125 \%$ average, both computed on annual bank discount bases.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ remained the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money has continued very quiet this week. Rates are now quoted at $1 \%$ for all maturities. Transactions in prime commercial paper show moderate improvement this week. More paper has been available and the demand has improved. Rates are $3 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and $1 \%$ for names less known.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been very quiet this week due largely to the scarcity of high-class bills. Rates are unchanged. Quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to and including 90 days are $3-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 8 \%$ asked; for four months, $1 / 4 \%$ bid and $3-16 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $3 / 8 \%$ bid and $5-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days, $3 / 4 \%$ for 91 - to 120 -day bills, and $1 \%$ for 121 - to 180 -day bills. The Federal Reserve banks' holdings of acceptances decreased from $\$ 4,684,000$ to $\$ 4,676,000$. Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as the dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:
spot Denivery


FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eligible member banks

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on May 8 | Date <br> Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preolous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 2 | Feb. 81934 | 23/2 |
| New York | $13 / 2$ | Feb. 21934 |  |
| Philadelphia | ${ }^{2} 13$ | Jan. 171935 May 111935 | $2_{2}^{1 / 2}$ |
| Richmond | 2 | May 91935 | $23 / 6$ |
| Atlanta.- | 2 | Jan. 141935 | $23 / 1$ |
| Chicago- | 2 | Jan. 191935 | 21 |
| St. Louls- | 2 | Jan. <br> May <br> 141935 <br> 1935 | $23 / 4$ |
| Kansas Clity | 2 | May 101935 | $21 / 2$ |
| Dallas | 2 | May 81935 | $21 / 6$ |
| San Francisco | 2 | Feb, 161934 | 21/2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING and the entire foreign exchange market are dominated by the severe crisis in the French franc, which followed upon the success of the Popular Front in the elections in France on May 2. In terms of the dollar sterling has ruled firmer than at any time in several weeks owing to the great demand for sterling in France and other European countries. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.937 / 8$ and $\$ 4.991 / 8$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.931 / 2$ and $\$ 4.943$-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.93 \quad 15-16$ and $\$ 4.991 / 4$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.935 / 8$ and $\$ 4.941 / 4$ a week ago.
The following tables give the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

## MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

Saturday, May 2......--75.036 | Wednesday, May 6.-...........75.326
 Tuesday, May 5...........75.414| Friday, May 8...
LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, May 2....-.140s. 10d. | Wednesday, May 6.-.-140s. 8d. Monday, May 4-..--140s. 4d. Thursday, May 7.-. 140s. 81/2d. Tuesday, May 5__._-.-140s. 41/2d. | Friday, May 8....-140s. 51/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, May 2.-.....-.-. $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, May 6.......... $\$ 35.00$ Monday, May 4.-...-.-.-. $35.00 \mid$ Thursday, May 7......... 35.00 Tuesday, May 5.-.-.-.-.-. 35.00 | Friday, May $8 . . .$.
In all essential features the foreign exchange market and the London security market are no different than they have been since March 7 when the German troops moved into the Rhineland. The present depression of the franc is only an accentuation of a disruptive feature in sterling-franc exchange which has been more or less apparent for the past few years.

The London market and those in all European centers are extremely hesitant and have been so for weeks, owing to a number of reasons. Chief of these is the disturbed European political outlook, especially the French situation. The recent decline in the Wall Street market has engendered a spirit of caution in London. For a number of days disquieting rumors have issued from Austria and more recently there has been disclosed decided evidence of increasing financial embarrassment in Germany, indicated by the appointment of General Goering as economic controller. The uneasiness in London is further augmented by the death of King Fuad of Egypt at a critical period in Egyptian affairs. The combined influences have clearly revealed that British investors are at present governed by a general desire to maintain a liquid position. The recent decline in the New York security market caused at least considerable paper losses to British holders, so that there has been some liquidation in the London market caused by the necessity for meeting differences in American securities.
Nevertheless, while giving due weight to all adverse factors, it must be asserted that while caution dominates, British investors exhibit no sense of fright and are clinging to their holdings. A calmer sentiment is returning. Confidence in the British domestic situation is unshaken.

Currently the British exchange control has been ackive in maintaining stability in the sterling-franc rate. Despite the severe pressure against the franc, sterling has from day to day varied by hardly $1 \%$ in terms of the franc or gold. It is generally believed
in London that despite the success of the extreme Left in the French elections, there will be no real change in the French currency, at least for some months. London expects the franc to be held at its present gold parity and anticipates no change in the gold policy of the French bank which might necessitate the abandonment of the London practice of pegging sterling to the French franc which bas prevailed since September, 1931.
It can be safely asserted that the London authorities are prepared for any eventuality. This is likewise true of the policy of the United States Treasury with respect to the relation of the dollar and sterling. The United States monetary authorities are less concerned as to the course of the French franc than as to the possibility of change in the policies of the London authorities. A recent dispatch from Washington stated that if England holds the pound sterling steady in terms of dollars in face of a French move to devalue the franc, the repercussions on the United States would be comparatively light, but if the British pull their peg on sterling and let it decline against the dollar with a decline in the franc, the United States would be confronted with a serious situation because $35 \%$ to $50 \%$ of America's foreign trade is with England and the sterling bloc, whereas only about $5 \%$ affects France.
At a press conference on Tuesday, President Roosevelt is reported to have remarked, "half jokingly," that the United States was forearmed against possible monetary moves abroad by its traditional policy of being on "a 24 -hour basis." The President added that so long as this policy was continued the United States "rearmed itself every morning." The Administration still maintains all the powers given it at the time the dollar was devalued. By embargoing gold exports under the Gold Reserve Act it could cut the dollar loose from its present gold peg. Although this device would be a method of letting the dollar find its level in any new readjustment of world currencies, the Treasury has the further power to guide the movements of the unit, whether on or off the gold standard, by means of the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ stabilization fund. President Roosevelt moreover still retains the authority under the Gold Reserve Act to change the gold content of the dollar.

A careful study of the possible lines of development abroad, their repercussion on the United States, and appropriate action to offset them is believed to have been made by United States Treasury officials. However, the attitude of the Administration does not necesssarily mean that devaluation of the franc would be followed by some monetary change here. The American line of action will depend upon what Great Britain may do if France makes any radical alteration in its currency. For the present at least London does not anticipate devaluation of the franc.
Sterling is stong against all currencies and there is a heavy flow of French and other Continental funds to the London market. Forward sterling is especially strong. On Tuesday and Wednesday last the discount on three-months' Paris was $45-16$ francs and on Amsterdam 9 Dutch cents. The discount on one-month Paris was 25-16 francs and on Amsterdam 3 Dutch cents.

The British show great confidence in their home situation. The Financial News Index of 30 industrial shares based on July 1, 1935 as 100, on April 30
rated at 111.3 against 113.1 a week earlier, 111.2 a month ago, and 89.9 a year ago. The high record was 114.5 on Feb. 19 last and the low record was 41.6 in June, 1932. New capital issues in Great Britain for 1936 to April 30 amount to $£ 71,069,000$, against only $£ 45,707,000$ in the same period last year, and represent the largest financing for the period since 1930. Retail sales in March were $7.9 \%$ above those in March, 1935. This rise followed an increase of $7.3 \%$ in February, $10.8 \%$ in January, and $9.1 \%$ in December.
Money in Lombard Street continues abundant and rates are unchanged from last week. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and threemonths' bills are $9-16 \%$, and four- and six-months' bills $5 / 8 \%$. All the gold available in the London open market continues to be taken for unknown destinations, chiefly for account of foreign hoarders. On Saturday last there was available $£ 227,000$, on Monday $£ 347,000$, on Tuesday $£ 378,000$, on Wednesday $£ 210,000$, on Thursday, $£ 520,000$, and on Friday $£ 537,000$. On Wednesday the Bank of England bought $£ 550,235$ in gold bars.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended May 6, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, APRIL 30-MAY 6, INCLUSIVE
Imports
$\$ 19,293,000$ from France
$2,164,000$ from England
986,000 from India
59,000 from Ecuador
30,000 from Nicaragua
8,000 from Guatemala
$\$ 22,540,000$ total
Net Changes in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: \$220,000
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 827,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 471,000$ came from China and $\$ 356,000$ from Australia.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account, but it was reported that $\$ 471,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco from China. On Friday $\$ 4,324,000$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 2,224,400$ came from France, and $\$ 2,099$,600 from Colombia. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account increased $\$ 2,099,600$.
Canadian exchange during the week was quoted at a discount of $1 / 4 \%$ to a premium of $1 / 4 \%$.
Referring to-day-to day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady and up from Friday's close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.937 / 8 @ \$ 4.94$ 1-16; cable transfers $\$ 4.9315-16 @ \$ 4.941 / 8$. On Monday the pound advanced on European trading. The range was $\$ 4.951 / 2 @ \$ 4.961 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.955 / 8 @$, $\$ 4.963 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was firmer, foreign demand continuing. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.961 / 8 @ \$ 4.965 / 8$; cable transfers were $\$ 4.961 / 4 @$, $\$ 4.963$. On Wednesday the pound was firm in undertone. The range was $\$ 4.955 / 8 @ \$ 4.961 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.953 / 4 @ \$ 4.963 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday exchange on London was steady. The range was $\$ 4.963 / 4 @ \$ 4.971 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.967 / 8 @ \$ 4.973 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady. The range was $\$ 4.973 / 8$ $@ \$ 4.991 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.971 / 2 @ \$ 4.991 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.991 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 4.991 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.98 \% / 4$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 4.973 / 4$, ninety-day bills at $\$ 4.971 / 2$,
documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.973 / 4$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.981 / 2$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.983 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE precarious position of the French franc has been the dominating feature of the foreign exchange market for several weeks, and following the success of the Communists and Socialists in the runoff election of May 3 the franc crisis became acute.
On Wednesday, May 6, the Bank of France increased its rediscount rate from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$. The $5 \%$ rate had been in effect only since March 28, when it was lifted from $31 / 2 \%$.
The Bank of France statement for the week ended May 1 showed a decrease in gold holdings of 1,168,659,056 francs. The gold holdings of the bank on May 1 were $60,768,428,305$ francs. This followed upon a decrease during the week ended April 24 of $551,326,030$ francs. Since the current statement was issued competent authorities estimate that the bank has lost considerably more than $1,000,000,000$ francs, most of which left Paris on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last. A great part of this gold was shipped to New York and the entire American engagement should reach here within the next week or 10 days. On the other hand it is believed that the greater part of the French gold losses registered during the past month went to London, Amsterdam, and Brussels. On Monday and Tuesday following the successes of the radical parties at the polls, there were hourly air shipments of metal to Brussels and London.
As in the case of every instance of pressure against the franc which the market has experienced in the past several years, the British Exchange Equalization Fund has been active in supporting and steadying the unit. In the past few weeks evidences were frequent that American banks in Paris were also lending assistance, doubtless with the approval of the United States Treasury Department, though official acknowledgment of this fact cannot be expected.
Heretofore the Bank of France has required 48 hours notice of withdrawal of gold. In the present crisis it is understood that the bank is waiving this requirement in order to give assurance of its readiness to support the franc without equivocation. In addition to allowing easy redemption in gold and increasing the bank rate, the French Treasury on Monday, while declaring that it had no intention of establishing a gold embargo, asked the banks to refrain from making gold transactions except for purposes of legitimate business. This, it was declared, was with the object of reducing speculation in the franc.
Speaking strictly from the facts, bear speculation against the franc or against any currency has been virtually non-existent for the past few years. The weakness of the franc is due entirely to fears entertained by French nationals that the unit may be devalued and that the incoming radical legislators may take measures detrimental to the present constitution of the Bank of France. It is also believed in France that the new Chamber of Deputies which meets on June 1 will prove powerless to bring about any betterment in the economic and financial situation of the country.
There has been fundamentally no real change in the franc situation during the past few years. The present crisis is only another among the frequent sporadic attacks which the franc has experienced
before and since the unit was stabilized in June, 1928. As it is, on Wednesday and Thursday there were signs that the apprehension felt with regard to the franc, which had been transmitted to all foreign exchange centers, had begun to subside.
The severe loss of gold is attributed to flight of capital from France, chiefly to London, and to the excessive hoarding by French nationals. The flight of capital, however, is not so important in the present crisis, as great quantities of French free capital moved away during the past two years and a half, going principally to London and New York. In the past few weeks there has been a heavy demand in Paris for gold pieces, English, American and other mintage, as well as for foreign bank notes, which commanded a substantial premium and went into private French hoards. It is also well known that now, as during several years past, a great part of the gold sold in the London market is for account of French hoarders.
The German mark situation grows increasingly difficult. It is all too clear that Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, is now only nominally economic dictator and has been completely subordinated to General Goering. The German press has not been allowed to comment or interpret the decree giving General Goering control of raw materials and foreign exchange, but it seems entirely clear to financial experts both here and abroad that General Goering is inclined to side with the credit expanders and inflationists. Devaluation of the mark is being urged with insistence and the prospect of a radical change is indicated by transactions on the Berlin Boerse, where solid industrial stocks are favored, particularly stocks of concerns which do an export business with England, the United States and France. Further evidence of general fear that the mark is due for devaluation is afforded by the widespread buying of real estate, apartments, and other tangible property. In this respect also, sellers are refusing any form of mortgage payments.

The belga is the strongest of the Continental currencies and while a few weeks ago there was some indication of weakness in the belga, the unit is ruling at present above dollar parity and future belgas are quoted flat. As already stated, a considerable part of the French gold losses has been to Belgium. The National Bank of Belgium in its statement of April 30 showed an increase in gold holdings of 28,200,000 belgas over the previous week and it is believed that an equal addition has been made to the gold stocks of the National Bank of Belgium since then. On April 30 the bank's gold reserves stood at $3,429,200,000$ belgas, while its ratio of gold to notes stood at $82.94 \%$ and its ratio to total sight liabilities stood at $68.51 \%$.

The following table shows the relation of the leading currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parity | Parity |  | Week |
| France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | $6.581 / 4$ to | 6.583/4 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | 16.91 to | 17.041/2 |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | 7.861/2 to | 7.88 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | 32.30 to | 32.54 |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | 67.43 to | 67.90 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 75.65 against 75.03 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $6.565 / 8$, against $6.561 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $6.585 / 8$, against $6.581 / 2$, and commercial sight bills at $6.555 / 8$, against $6.55 \frac{1}{2}$. Antwerp
belgas closed at 17.04 for bankers' sight bills and at $17.041 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 16.91 and 16.92 . Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.45 for bankers' sight bills and 40.46 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.20 and 40.21 . Italian lire closed at 7.86 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.87 for cable transfers, against 7.87 and 7.88. Austrian schillings closed at 18.75, against 18.72; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $4.151 / 2$, against $4.133 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.75 , against $0.751 / 2$; on Poland at 18.85 , against 18.82; and on Finland at 2.20, against 2.181/2. Greek exchange closed at $0.933 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $0.937 / 8$ for cable transfers, against $0.933 / 8$ and $0.937 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war has been only slightly affected by the crisis in the French franc. The Scandinavian currencies as usual follow the course of sterling. The Amsterdam market displays more nervousness because of the political situation and fears of franc devaluation. Were the franc to be devalued, the guilder would almost certainly follow suit. To many it seems probable that Holland will not wait for action by the French, but may itself elect to join the sterling group and thus effect devaluation in substance pending definitive stabilization action by Great Britain. Throughout the week both spot and forward guilders were offered freely. Some gold has been shipped from Paris to Amsterdam, but not a great deal. Dutch funds continue to seek the London and New York markets as there are no other centers for profitable employment. For the week ended May 4 the Netherlands bank showed gold holdings of $710,000,000$ guilders, and its ratio stood at $77.3 \%$. Swiss francs have been particularly weak for a number of days, due to the fact that there has been heavy buying of sterling for Swiss interests. Much of this selling of Swiss francs and buying of sterling is believed to have been for Italian interests which have been trying to establish balances in London.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.45, against 67.83 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 67.48 , against 67.85 ; and commercial sight bills at 67.45, against 67.82 . Swiss francs closed at 32.34 for checks and at 32.36 for cable transfers, against 32.48 and 32.49 . Copenhagen checks finished at 22.30 and cable transfers at 22.31 , against 22.04 and 22.05 . Checks on Sweden closed at 25.72 and cable transfers at 25.73 , against 25.46 and 25.47, while checks on Norway finished at 25.07 and cable transfers at 25.08, against 24.81 and 24.82 . Spanish pesetas closed at 13.64 for bankers' sight bills and at 13.65 for cable transfers, against 13.64 and 13.65.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance. These currencies are strongly inclined to follow the trend of sterling. There is every evidence that the export business, the chief reliance of the South American repub'ics, is expanding on a generous scale and thereby effecting a marked degree of prosperity. The plans for refunding the outstanding dollar bonds of Argentina, which have been under discussion for a long time, are taking definite form and this important conversion is expected to be started before June. If market conditions warrant, as seems likely, the outstanding 6s will be converted gradually
over a period of several months into new bonds bearing a rate of around $41 / 2 \%$. There are approximately $\$ 250,000,000$ Government of Argentina bonds outstanding, the majority being $6 \%^{*}$ loans, though there is a small issue carrying a $51 / 2 \%$ rate. It is believed that probably $40 \%$ of the dollar bonds are held in England.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.10 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.94 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $331 / 4$, against 33.00 . The unofficial or free market close was 27.50@27.65, against 27.50. Brazilian milreis, official quotations, are $81 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and 8.44 for ćable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and 8.44 . The unofficial or free market close was 5.60 , against 5.57. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 24.85 , against 24.81 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries moves in - strict sympathy with the fluctuations of sterling. On May 6 the Bank of Japan raised its gold purchase price from 3 yen 10 sen to 3 yen 50 sen a gram, an action which is said by bankers here to be of little international significance, as the gold market in Japan is' small. The increase in the buying rate had no effect on the yen, which moved in response to sterling. Even though the gold market in Japan is small, the high prices paid for gold in New York and London during the past few years have doubtless drawn much gold away from Tokio and in all probability the Bank of Japan increased its buying rate in order to keep its gold supplies at home.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday *were 29.17, against 28.92 on Friday of last week. HongKong closed at $327 / 8$, against $32.70 @ 32.75$; Shanghai at 301/8@30 3-16, against 29.92@30 1-16; Manila at 50.00 , against 50.00 ; Singapore at 58.50 , against 58.05; Bombay at 37.72 , against 37.32 ; and Calcutta at 37.72 , against 37.32 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amount of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of May 7, 1936, together with comparisons as of the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

| Banks of - | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England. | 204,460,329 | 193,246,259 | 192,085,262 | 009 | 121,484,896 |
| France a | 486,147,426 | 645,013,953 | 609,415,545 | 647,256,861 | 626,718,654 |
| Germany b- | 2,521,550 | 3,019,100 | 7,780,000 | 19,091,600 | 37,806,800 |
| Spain | 89,106,000 | 90,778,000 | 90,495,000 | 90,367,000 | 90,035,000 |
| Italy | 42,575,000 | 63,005,000 | 75,022,000 | 68,284,000 | 60,876,000 |
| Netherlands | 59,165,000 | 53,732,000 | 65,980,000 | 75,479,000 | 75,892,000 |
| Nat. Belg'm | 97,171,000 | 83,729,000 | 77,240,000 | 76,321,000 | 72,096,000 |
| Switzerland | 48,229,000 | 49,925,000 | 61,117,000 | 82,529,000 | 67,685,000 |
| Sweden- | 23,906,000 | 16,968,000 | 14,857,000 | 12,090,000 | 11,441,000 |
| Denmark | 6,554,000 | 7,394,000 | 7,398,000 | 7,397,000 | 8,032,000 |
| Norway | 6,604,000 | 6,601,000 | 6,580,000 | $8,380,000$ | 6,561,000 |
| Total week | 1,066,439,305 | 1,213,411,312 | 1,206,969 | ,104,709 | 1,178,628,350 |
| Prev. week- | 1,074,387,007 | 1,215,465,546 | 1,203,689,987 | 1,280,748,030 | 1,173,180,352 |
| a These are the gold holdings of the Bank of France as reported in the new form of statement. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is $£ 976,300$. |  |  |  |  |  |

## American Radicals and New Deal Revolutionaries

If one were to take at their face value some of the attacks which are launched from time to time against political radicalism in this country, it would be easy to conclude that the so-called "Red menace" was growing rapidly and had already attained considerable proportions. The sale or advertising of radical literature, outspoken addresses at public meetings, and parades and other demonstrations in-
tended to attract attention to some radical cause seem to indicate the existence, especially in the larger cities and industrial centers, of radical groups sufficiently supplied with money to enable them to carry on an active propaganda of a kind which is obviously hostile to American institutions and effective in stirring up discontent. Specific and reliable figures are hard to obtain, and the claims of enthusiastic spokesmen are to be taken with many grains of salt, but the daily record of events seems to afford evidence that radical ideas are widely diffused and are being more or less systematically propagated.
A careful scrutiny of the radical movement, however, discloses a situation which, for practical political purposes, can hardly be regarded as alarming. What passes for radicalism in this country is represented, in the first place, by a number of parties or groups which not only lack solidarity, but which also differ sharply among themselves in programs and methods. The Socialists, for example, oldest and long the most important of the radical groups, have lately split wide open on the issue of Communism, the dominant faction, although denying that it is Communist, moving so far to the left as to be hardly distinguishable from the Communists, while the other faction professes adherence to more distinctively Socialist principles. In view of the fact that the Socialist Party, for some years before the split, had declined greatly in numbers as represented in its popular vote in national elections, the sharp division which has now taken place robs it of even the appearance of national importance. Even at the maximum of its numerical strength the party was never able to secure a presidential elector, and the election of a Congressman or two has been the maximum of its success in the national field. The most that the Socialists can now hope to do, with their forces divided, is to elect a mayor or other members of a city government in a few places where Socialist sentiment retains some strength, and perhaps a few members of State legislatures. As a national political force American Socialism has become entirely negligible. As for the Socialist Labor Party, a small dissident group, it has never had any appreciable political influence in the past, and shows no sign of having any now.

The Communists, also torn by dissenting groups, are no better off than the Socialists notwithstanding that from the point of view of publicity they are much more active. At the Communist International Congress at Moscow, last summer, the general secretary of the party in this country reported its membership as approximately 30,000 . The figure is not an accurate indication of the strength of the Communist sentiment, since the Communists, like the Socialists, count as members only those who have been regularly enrolled and who more or less regularly pay dues. That not more than about 30,000 voters, however, should have thrown in their lot with the Communists, in spite of the wide popular interest in the Russian experiment to which organized Communism owes its chief incentive, is an instructive commentary on the slow growth of the party and its entire inconsequence as a national political factor. Were the party to increase its present membership twenty-fold (a gain which only the wildest imagination could picture), it would still be without power to influence a national election, and would be far behind the old Socialist Party when that party registered its maximum vote.

The other radical programs which, at one time or another, have recently seemed to threaten something of regional or national importance have largely ceased to excite interest. The La Follette following is still strong in Wisconsin, but it has no important support elsewhere. The "share-thewealth" agitation of Huey Long died with the death of its leader, the crusade of Father Coughlin has long since ceased to be front-page news and become a matter for only brief or incidental mention, and the EPIC movement of Upton Sinclair has passed into history as only another flash in the political pan. A little investigation was all that was needed to explode the fantastic claims of Dr. Townsend, and no leader of the embattled farmers is in sight to revive the exploits of Milo Reno. A search of the field fails to disclose any radical party, faction or group of whose activities as an organization a national political campaign needs to take serious account.
To the extent, then, that national policies are either affected or determined by popular vote, organized radicalism in this country at present is not a force to be feared. It is very doubtful, moreover, whether it can count upon much reinforcement at the polls from those who, while holding a variety of unorthodox opinions, refuse to identify themselves informally with any radical group. The existence of a large, and probably a growing, body of radical opinion in this country is, of course, a matter of common observation. It is not confined to any one social or occupational class or to any particular grade of economic status. It is strongly entrenched among writers, artists and musicians, it has secured a foothold in all grades of the teaching profession, and it has suggestive manifestations among school and college students. Its growth is aided, more or less systematically, by a widely circulated literature of magazines and books, and draws substantial support from a long list of societies and organizations whose ostensible concern is with education, philanthropy or economic and social research. The churches have not been immune, and some of the most radical criticisms of the political and social order have come from religious leaders and agencies of various religious organizations.

Large as this body of dissent is, however, it has no common denominator and no common aim. Its only solidarity is the negative one of dissatisfaction with things as they are. Theoretically, its sympathies are largely with Socialism or Communism or some mixture of both, but it is not attracted to either the Socialist or the Communist parties or factions and is averse to accepting any kind of party discipline. It is essentially an inchoate body of opinion, undoubtedly effective in keeping discussion and unrest alive, but of little practical use for organized political or social action. For propaganda purposes it is commonly cited as evidence of the strength of the radical movement, but the strength is not of a kind on which any radical party can rely.
The real radicalism which the United States has reason to fear is not found in any of these quarters, but in Administration circles at. Washington. It consists in the systematic and persistent invasion of business and industry by the Federal Government, the inroads upon the possession and use of private property, the attacks upon the profit motive as an evil and upon wealth as anti-social, the intrusion of authority upon personal initiative and corporate
right, and the substitution of government planning and control for competition. It shows itself in hostile and at times contemptuous criticism of the Constitution and the Federal courts, attempts to confer legislative and judicial authority upon the Executive, a search for means of overriding the constitutional distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce, the use of the taxing power as an instrument of rewards and punishments, and administrative restrictions upon the normal functions of banking, the extension of credit and the investment of capital. It appears in the encouragement of government competition with private business, interference with the relations between employers and workers, the subordination of agriculture to the prescriptions of a government program, and the establishment of a national scheme of unemployment insurance and old age pensions to which the States are pressed to conform and whose financial burdens, in the main, the States must bear. Its methods are the enactment of laws ingeniously contrived to circumvent the courts, the multiplication of administrative orders having in practice the force of law, "fishing expeditions" designed to unearth evidence of wrong-doing and pillory the offender, a portentous increase in the number of office holders and the beneficiaries of financial grants, and a growing intolerance of dissent.
The only possible outcome of such policies, if they continue unchecked, is the transformation of the American government into a dictatorship. There will be no need for violent acts such as accompanied the establishment of dictatorships in Soviet Russia, Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany; the steady hammering at the foundations of the constitutional system will be amply sufficient to accomplish the change. The radicalism of Socialists and Communists, with its reliance upon the discredited economics of Marx and its praise of proletarian rule, is weak indeed in comparison with the revolutionary radicalism of Washington, notwithstanding that by stirring up dissent it helps the coming of a dictatorial regime which it affects to dread. The only thing that stands in the way of a more rapid advance of dictatorship than has thus far been made is the Supreme Court, and it is against that body, and the constitutional principles of which it is the guardian and interpreter, that the fundamental pressure is being exerted. If the Court can be shorn of its powers the rest will be easy, for the legislative independence of Congress has already been reduced to a shadow. This is the real radical movement with which the country is faced, and in comparison with it there is no other that should cause the least alarm.

## New Problems of European Peace

The flight of the Emperor of Ethiopia, the occupation of the Ethiopian capital, and the proclamation that "Ethiopia is Italian" raise a number of serious questions for the immediate future of Europe. One has to do with the determination of the status of Ethiopia now that the country is practically in Italian hands. Another concerns the things that can or will be done to restore the prestige of the League or, perhaps, merely to continue its existence. A third involves the effect of the Italian success upon the future political alignment of the European Powers. Not since the World War has Europe been confronted with a political change
which, while it does not alter either allegiance or boundaries on the Continent, materially affects the political balance and arouses resentment and fear.
As far as the indications of the past few days show, it is the intention of Mussolini to treat Ethiopia as conquered territory, and to claim so large a part of it as to leave British and French interests relatively unimportant. The claim of conquest, if strictly adhered to, excludes any question of negotiating a peace with the Emperor, even if the flight of the Emperor and the collapse of his government have not operated to deprive the country of any governmental regime with which a peace could properly be made. If the Emperor, by fleeing to French Somaliland and then putting himself under British protection, imagined that he was still retaining the rights of a negotiator, he will probably find that his expectation was vain, and the reported intention of the League to recognize his continued authority seems an empty gesture. Whether Mussolini, in making a comprehensive claim in the first instance, intends nevertheless to abide by the partition agreement of 1906 with Great Britain and France remains to be seen, but the Fascist regime was not in power in Italy when that agreement was made, and the sanctity of treaties is not at the moment so highly regarded as it once was. The assurance that French and British rights will be respected certainly suggests a willingness to negotiate, but the basis of the negotiations, if there are to be any, is not yet clear.
The rest of the Italian program, as far as it can be gathered from what are obviously preliminary and general announcements, presents nothing unusual or unexpected. The Ethiopian resistance has not yet been wholly broken, and there will doubtless be considerable "mopping up" in a military way to be done before the last resistance is overcome. Meantime the Italian forces will do their best to maintain order, suppress banditry, enforce muchneeded sanitary measures at Addis Ababa and elsewhere, and protect foreign representatives and citizens. It seems improbable that either France or Great Britain, now that the Italian army is in control, will run the risk of provoking any diplomatic conflict by declining to accept Italian rule as a fact. The plans are further said to contemplate the settlement of large numbers of Italians in the country as colonists, and the development of the economic resources of the country with special regard to the cultivation of cotton. The seizure of so much of the railway from Jibuti, in French Somaliland, to Addis Ababa as lies in Ethiopian territory, while perhaps only a temporary military measure, suggests that foreign enterprises, in this case a railway built with French capital but in which Italy has a substantial interest, will not be allowed to enjoy any independent status.

All this, however, depends upon the ability of Mussolini to have his way in the political settlement as he has obviously had it in the war. If Rome reports are to be accepted, the settlement will be made on Mussolini's own terms, without interference from any other Power. Anything in the nature of an international conference to decide how Ethiopia shall be dealt with appears to have been ruled out at the start. This does not mean, however, that British or French interests are necessarily to be set at one side. Mussolini is under consjderable obligation to France for blocking the imposition of further sanctions at Geneva, and the British Government owns
a controlling interest in the Suez Canal. The war has been a heavy drain upon Italy's financial resources, and foreign loans for the development of Ethiopia, which will obviously be needed, will have to be obtained, in part at least, from Great Britain or France, especially since they cannot, under the Johnson Act, be floated in the United States. There seems every reason to expect that Mussolini, after some stiff claims such as are natural in a moment of victory, will make territorial concessions satisfactory to Great Britain and France, together with commercial concessions that will insure reasonable freedom of trade, always provided that those two Powers are in turn willing to treat.
The diplomatic situation, on the other hand, is unusually complicated. The Italian victory has come as a stunning blow to the League and its partisans everywhere. In England, public opinion is divided between those who think that Italy should still be ostracized and sanctions continued, and those who recognize that the League has failed and that some new policy must be worked out. The former opinion is reprasented chiefly by the inner circle of the League of Nations Union, an organization, hitherto of considerable political influence, which sees itself without a cause if a League collapse is admitted. The contrary opinion is strongly held in Parliament. If the speeches of Prime Minister Baldwin and Foreign Secretary Eden are an accurate indication, the Cabinet will take a realistic view of the situation, let sanctions go, and try to prevent Mussolini from pressing his victory to a point where it would clearly jeopardize British interests.

France, on the other hand, has placed in power the radical parties of the Left as a result of the recent election, and French foreign policy is due for a new orientation. Broadly speaking, the Socialists and Radical Socialists have in the past been friendly to the League, moderately friendly to Germany, and strongly in favor of agreements and guarantees that would preserve peace. The Communists, who made large gains in the election, have scanty regard for the League and are bitterly opposed to both German and Italian fascism, but they also want peace. If the antagonism which the Communists have hitherto shown toward the radicals of the Left is softened, and the radical parties are able to iorm a Ministry that will hold together, the outlook for an amicable adjustment of French interests with Italy will be distinctly encouraging. The election has not lessened the general disposition in France to avoid a rupture with Italy, and while the new Government will not take office until June 1, it is not likely that the Sarraut Ministry will do anything in the meantime that will obviously embarrass its successor.
There remains the question of the League. With the rift between Great Britain and France wider and deeper than it has been for a long time, there is as little chance of an accord on League policy as there is that either Power will allow its course to be determined by the other. It is hopeless to think of continuing sanctions, not only because they have signally failed to deter Italy in its war, but also because they are being rapidly dropped by other Powers, and now that the weapon of sanctions has proved useless, the question is being widely asked why the League should continue. An ominous indication of the state of feeling among the smaller Powers comes from the Balkan Entente, which at its recent meeting in Yugoslavia is reported to have

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decided that, in view of the Italian success, the members of the Entente can no longer look to the League for effective support. To bolster the tottering structure of the League after its failure to meet a test which Great Britain and France forced it to seek would be to maintain a form which Europe now knows beyond question has no longer any real substance.
Yet the Italian success opens to Europe grave possibilities. A new imperialism has been launched with Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, and foreign offices are speculating as to whether Italy will be satisfied with its present gains or will in due time seek for more. The British control of the Mediterranean has been challenged and its influence in Egypt weakened, and neither situation is likely to be helped by the recent successes of the aggressive Nationalist party in Egypt. Sooner or later, it is freely predicted, Great Britain and Italy will be found at war. Turkey has asserted its right to fortify the Dardanelles, and the Balkan Entente, which is growing in power, interposes no objection and is assured that it will be kept informed. The Little Entente has again proclaimed its opposition to German expansion eastward, but the strength of the Little Entente lies ultimately in the support of France, and the political influence of France is not increasing. The Hitler peace plan for Western Europe grows daily in importance, and the British questionnaire which was handed to the Berlin Government on Thursday is reported to be considerably less peremptory than was at first forecast.
For the next few weeks the Ethiopian matter will hold the center of the European stage. Everybody knows what ought to be done, namely, accept the Italian occupation as a fait accompli, repeal the votes of the League Council imposing sanctions, ask Italy for satisfactory guarantees regarding British and French interests in northeastern Africa and an open door for trade, scrap the League if the Covenant cannot be remodelled in workable form, abandon the old Locarno pacts as no longer useful, and take up the Hitler peace proposals as a basis for a new European settlement. It is probably too much to expect that these things will be done directly and at once, for the pleas of the theorists and the casu-
ists will still be heard and diplomatic manoeuvring is not easily checked, but it will be better to reach agreement by frank discussion and concession than to open the way to ultimate settlement by force.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Price recovery has been the rule this week in the bond market. On Tuesday and Wednesday railroad bonds pushed ahead for moderate gains, the Baa fails, for instance, advancing about 1.58 points, after having declined 9.49 points since Feb. 21. Advances in the utility and industrial groups have not been large, but these averages had not declined much; in fact, they have kept to a fairly steady sidewise movement all this year, within a narrow range. On Thursday some reaction occurred. United States Government honds have advanced fractionally this week, remaining, on an average, within a quarter of a point of the year's high.
High-grade railroad bonds have changed little during the week. Chicago Burlington \& Quincy 4 s , 1958, declined $1 / 4$ week. Chicag Burlington \& Quincy $4 \mathrm{~S}, 1958$, decined $1 / 4$
point to $11 \mathrm{i} 3 / 4$; Pennsylvania $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, advanced $1 / 2$ to $1201 / 2$; Southern Pacific 4s, 1955, closed at $1051 / 4$, up $1 / 4$. Lower-grade railroad bonds, aided by favorable car loadings reports and an improved stock market, regained a part of last week's losses. Atlantic Coast Line $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1964$, gained $5 / 8$, closing at $781 / 2$; New York Central 5s, 2013, advanced 1 to $901 / 2$; Illinois Central $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, at 71 were up $11 / 4$.
The tone oí the utility bond market has been somewhat better than in recent weeks, particularly in the mediumand lower-grade sections. Speculative issues and others which had lost ground enjoyed fair recovery. The prime investment issues have been strong and in good demand. Central Power \& Light 5s, 1956, closed at 88, unchanged for the week; Interstate Power 5s, 19557, advanced 2 to $781 / 2$; Standard Gas \& Electric 6s, 1935, at $683 / 4$ were off $1 / 2$; Standard Power \& Light 6s, 1957, rose $15 / 8$ to $643 / 8$. There has been an absence of financing, although several registrations indicate new offerings in coming weeks.

High-grade industrial issues, in particular, have been stronger, but nearly all industrial bonds followed the reversal of the recent downward trend. The oils and foods have been quiet. Most rubber company issues advanced fractionally, and higher prices prevailed for the obligations of building supply companies. The amusements attracted attention, Paramount Pictures 6s, 1955, adding $41 / 4$ points to close at $901 / 4$, and Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s, 1941, advancing $11 / 2$ points to $641 / 4$. Steels have been generally firm, National Steel $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, being up $7 / 8$ point at $105 \%$. In the paper group, Mead Corp. 6s, 1945 (w. w.), advanced $7 / 8$ to $1033 / 8$. Anaconda Copper $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$, exemplified the strength in the non-ferrous metals by moving up $3 / 4$ point to 104. A rally in American Type Founders 6s, 1940 (ctfs.), resulted in a gain of $23 / 8$ points to $911 / 8$.
Foreign bonds have been fairly strong, particularly Italian issues. The only soft spots have been in French Government issues, which lost several points, and Panama $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1963$, which continued last week's decline.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond vield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averaje Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S. Govt. Bonds? | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { V120 } \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { He } \\ \text { Horp.* } \end{array}\right\|$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Corporate** } \\ \text { by Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate* by Groups |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | $A$ | Ba | RR | P. $U$ | Indus. |
| May | 109.70 | 109.86 | 121.60 | 118.04 | 108.39 | 94.73 | 105.20 | 108.39 | 116.82 |
| - 7 | 109.75 | 110.05 | 121.81 | 118.25 | 108.39 | 94.73 | 105.20 | 108.39 | 117.02 |
| 6 | 109.74 | 110.23 | 122.03 | 118.25 | 108.57 | 94.88 | 105.37 | 108.39 | 117.02 |
| 5. | 109.70 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.86 \\ & 109.68 \end{aligned}$ | 122.03 | 118.04 | 108.21 | 94.58 | 105.03 | 108.39 | 117.02 |
| ${ }_{2}^{4 .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.61 \\ & 109.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.68 \\ & 109.49 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{121.60}^{121.60}$ | ${ }_{117.22}^{118.04}$ | ${ }_{108.21}^{108.03}$ | 94.14 94.14 | 104.51 | 108.21 | 116.82 |
| 1 | 109.69 | 109.31 | ${ }_{121.38}^{121.60}$ | 117.22 | 108.03 | 94.14 93.09 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 104.68 \\ & 104.51 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.03 \\ & 108.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{116.22}$ |
| Weekly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. ${ }^{24}$-- | 109.80 | 109.68 | 121.38 | 117.22 | 108.21 | 94.88 | 104.85 | 108.21 | 116.42 |
| 17-- | 109.96 | 110.05 | 121.38 | 117.43 | 108.57 | 95.78 | 105.89 | 108.21 | 116.62 |
| ${ }_{3}^{9-}$ | 109.64 | ${ }_{110.23}^{110.42}$ | ${ }^{121.60}$ | ${ }_{117.73}^{117.63}$ | 108.57 | ${ }_{95.93}^{96.23}$ | ${ }^{106.42}$ | 108.39 | 116.62 |
| Mar. 27 | 109.68 | 110.05 | 121.17 | 117.43 | 108.75 | ${ }_{95.63}$ | ${ }_{106.07}$ | 108.03 | ${ }_{116.42}^{116.62}$ |
| 20 | 109.51 | 110.23 | 121.38 | 117.84 | 108.94 | 95.48 | 106.07 | 108.39 | ${ }_{116.62}^{116.42}$ |
| 13 | 109.11 | 110.05 | 120.75 | 117.63 | 108.75 | 95.63 | 106.07 | ${ }_{108.03}$ | ${ }_{116.22}$ |
| - | 109.46 | 110.98 | 121.17 | 118.04 | 109.49 | 97.62 | 108.57 | 108.39 | ${ }_{116.22}^{116.22}$ |
| Feb. 29-- | 108.98 | 110.61 | 120.54 | 117.84 | 108.94 | 97.16 | 107.67 | 108.39 | 115.81 |
| 21. | 108.95 | 110.79 | 120.96 | 117.43 | 109.12 | 98.09 | 108.57 | 108.57 | ${ }_{115.81}$ |
| 15-- | 108.52 | 110.61 | 120.96 | 117.43 | 108.94 | 97.62 | 107.85 | 108.75 | ${ }_{115.81}$ |
|  | 108.22 | 110.23 | 120.96 | 117.02 | 108.39 | 96.70 | 106.60 | 108.57 | ${ }_{115.61}$ |
| Jan. ${ }^{1-}$ | 107.96 | 109.88 | 120.75 | 116.82 | 108.03 | 95.78 | 105.54 | 108.57 | ${ }_{115.41}$ |
| Jan. 31-- | 108.03 | 109.68 | 120.75 | 116.82 | 108.03 | 95.63 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 115.41 |
| 12 | 107.89 | 109.68 | 120.54 | 116.62 | 108.21 | 95.78 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 115.41 |
| 17-- | 108.34 | 109.31 | 120.11 | 116.62 | 107.85 | 95.18 | 104.68 | 108.39 | 115.02 |
| 10 | 108.02 | 108.39 | 119.90 | 115.41 | 107.14 | 93.99 | 103.48 | 108.21 | 114.04 |
| High 1936 | 107.94 | 107.31 | 119.27 | 114.63 | 106.07 | 92.53 | 101.97 | 107.85 | 112.69 |
| High 1936 | 109.98 | 110.98 | $122.03$ | 118.04 | 109.49 | 98.09 | 108.57 | 108.75 | 116.82 |
| Low 1936 | 107.77 | 106.96 | 119.07 119.69 | $\xrightarrow{114.43}$ | ${ }^{106.07} 10$ | ${ }_{91.67}^{91.96}$ | 101.64 | 107.85 | 112.31 |
| Low 1935 | ${ }_{105.66}^{109.20}$ | 106.96 99.20 | 116.82 | ${ }_{108.57}^{114.43}$ | ${ }_{98.73}^{105.72}$ | 91.67 77.88 | 101.31 90.69 | 10767 | ${ }^{112.11}$ |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Yr}$. Ago |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.69 | 94.14 | 106.78 |
|  | 108.84 | 101.64 | 118.66 | 109.86 | 101.31 | 82.02 | 93.99 | 103.65 | 107.85 |
| May 8 '34 | 105.00 | 98.57 | 112.69 | 106.25 | 96.85 | 82.38 | 99.04 | 92.39 | 104.51 |


| MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Inditdual Clostno Prcees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Alo } \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { HC } \end{gathered}$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Corporate } \\ \text { by Rutings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 120 \text { Domestic } \\ \text { Corpurate } e_{4} \text { by Groups } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{+1 \\ 30 \\ \text { Fotore } \\ \text { elons }}}{ }$ |
|  |  | Aa | Aa | A | Baa | $R$ R | P. U. | Indus. |  |
| May 8 8-- | ${ }_{4}^{4.18}$ | 3.59 3.58 3 | 3.76 <br> 3.75 | ${ }_{4.26}^{4.26}$ | 5.09 5.09 | ${ }_{4.44}^{4.44}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 3.82 | 5.84 |
| - 6 | ${ }_{4}^{4.17}$ | ${ }^{3.58}$ | - ${ }^{3.75}$ | 4.26 <br> 4.25 | 5.09 <br> 5.08 | ${ }_{4.43}^{4.44}$ | 4.26 4.26 | 3.81 <br> 3.81 |  |
|  | 4.18 4 | - ${ }_{3.59}$ | ${ }_{3.76}^{3.76}$ | 4.27 | 5.10 | 4.45 | ${ }_{4}^{4.26}$ | ${ }_{3.81}^{3.81}$ |  |
|  | 4.20 | 3.59 | 3.80 | 4.27 | 5.13 | ${ }_{4.47}^{4.48}$ | 4.28 |  |  |
| aly- | 4.21 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.28 | 5.14 | 4.48 | 4.28 | 3.86 |  |
| Apr. ${ }^{24}$ | 4.19 | ${ }_{3}^{3.60}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.80}$ | 4.27 | 5.08 | 4.46 | 4.27 | 3.84 | 5.86 |
| 9-- | ${ }_{4}^{4.15}$ | ${ }_{3.59}^{3.60}$ | 3.78 | ${ }_{4.25}^{4.25}$ | 5.02 4.99 | 4.40 4.37 | 4.27 | 3.83 |  |
| 3 | 4.16 | ${ }_{3}^{3.59}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.78}$ | 4.25 | 5.01 | 4.38 | 4.27 | 3.83 | 5.83 |
| ${ }_{20}$ | 4.17 |  | -3.79 <br> 3.77 | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.24}$ | 5.03 <br> 504 <br> 04 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 3.84 | 5.85 |
| 13-- | ${ }_{4.17}^{4.16}$ | ${ }_{3.63}$ | 3.78 | ${ }_{4.24}^{4}$ | ${ }_{5.03}^{5.04}$ | 4.39 4.39 | 4.26 4.28 | 3.83 | S. 5.80 |
|  | 4.12 | 3.61 | 3.76 | 4.20 | 4.90 | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | 4.26 | 3.85 | ¢ 5.88 |
| Feb. ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.13}$ | 3.64 3.62 | 3.77 <br> 3.79 | ${ }_{4.22}^{4.23}$ | 4.93 4.87 | 4.30 4.25 | 4.26 <br> 4.25 | 3.87 | 6. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 15-- | ${ }_{4.14}^{4.13}$ | ${ }_{3.62}$ | 3.79 | 4.23 |  | ${ }_{4.29}^{4.25}$ | 4.25 4.24 | 3.87 | 5.92 |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} 62$ | ${ }^{3.81}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2} 26$ | 4.96 | 4.36 | 4.25 | 3.88 | 6.16 |
| Jan. 31 | ${ }_{4}^{4.19}$ | - ${ }_{3.63}^{3.63}$ | 3.82 | ${ }_{4.28}^{4.28}$ | ${ }_{503}^{5.02}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.42}$ | 4.25 | 3.89 | 6.15 |
| Jan. 24. | 419 | 3.64 | ${ }_{3} 3.83$ | 4.27 | 5.02 | 4.43 | ${ }_{4.25}^{4.25}$ | $\xrightarrow{3.89}$ | 6.13 |
| 17 | ${ }_{4.26}^{4.21}$ | - ${ }_{3.67}^{3.66}$ | (3.83 <br> 3.89 <br>  | 4.29 4.33 | 5.14 | 4.47 <br> 4.54 | ${ }_{4}^{4.27}$ | $\substack{3.91 \\ 3.96 \\ \hline}$ | 6.17 |
| \% ${ }^{3}$ | 4.32 | 3.70 | 3. ${ }^{3.83}$ | 4.39 | 5.24 | 4.63 | 4.29 | 4.03 | 6.23 |
| Low | ${ }_{4.3}^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{3.71}$ | 3.94 | ${ }_{4.39}^{4.20}$ | 4.87 <br> 5.28 | 4.25 <br> 4.65 | ${ }_{4}^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.82}$ |  |
| Low 1935 | 4.34 | ${ }_{3} 3.88$ | 3.94 | 4.41 | 5.30 | 4.67 | ${ }_{4.30}^{4.39}$ | 4.06 |  |
| High 1935 $1 Y$ Yr. Ago | 480 | 3.82 | 4.25 | 4.83 | 6.40 | 5.37 | 5.13 | 4.35 |  |
| May 8 '35 | 4.65 | 3.73 | 4.18 | 4.67 | 6.04 | 5.14 | 4.53 | 4.2 | 5.86 |
| May 8 '34 | 4.84 | 4.03 | 4.38 | 4.95 | 6.01 | 4.81 | 5.25 | 4.48 | 7.16 |

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "Ideal" bond (43/4\% coupon, maturing in 31 years) and do not purport to show either the average yield averages, the latter being the truer pleture of the bond market. For Moody's inder of bond price. by monthic back to 1928 , see the issue of Feb. 6,1932, page 907 .
$* *$ Aetual average price of 8 long -term Treasury issues. + The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of May 18 . 1935 . ** Aetual average price of 8 long term Treasury issues. $\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was pubished in the issue of May 18,1935 ,
page 3291.
of each week.


## The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of April and for the Four Months Since the First of January

Our compilation of the new financing done in this country during the month of April is the most noteworthy it has been our privilege to present since shortly after the stock market crash in 1929. It is noteworthy because of the magnitude of the grand total, the amount involved surpassing that of all other months since May, 1930, and it is equally as noteworthy because of the character and composition of the offerings which accounted for the aggregate. Our tabulations, as always, include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding, investment and trading companies, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also farm loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues.

Passing at once to a consideration of the month's new financing, we find that the grand total of the issues brought out was no less than $\$ 1,020,031,598$, or within $\$ 161,422,716$ of the grand total of $\$ 1,181,454,314$ put out in May, 1930 , and eclipsing by $\$ 239,463,568$ the previous high total of $\$ 780,568,030$ for the month of June, 1930. We mention here that the largest monthly total recorded by us was that of September, 1929, when no less than $\$ 1,616,904,181$ comprised the grand total. The April output of $\$ 1,020,031,598$ compares with $\$ 767,351,183$ for March, with $\$ 301,977,816$ for February, and with $\$ 410,824,204$ offered in January. The grand total of $\$ 1,020,031,598$ for April consisted of $\$ 687$,750,644 in the form of corporate securities, $\$ 198,718,300$ of farm loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues, $\$ 102,062,654$ State and municipal obligations, and a foreign government loan of $\$ 31,500,000$. Refunding operations, as in other recent months, predominated the month's new financing, no less than $\$ 843,359,759$ out of the grand total of $\$ 1,020,031,59 \mathrm{~S}$ being raised for that purpose in April, leaving the strictly new capital demand at only $\$ 176,671,839$.
United States Government issues appeared in the usual order during the month of April. Five Treasury bill offerings on a bank discount basis comprised the month's new financing by the government. The details in respect to these offerings are set forth below. Because of the importance and magnitude of United States Treasury financing, we furnish also a summary of the new offerings made during April and those since the first of January.

## New Treasury Financing During the Month of April, 1936

On March 26 Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, announced a further offering of 273-day Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. The bills were dated, however, April 1, and mature Dec. 30, 1936, and hence form part of the government financing for the month of April. Tenders to the offering totaled $\$ 137,648,000$, of which $\$ 50,028,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.904 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.126 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
Mr. Taylor on April 2 announced a new offering of 273day Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. The bills were dated April 8 and will mature Jan. 6, 1937. Subscriptions to the offering totaled \$201,805,000 , of which $\$ 50,196,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.914 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.113 \%$. Issued to refund maturing bills.
Another offering of 273 -day Treasury bills was announced by Mr. Morgenthau on April 9 in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. The bills were dated April 15 and will mature Jan. 13, 1937. Bids for the offering amounted to $\$ 150,991,000$, of which $\$ 50,008,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.924 , and the average rate about $0.100 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis. Offered to replace a similar amount of maturing bills.
Mr. Morgenthau on April 16 announced a further new offering of 273 -day Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50$,000,000 , or thereabouts. The bills were dated April 22 and will mature Jan. 20, 1937. Tenders to the offering totaled $\$ 146,908,000$, of which $\$ 50,077,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.929 , the average rate on a bank discount basis was $0.093 \%$. Issued to replace a maturing bill issue.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on April 23 announced a new offering of 273-day Treasury bills in the
amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. The bills were dated April 29 and will mature Jan. 27, 1937. Subscriptions to the offering totaled $\$ 117,748,000$, of which $\$ 50,110,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.933 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.089 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 27 that the cash sales of baby bonds from March 1, 1935, to April 18, 1936, had amounted to $\$ 310,081,931$, with a maturity value of $\$ 413,442,575$.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury financing done during the first four months of 1936. The results show that the government disposed of $\$ 2,752,000,950$, of which $\$ 1,848,142,400$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ 903,858,550$ represented an addition to the public debt. For April by itself, the disposals aggregated $\$ 250,419,000$, all of which constituted refunding.
UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1936

| Offered | ed | Due | Amount | Amount Accepted | Price |  | Ytel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Jan. } & 8 & 273 & \text { days } \\ \text { Jan. } & 15 & 273 \\ \text { days }\end{array}$ Jan. 222273 days |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 132,204,000 \\ 190,515,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{50,060,000}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Average } \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { Average } \end{array}$ | 99.919 <br> ${ }_{99}^{99.924}$ <br> 99.926 |  |
|  |  |  | 50,050,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 170,307,000 | $50,130,000$$50,074,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{273}$ days |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan. }{ }_{23} \\ \text { Janua } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 200,314,0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 273 days | 192,133,000 | ${ }^{50,296,000}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & { }^{0} 0.095 \% \\ & { }_{3}^{20} 0.087 \% \\ & * 0.0780 \% \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  | Feb | ${ }^{273}{ }^{273}$ days | 143,432,000 | 50,100000050,000000 | Average |  |  |
| Feb. 20 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Feb. } \\ \text { Feby } \\ \text { ary tota } \end{array}\right\|$ | 273 days |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 200,941,000 | Average |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}{ }_{\text {Feb. }} 27$ | Mar. 4 |  | 109,838,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,010,000 \\ 1,223,502,850 \end{array}$ | Average 100 |  | ${ }^{+0.084 \%}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{273-15} \text { days }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Mar. }]{\text { Mar. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}^{\text {Mar. }} 18$ | y3 days | 3 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 123,071,000 } \\ & 12955,200\end{aligned}$ | 50,000,000 50,025,000 | Average ${ }^{100} 99.921$ |  | (1.50\%\% |
| Mar. 12 |  | 273 days |  |  | Average | ${ }_{99}^{99.921}$99.911 | ${ }^{*} 0.104 \%$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } 19 \\ \text { Mare } \end{array}$ |  | 273 days | 147,495,000 | $\frac{50,085,000}{2,100,326,950}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 26 Apr. Apr. 16 Apr. 23 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 273 days | ${ }^{137,648,000}$ | ${ }_{50,196,000}^{50,00}$ |  |  | ${ }^{* 0.113 \%}$ |
|  | Aprr. 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 201,805,000 \\ & 110,991,000 \\ & 146,908,000 \\ & 117748,000 \end{aligned}$ | 50,008,000 <br> 50,077,000 | (eate $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Average }\end{aligned}$ | 999.92299933 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $* * .100 \%$ ${ }^{* 0.093 \%}$ +0.0989 |
|  | Apr. 29 | $273 \text { days }$ | 117,748,000 | $-\frac{0}{-\frac{50,110,000}{250,419,000}}$ | Average |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Apr. } 23 \\ \text { Aprr11 } \\ \text { Grand } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { total_... } \\ & \text { total_- } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Average rate on a bank discount basis.

| Dated | Type of Security | Total Amount | Refunding | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Indebtedness } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | Treasury bills | \$50,060,000 | \$50,060,000 |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{15}$ | Treasury bills | ${ }^{50,050,000}$ |  |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{29}$ | Treasury bills | $50.130,000$ $50,074,000$ | $50,130,00$ $50,074,000$ |  |
| Total |  | \$200,314,000 | \$200,314,000 |  |
| Feb. | Tre | 850,296,000 | \$50,091,000 | 8205,000 |
| Feb. 19 | Treasury bills |  | 50, $50,100,000$ |  |
| Feb. 26 | Treasury bills | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |  |
| Tota |  | \$200,941,00 | \$200,736,000 | \$205,0 |
| ar. | Treasury | S50, | $\$ 50,010,000$ |  |
| Mar. 16 | 1\%\%\% Treas. n | 1,676,704,100 |  |  |
| Mar. 11 | Treasury bilis | 50,000,000 | ${ }^{50,000,000}$ |  |
| T |  | \$2,100,326,950 | \$1,196,673,400 | 3,653,550 |
|  | Treasur |  |  |  |
| Apr. | Treasury bills | 0,106,000 | ${ }^{50,196,000}$ |  |
| Apr. | Treasury bils | - 50.0087 | 50,077,000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. 29. | Treasury bills- | 50,110,000 | 50,110,000 |  |
| To |  | \$250,419,000 | \$250,419,000 |  |
| Grand |  |  | 8,14 | \$903,858 |

## Features of April Private Financing

Taking up now our tables of new corporate financing for the month of April, we find that public utility issues accounted for $\$ 315,587,128$, which compares with $\$ 260,778,500$ for that group for March. Other industrial and miscellaneous flotations amounted to $\$ 249,966,516$ during April as against $\$ 110,682,760$ reported for them in March. Railroad financing amounted to $\$ 122,197,000$ in April, whereas a total of $\$ 223,391,400$ was shown for that account in March.
The total corporate securities of all kinds offered during April was, as already stated, $\$ 687,750,644$, of which $\$ 601,-$ 252,500 represented long-term issues, $\$ 64,498,144$ was in the form of stock issues and $\$ 22,000,000$ comprised short-term offerings. The portion of the month's corporate flotations
devoted to refunding purposes was $\$ 559,871,977$, or more than $82 \%$ of the total. In March the refunding portion was $\$ 536,036,945$, or more than $90 \%$ of the total. In February it was $\$ 181,140,575$, or over $93 \%$, while in January it was $\$ 200,972,5566_{2}$ or about $73 \%$ of that month's total. In April a year ago the amount for refunding was $\$ 133,890,800$, or about $85 \%$ of the total. Refunding issues of exceptional size during April of this year were as follows: $\$ 110,000,000$ Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Corp. coll. trust $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and serial 3 s and $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the entire proceeds of which were for refunding; two issues of the Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co., comprising $\$ 60,000,000$ 1st mortgage 4 s and $\$ 30,000,000$ convertible $31 / 2 \%$ debentures, all of which represented refunding; two issues of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., consisting of $\$ 35,000,000$ debenture $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and a like amount of debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, the first due in 10 years and second issue due in 20 jears, the proceeds of both issues to be used entirely for refunding. The National Dairy Products Corp. floated an issue of $\$ 62,545,500$ debenture $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and placed a short-term loan of $\$ 7,000,000$ with banks, the proceeds of both offerings being used for refunding; an issue of $\$ 40,362,000$ the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Co. ref. \& improvement $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, series D , was one of two large railroad refunding operations during April. The other large railroad issue was that of $\$ 26,835,000$ Union Pacific RR. Co. debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. The proceeds of these two issues were for re funding purposes exclusively. There were three other large refunding issues in April, in each case the entire proceeds going for refunding purposes. The offerings were: $\$ 30$, 000,000 Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. 1st \& ref. mortgage $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, series H; $\$ 30,000,000$ the Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co. ref. mortgage $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, series B , and $\$ 25,000,000$ Saguenay Power Co., Ltd., 1st mortgage $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, series A.

We find that the largest domestic corporate issue of the month of April was $\$ 110,000,000$ Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Corp. rapid transit collateral trust bonds, divided into offerings of $\$ 65,000,00041 / 2 \%$ series, due May 1, 1966, priced at par, and $\$ 45,000,0003 \%$ and $33 / 4 \%$ serial bonds, due May 1, 1937-51, priced to yield from $0.75 \%$ to $3.93 \%$. Other public utility issues of unusual size were: $\$ 70,000,000$ Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., debentures, \$35,000,000 of which mature in 10 years and carry a $31 / 4 \%$ coupon rate, offering of which was made at 101, to yield about $3.10 \%$, and a like amount due in 20 years, bearing a $31 / 2 \%$ coupon rate, the subscription price thereof being $991 / 2$, to yield about $3.53 \%$; $\$ 30,000,000$ Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. 1st \& ref. mortgage $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{H}$, due Dec. 1, 1961, issued at $102 \frac{3}{4}$, yielding about $3.60 \%$, and $\$ 30,000,000$ Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co. ref. mortgage $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~B}$, due April 1, 1966 , priced at $101 \frac{1}{2}$, to yield about $3.17 \%$.

Industrial and miscellaneous issues were featured by the following: $\$ 90,000,000$ for the Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co., comprising $\$ 60,000,000$ 1st mortgage 4 s , series C , due May 1, 1961, priced at $981 / 2$, to yield about $4.10 \%$, and $\$ 30,000,000$ convertible debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due Feb. 1, 1951, offered at $1021 / 2$, to yield about $3.29 \%$; $\$ 62,545,500$ National Dairy Products Corp. debenture $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due May 1, 1951, floated at $1001 / 2$, yielding about $3.71 \%$, and $\$ 30,000,000$ Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp. 1st mortgage $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, A, due March 1, 1951, issued at 97 , yielding about $4.45 \%$.

Financing for railroad account during April comprised the following large issues: $\$ 40,000,000$ the New York Central RR. Co. 10-year secured $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due April 1, 1946, issued at 98 , to yield about $4.00 \% ; \$ 15,000,000$ one- to fiveyear secured notes of the same railroad, bearing interest rates of $11 / 2$ to $2.60 \%$, privately placed with banking institutions; $\$ 40,362,000$ the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Co. refunding \& improvement $31 / 2$ s, D, due May 1, 1996, sold at $991 / 2$, to yield about $3.52 \%$, and $\$ 26,835,000$ Union Pacific RR. Co. debenture $31 / 2$ s, due May 1, 1971, offered at 99 , to yield about $3.55 \%$.

There was one foreign government loan during April, namely, $\$ 31,500,000$ Kingdom of Norway external loan $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, April 1, 1965, floated at $971 / 2$, to yield about $4.40 \%$.

No foreign corporate securities were sold here in April, but for the second time this year we note a borrowing by a Canadian corporation. We refer to the flotation of \$25,000,000 Saguenay Power Co., Ltd., 1st mtge. $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, A, due April 1, 1966, offered at par, and $\$ 5,000,000$ of the same company's $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and $4 \%$ serial notes, due 1937-47, also placed at par.

Two new fixed investment trust issues were offered during the month, viz. :

National Fund, Inc., offered by William H. Davis \& Co., Inc., priced at $\$ 1$ per share.
Sovereign Investors, Inc., offered by Sovereign Corp., priced at market.
Some of the more important corporate offerings made in April, carrying warrants, or a convertible feature of one kind or another were as follows:
148,000 shares Atlantic Refining Co. $4 \%$ cumul, convertible preferred stock. Convertible into common stock at prices ranging from $\$ 36$ to $\$ 45$ per share.
$\$ 62,545,500$ National Dairy Products Corp. 33/4\% debentures, due May 1, 1951. Each $\$ 100$ debenture carries a warrant to purchase one share of common stock up to May 1, 1940, at prices ranging from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 28$ per share.
$\$ 30,000,000$ The Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co. convertible $31 / 2 \%$ debentures, due Feb. 1, 1951. Each $\$ 1,000$ debenture convertible into common stock at prices ranging from $\$ 662 / 3$ to $\$ 100$ up to Feb. 1, 1950.
Included in the month's financing was an issue of $\$ 180$, 000,000 10-20-year Federal Land Bank's $3 \%$ consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, due May 1, 1956, offered at $991 / 2$, to yield about $3.03 \% ; \$ 18,000,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks cons. $11 / 2 \%$ debentures, dated April 15, 1936, and due in six and 12 months, offered as usual at prices on application, and $\$ 718,300$ Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, Indianapolis, $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1935, and due Nov. 1, 1945, offered at par.
The following is a complete summary of the new financ ing-corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as Farm Loan issues-for April and for the four months ended with April:
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING


In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1936 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a de tailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.

Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during April, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month. Full details as to the separate issues for each of the preceding months dating back to the beginning of our compilation in March, 1921, can be found in the monthly articles for those months, these articles appearing usually on the first or the second Saturday of the month.

Financial Chronicle
May 9, 1936




Volume 142


| funds obtained by states and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government. |
| :--- |
| CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30 FOR FIVE YEARS |
| 1936 |

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING APRIL 1936
Long-term bonds and notes (ISSUES maturing later than five years)


SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE YEARS)

| Amoun | Purpose of Issue | Price $\begin{gathered}\text { To Yield } \\ \text { About }\end{gathered}$ | Company and Issue, and by Whom offered, Including Additional Underwriters an |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathbf{S} \\ 15,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | Railroads- Retire demand loans.- | $100 \quad 1.50-2.60$ | The New York Central RR. Co. 1-Year to 5 -Year $11 / 2 \%$ to $2.60 \%$ Secured Notes, 1937-41. Placed privately with banks by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and Lee Higginson Corp., and 19 other unnamed underwriters. |
| 7,000,000 | Other Industrial \& Mfg. Refunding | Placed privately | National Dairy Products Corp. 21/2\% Promissory Notes, Aug. 1, 1936-Feb. 1, 1941. Placed privately with banks. |





## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, May 8, 1936.
According to the latest reports, business is holding its own at or near the six-year peak reached during the previous week, notwithstanding a slight drop in automotive activity, electric output and coal production. Steel operations were also off slightly. These recessions, of course, were seasonal reactions following almost a top speed pace. Leaders in the steel industry display considerable optimism, asserting that business will not drop below $50 \%$ this summer. The rate fell to $32.8 \%$ of capacity at the end of June last year, and did not rise to $50 \%$ again until October. The wide diversification of steel demand in recent months is chiefly responsible for expectations of a higher level of activity this year. In fact, new major sources of demand, such as current numerous inquiries for oil and gas line pipe, are developing continually. The steel demand from the automobile industry this summer is also expected to exceed last summer's orders. Railroad car loadings this month are expected to better the relatively poor May, 1935, slowing about $15 \%$ over that period. A continued rise in retail sales is expected in May. Store volumes for the period, however, are not expected to reflect the improvement over 1935 levels as did the April showing. Chains selling chiefly in rural areas report the best comparative showing in April for the year to date. The commodity markets bave been more or less irregular and lower, influenced in no small measure by the heaviness in the securities markets. The French political situation is becoming more or less a major influence, as any grave or drastic happening in this direction would undoubtedly have wide repercussions. In spite of unfavorable weather and other detrimental factors, retail sales gained 4 to $8 \%$ above the 1935 level. Practically all sections of the country are participating in the upswing. Car loadings gained 4,973 cars last week, bringing the total to 671,154 cars. Compared with the corresponding week last year, this was a gain of 102,227 cars. There was nothing spectacular in the weather news the past week. Reports were generally favorable in most crop areas, especially in the Southwestern sections of the cotton and wheat beits, though very high temperatures were recorded in the latter area recently, which, if prolonged, would cause renewed apprehension concerning the new crops. Locally, it has been unseasonably cool and cloudy the past few days. Weather of unseasonal warmth prethe past rew days. Weather of unseasonal warmth pre-
vailed here today, with the mercury ranging from 59 to 86 valed here today, with the mercury ranging from 59 to 86
degrees, or close to the record of 87 degrees 64 years ago. The forecast was for fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight. Overnight at Boston it was 56 to 66 degrees; Baltimore, 62 to 80 ; Pittsburgh, 64 to 88 ; Portland, Me., 50 to 60 ; Chicago, 66 to 86 ; Cincinnati, 60 to 80 ; Cleveland, 70 to 86 ; Detroit, 68 to 86 ; Charleston, 64 to 76 ; Milwaukee, 68 to 86 ; Savannah, 62 to 82; Dallas, 70 to 82 ; Kansas City, 68 to 86 ; Springfield, Mo., 64 to 82 ; Oklahoma City, 60 to 76 ; Salt Lake City, 38 to 62 ; Seattle, 46 to 60; Montreal, 62 to 74 , and Winnipeg, 34 to 66.
Revenue Freight Car Loadings Gain $0.7 \%$ In Week Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 2, 1936, totaled 671,154 cars. This is a gain of 4,973 cars, or $0.7 \%$, from the preceding week, a jump of 102,227 cars, or $18.0 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1935, and an increase of 65,908 cars, or $10.9 \%$, from the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934. For the week ended April 25 loadings were $19.2 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935 , and $9.3 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934 , Loadings for the week ended April 18 showed a gain of $5.2 \%$ when compared with 1935 and a rise of $8.6 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1934.
The first 18-major railroads to report for the week ended May 2, 1936 loaded a total of 312,868 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 313,304 cars in the preceding week and 264,458 cars in the seven days ended May 4, 1935. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Ltnes Weeks Ended- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rec'd from Connections } \\ & \text { Weeks Ended- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 2 \\ & 1936 \\ & 19,74 \\ & 0,70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {May } 2}{ }^{\text {Appr. } 25}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 23,310 | 16. | 15,523 |  |
| esapeake \& Ohio | 21,714 |  |  | 91 |  |  |
| Chicago Burlington \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| icago Milw. St. Paul | 18,976 | 18.712 |  | 7. |  |  |
| cago \& Nor | 15,243 |  | 13,1 |  |  |  |
| Gult Coast Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Great |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| issour-Kansas-Texa | 58 | ${ }^{4,554}$ | 3, |  |  |  |
| ssouri Pacirio Re |  | 13,743 | 12 |  |  |  |
| W York Central | 9 |  | 34, |  |  |  |
| $w$ York Chicag |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hoks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Msyvania |  | 61,329 | 51,94 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pittsburgh }}$ L Lak |  |  |  |  | 58 |  |
| athern Pacitic Li |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabash Ry .......... | 5,402 |  | 4,965 | 8,329 |  | ,587 |
|  | 312,868 |  |  |  | 195, 280 | 156,562 |

## $\mathbf{x}$ Excludes Orleans RR

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 2, 1936 | April 25, 1936 | May 4, 1935 |
| Chicago Rock Issand \& Pacific Ry- | 22,686 <br> 29,203 <br> 1 | 23,220 29 | 19,722 24.960 |
| St. Louis-San Francisco Ry-.- | - ${ }^{29,203}$ | 29,710 13,244 | 24,960 11735 |
| Total | 64,902 | 66.174 | 56.417 |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended April 25 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended April 25 totaled 666,181
cars. This was an increase of 107.245 cars, or $19.2 \%$ above the correcars. This was an increase of 107,245 cars, or $19.2 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1935 and 56,477 cars, or $9.3 \%$, above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of April 25 was an increase of 23.524 cars, or $3.7 \%$, above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 283,121 cars, an increase of 3,298 cars above the preceding week, 52,518 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 40,548 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 161,006 cars, a decrease of 827 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of
2.086 cars above the corresponding week in 2,086 cars above the corresponding week in 1935. It was, however, a
decrease of 4,430 cars below the same week in 1934. decrease of 4,430 cars below the same week in 1934.
Coal loading amounted to 124,073 cars, an increase of 14,273 cars above the preceding week, 39,973 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 7,964 cars above the same week in 1934.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 33,105 cars, an increase of 2,928 cars above the preceding week, 6,114 cars above the corresponding
week in 1935 and 6,591 cars above the same week in 1934. In the Western week in 1935 and 6,591 cars above the same week in 1934 . In the Western April 25 totaled 20,320 cars an increase of 2,058 cars above the preceding week this year, and 3,163 cars above the same week in 1935 .
Live stock loading amounted to 14,032 cars, an increase of 1,060 cars above the preceding week, and 101 cars above the same week in 1935, but a decrease of 4,438 cars below the same week in 1934. In the western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended April 25 , totaled 11,335 cars, an increase of 1,003 cars above the preceding week this year but a decrease of 35 cars below the same week in 1935 .
Forest products loading totaled 32,205 cars, an increase of 549 cars above the preceding week, 5,381 cars above the same week in 1935, and 7,177 cars above the same week in 1934.
Ore loading amounted to 11,098 cars, an increase of 1,529 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,719 cars below the corresponding week in 1935. It was, however, an increase of 1,684 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
Coke loading amounted to 7,541 cars, an increase of 714 cars above the preceding week, 2,791 cars above the same week in 1935, and 1,381 cars above the same week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two previous years follow:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in January .-.- | 2,353,111 | 2,169,146 | 2,183,081 |
| Five weeks in February ..- | 3,135,118 | 2,927,453 | 2,920,192 |
| Four weeks in March....- | 2,413,985 | 2,408,319 | 2,461,895 |
| Week of April 4---------- | 613,867 622,138 | 545.456 | 559,070 |
| Week of April 18----------- | 642,657 | 586,568 611,141 | 5791981 591,705 |
| Week of April 25. | 666,181 | 558,936 | 609,704 |
| Total | 10,452,057 | 9,807,019 | 9,905,628 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended April 25, 1936. During this period a total of 114 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last
year. The most important of these roads which showed increases were the New York Central Lines, the Baltimore \& Ohio RR., the Pennsylvania System, the Southern System, the Chesapeake \& Ohio RR. and the Illinois Central System:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Railroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Freight Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Received from Connections} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Railroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Freight Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Received from Connections} \\
\hline \& 1936 \& 1935 \& 1934 \& 1936 \& 1935 \& \& 936 \& 193 \& 1934 \& 1936 \& 1935 \\
\hline Eastern \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ann }}\) Bangor \& Aror-i-st \& 1,627 \& ( 608 \& - 6 603 \& \({ }_{260} 20\) \& 1,061 \& Georgia \& Florial \& \({ }_{368}^{899}\) \& 302 \& \& \& 429 \\
\hline Boston \& Maine \& \({ }^{1} 6.643\) \& \({ }_{7} 7,672\) \& 7 \& 10,904 \& 9,7839 \& Gult Mobile \& Northern \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,777 \\ 19,305 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& 15,423 \& 17,446 \& -1,045 \& \({ }_{9} 7104\) \\
\hline Cencago Indianapol \& 18 \& \({ }_{1}^{1,087}\) \& 1,162 \& 2,283 \& -1,63 \& Louisville \& Nasyhille. \& 20,404 \& 14,875 \& 16,973 \& 4,933 \& 3,834 \\
\hline Central Vermont \& 1,184 \& 1,063 \& 1,032 \& 1,962 \& 1,751 \& Macon Dublin \& Savanna \& 127 \& \({ }_{131}^{140}\) \& 148 \& \({ }^{665}\) \& \({ }_{273}^{539}\) \\
\hline Delaware \& Hudson \& \& \& \& \& \& Mississippl Centra \& \& 131 \& 1863 \& \& \\
\hline Delaware Lackawanna \& West- \& 11,136 \& \({ }^{8,290}\) \& 9,863 \& \(\begin{array}{r}7,323 \\ \hline 139\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{6,1137}\) \& Nashille Chattanooga iost \& - \& 2,868 \& 2,973 \& 2,503 \& 2,177 \\
\hline Detroit Toledo \& Ironto \& 3,070 \& 3,266 \& 2,181 \& 1,256 \& 1,221 \& Tennessee Centr \& 443 \& 319 \& 404 \& 644 \& 494 \\
\hline Detroit \& Toledo Shore Li \& \({ }^{42} 107\) \& \({ }_{12} 290\) \& 2332
14.130 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}3,354 \\ 14.846 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}2,430 \\ \hline 1250\end{array}\) \& Tot \& 56,586 \& 45,697 \& 48,857 \& 30,533 \& 25,416 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Griend }}\) Grand \& 5,179 \& - \& -4,905 \& 8,041 \& 隹,928 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Lehigh \& Huds \& 2,755 \& 2,138 \& 1,901 \& (1,303 \& 1,497
888 \& Grand total Southern District \& 99,659 \& 83,422 \& 89,232 \& 62,355 \& 53,349 \\
\hline Lehigh Valley \& \({ }^{2} 97978\) \& \({ }_{6}^{6,794}\) \& \({ }_{9}^{9,109}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7,960 \\
7 \\
\hline 776
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{r}
6,149 \\
\hline, 137 \\
2
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Maine Centr \& 3,632 \& - \& \({ }_{3,674}^{2,414}\) \& \({ }_{261}{ }_{26}\) \& 200 \& Chicago \& North Western. \& 15,459 \& 13,161 \& 15,337 \& 9,704 \& \\
\hline our \& 2,103 \& 1,059 \& 2,058 \& 42 \& \& Chicago Great Western \& 2,483 \& - \({ }_{\text {2,054 }}^{15}\) \& 2,300
16.517
163 \& 2,832
7
7
7 \& \\
\hline \({ }^{6}\) New York Central Li \& 40,024
10
10 \& 34,209
10,176 \& 38,695
10,742 \& - 39.372 \& - \& Chicago M11w. Et. P. \& Paciric \& \({ }_{3,635}\) \& - \& cis, \& 3,301 \& 2,865 \\
\hline New York Ontario \& West \& 1,933 \& 2,041 \& 2,126 \& 2,056 \& \({ }_{1} 1,752\) \& Duluth Missabe \& Northern. \& 1,396 \& 1,965 \& 1,372 \& 247 \& 177 \\
\hline Y. Chicago \& st. L \& 4,657 \& 4,080 \& 4,511 \& \({ }_{4}^{9,721}\) \& 7,272 \& Duluth South Shore \& A \& 7 7388 \& \(\begin{array}{r}572 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 5,472 \& 6,681 \& 4,574 \\
\hline Pittsburgh \& Lake E \& \begin{tabular}{l}
6,204 \\
6,504 \\
\hline 6
\end{tabular} \& [ \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5,405 \\
5,42 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \%,471 \& 4,262 \& \({ }_{\text {Ft. }}\) Dodige Des Moines \(\&\) South \& \({ }^{7,383}\) \& \& \({ }^{5} 329\) \& , 15 \& \\
\hline Pittsburgh \& Shawm \& \(\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 337 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{316}^{207}\) \& 300 \& 25 \& \({ }_{214}^{30}\) \& Great Northern-1-- \& 10,079 \& 11,717 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
9,092 \\
466 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 3,408 \& 485 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Pittsburgh shawmut \& }}\) Pitsburgh \& West Virgin \& 1,244 \& 339
436 \& 1,354 \& 1.530 \& 1,039 \& Lake Superior \& Ish \& 309 \& 970 \& 326 \& \& \\
\hline Rutland \& 596 \& 556 \& \& \& \& Minneapolis \& St. \({ }^{\text {L }}\) \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.505 \\
\hline 8.505 \\
\hline 8.51
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{4}^{1,186}\) \& 2,495 \& 1,493 \\
\hline Wheeling \& \({ }_{3,296}^{5,299}\) \& 2,896 \& \({ }_{3,390}^{5,15}\) \& 3,848 \& 2,547 \& Northern Pacific. \& 8,763 \& 8,024 \& 7,788 \& 3,461 \& 2,994 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{T} \& 151,985 \& 130,602 \& 147,937 \& 161,344 \& 130,472 \& Spokane Portland \& Seattle \& 1,319 \& 2,079 \& 1,446 \& 1,250 \& 1,018 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Tota \& 78,293 \& 72,259 \& 71,607 \& 46,048 \& 38,415 \\
\hline Akron Cany District- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ar }}^{\text {Akron Canton \& Y Youngst }}\) \& \({ }^{658}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{480}\) \& 28,801 \& - \({ }^{691523}\) \& \({ }^{12,200}\) \& Central Western District- \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\text { Bessemer \& Lake Erie }}{ }\) \& 3 3,690 \& 1,870 \& 2,840 \& 2,349 \& 1,276 \& Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. \& 19,316 \& 17,664 \& 18,609 \& 6,152 \& \\
\hline Butralo Creek \& Gau \& \({ }^{296}\) \& 250 \& \({ }_{696}^{227}\) \& 7 \& \({ }_{18}^{8}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Alton-.-.- }}\) \& 3,132 \& 2,303 \& 2,461 \& \& 1,828 \\
\hline Central RR. of New \& 7,823 \& 5,949 \& 6,815 \& 11,895 \& 9,000 \& Chicago Burlington © \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Quin \& 14,235 \& 12,541 \& 13,995 \& 7,928 \& 6,631 \\
\hline Cornwall \& \({ }_{318}^{908}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{640}\) \& 614 \& \& -54 \& Chicago \& Illinois Midiand--ī- \& 11,774 \& 10,548 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}1,072 \\ 10.570\end{array}\) \& 789
7
7659 \& 6,347 \\
\hline Cumberiand Ligonter valley \& \({ }_{82}\) \& 216 \& \({ }^{207}\) \& \& \& Chicago \& Eastern 1 linole \& \({ }_{2}\) \& 2,322 \& \({ }_{2} \mathbf{2}, 78\) \& \({ }_{2} \mathbf{2}, 244\) \& 1.850 \\
\hline Long Island \& \({ }_{839} 89\) \& 896 \& 771
1
1 \& \({ }_{1}^{3,158}\) \& 1, \({ }_{1}^{3,126}\) \& Colorad \& Southern- \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,015 \\ 2,070 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,640 \& \& 2,998 \& 2,069 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Penn-Reading }}\) \& 1,239
61,329 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 50, } 497 \\ \hline 185 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& [66.179 \& 43,139 \&  \& Denver \& Ralt Lake \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,075 \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,640 \\ \hline 255 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1,147}\) \& 2,938 \& 8 \\
\hline Reading Co \& 17,490 \& 11,770 \& \& 16,315 \& \({ }^{11,947}{ }_{1}\) \& Fort Worth \& Den \& \& 1,048 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,078 \\ 1,874 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \\
\hline Union (Pittsbur \& 12,589 \& 5,402 \& 8,142 \& , \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& +648 \& \({ }^{\text {Ilinois Terminal- }}\) \& 1,2010
1,252 \& 1,044 \& \& \& \\
\hline Western Maryland. \& 3,190 \& 2,611 \& 3,165 \& 6,120 \& 276 \& North Weestern P \& 69 \& 740 \& 577 \& \({ }_{71} 9\) \& 13 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{--.--..-......-} \& 141,791 \& 105,250 \& 124,730 \& 140,700 \& 76,783 \& Southern Pacific (Pacir \& 19,211 \& 17,306 \& 15,623 \& 4,794 \& 3,860 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& St. Joseph \& Grand İIsa \& ncluded \& P\% \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Uniledo Peoria \& Weste \& \& \({ }^{10,698}\) \& 11,438 \& 1,132 \& \\
\hline Chesapeake \& Ohio \& 20,960 \& 17,332 \& 20,398 \& 9,429 \& 6,663 \& Utah \& 220 \& \& 115 \& \& \\
\hline Norfoik \& Western \& 20,762 \& 15,456 \& 18,182 \& 4,266 \& \({ }^{3,376}\) \& Western Pacif \& 1,332 \& 1,310 \& ,409 \& 1,857 \& 40 \\
\hline Nortolk \& Portsmou \& 1,931 \& 1,564
2,436 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,696 \\
3,052
\end{gathered}
\] \& 1,184 \& \({ }_{691}^{1,000}\) \& Total \& 4,34 \& 83.69 \& 84,396 \& 9,9 \& 41,950 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{To} \& 46,967 \& 36,788 \& 43,328 \& 15,616 \& 11,730 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 矿 \& \& \& 3,520 \\
\hline Southern D \& \& \& \& \& \& Burlington-Rock \& \& 143 \& 123 \& \({ }_{207}^{244}\) \& \({ }_{279}^{287}\) \\
\hline GToup \(A-\) \& \& \& \& \& \& Fort Smith \({ }_{\text {Gulf }}\) Coast Lineste \& 3,240 \& \(\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 2 \\ \hline 278\end{array}\) \& 108
3,129 \& 1,558 \& 1.234 \\
\hline Alinc \& \& \& 1,139 \& 1,597 \& 1,370 \& International-Great No \& 2,365 \& 2,226 \& 2,787 \& 2,371 \& 2,338 \\
\hline Charleston © Westeri \& 163 \& 325 \& 370 \& 986 \& 903 \& Kansas OKlahoma \& C \& \({ }^{286}\) \& 92 \& 117 \& 1,041 \& 1,180 \\
\hline Durham \& Southern \& \({ }^{164}\) \& \({ }_{43}^{120}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}135 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 107 \& 275
89 \& Kansas Crty southern \& 1,623 \& 1,341 \& 1,154 \& \& \\
\hline Gainesville Mida \& 1,009 \& 1,021 \& 1,237 \& 1,392 \& 1,098 \& Louisiana Arkansas \& \& 138 \& \({ }_{54}\) \& 166 \& 479 \& 340 \\
\hline dmon \& \({ }^{406}\) \& 464 \& \& 960 \& 785 \& Litchfield \& Ma \& 343 \& 136 \& 382 \& 919 \& 675 \\
\hline Richmond \& \& 324 \& 377 \& 3,695 \& \({ }^{4}, 0333\) \& Midand Valiey \& 46 \& 441 \& 451 \&  \& 287 \\
\hline aboard Ai \& ,560 \& 7,915 \& 7,897 \& 4,060 \& 3,573
10.687 \& Missouri \({ }_{\text {Missouri-Kansas-Texas }}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{4.554}\) \& 186 \& \({ }_{347}^{133}\) \& \& \\
\hline Sinston-Salem Southbound \& 21,183 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
17,606 \\
132
\end{array}
\] \& 19,322 \& 13,678 \& 10,686 \& Missouri Pacific.-.--- \& 13,743 \& 12,532 \& 13,340 \& 8,919 \& 20 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tota} \& 43,073 \& 37,725 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40,375} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31,822} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{,933} \& Quanh Acme \& Pa \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,531

7
7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40
6.591} \& 196 \& 117 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{131} <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& St. Louis-San Franc \& \& \& ${ }^{6,945}$ \& 4,256 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& St. Louis south \& \& ${ }_{5}^{2,037}$ \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{1} 634$ \& 3,405 \& 2 <br>
\hline Alabama Tennessee \& Northern \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{312
642
89} \& 206 \& 176 \& \& \& Texas \& Pacitic \& 4,492 \& 3,991 \& ${ }_{3,841}$ \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {4,114 }}$ \& 3,728 <br>
\hline Atlanta Birmingham \& Coa \& \& \& ${ }^{53}$ \& \& \% $\begin{array}{r}726 \\ 1.045 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& Terminal RR. A \& $\begin{array}{r}2,583 \\ \hline 247\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,680 \\ \hline 237\end{array}$ \& 1,456
229 \& $\begin{array}{r}17,896 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ \& 14,790
116 <br>
\hline Central of Georgia-...-- \& \%
4.217
4.239 \& \& 3,278 \& 2,574 \& \& Weatherford M. W. \& N. W.-. \& 56 \& 29 \& 64 \& 37 \& 69 <br>

\hline umbus \& Greenv \& 1,392 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 301 \\
& 1,8927 \\
& 1,827
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1,694 \& ${ }_{541}^{263}$ \& 215

539 \& Total \& 53.145 \& 46.916 \& 48,480 \& 58,916 \& 9,326 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$$
\frac{\text { Note-Figures for } 1934 \text { revised. } * \text { Previous figures, a Not available. b Include }}{}
$$

Moody's Daily Commodity Index Declines Sharply
The average price of basic commodities continued to decline sharply this week. Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices closed this Friday at 164.9, as compared with 169.2 a week ago, and 172.0 two weeks ago.

Lower prices for wheat, hogs, steel and rubber were the principal factors in the decline. Prices of silk and wool were also moderately lower. There were advances in cocoa, hides, corn, cotton, coffee and sugar, while copper, lead and silver remained unchanged.

The movement of the Index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:


## Continued Decline Noted in "Annalist" Weekly

Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During
Week of May 5
Further losses in the grains, livestock and products and the textile group depressed The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices to the lowest level since Dec. 31, 1934. The index stood at 121.5 on May 5 , a
drop of 1.6 points from April 28, when it was 123.1. An announcement by the "Annalist" continued:

The losses in wheat, the other grains and flour reflected the relieving of the drought throughout part of the West. Those of livestock and meats were due to heavier markelins. Buther and while eggs,
THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES $\quad(1913=100)$

| - | May 5, 1936 | April 28, 1936 | May 7, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 113.5 | a116.5 | 123.4 |
| Food products. | 121.2 | a122.6 | 132.6 |
| Textile products | 105.5 | a106.0 | 104.5 |
| Fuels.- | 170.7 | 170.7 | 162.1 |
| Metals .-.-- | 110.7 | 110.7 | 109.9 |
| Building materials | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 |
| Chemicals. | 97.6 | 97.6 | 98.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 86.0 | 86.0 | 80.7 |
| All commodities | 121.5 | 123.1 | 126.6 |
| b All commodities on old dollar basis | 72.2 | 73.0 | 75.3 | a Revised. $\quad$ b Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland and Holland

Belgium included prior to March, 1935.

Liquidating Distribution of $\$ 4,415,284$ to be Made May 15 by Railroad Credit Corp.
E. G. Buckland, President of the Railroad Credit Corp., announced May 7 that the Corporation will make a liquidating distribution to participating carriers on May 15, 1936,
of $\$ 4,415,284$, or $6 \%$ of the contributed fund. Of this amount $\$ 2,367,617$ will be in cash and $\$ 2,047,667$ will be credited on carriers' indebtedness to the Corporation. Mr. Buckland said:
This will be the twenty-seventh distribution that has been made since liquidation began June 1, 1933, and will bring the total to $49 \%$ of the fund administered by the Railroad Credit Corporation, or $\$ 36,058,154$. Of this total $\$ 17,122,512$ will have been returned in cash and $\$ 18,935,642$ in credits.

## Decrease of $0.6 \%$ in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week of May 2 Reported by United States Department of Labor

Largely because of sharp decreases in farm products and foods, wholesale commodity prices fell $0.6 \%$ during the week ending May 2, according to an announcement made May 7 by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The Commissioner stated:
The decrease brought the general index to $79.1 \%$ of the 1926 average, the lowest level reached this year. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the all commodity index shows a decline of $1.2 \%$.
In addition to farm products and foods, the hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and drugs groups also declined. Textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, house-
furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at furnishing goods, and miscellane

The raw materials group and the large group of all commodities other than farm products (non-agricultural) each fell $0.6 \%$ during the week. Finished products declined $0.7 \%$, and all commodities other than farm products and foods dropped $0.1 \%$. The semi-manufactured articles group maintained the steadiness which has been characteristic of this group for the past several weeks. Mr. Lubin's announcement of May 7 continued:
Wholesale food prices declined $1.6 \%$ during the week. Meats were $3 \%$ lower, dairy products declined $2.3 \%$. The sub-group of other foods
dropped $1 \%$, and cereal products $0.2 \%$. Individual food items for which dower prices were reported were butter, cheese in the Chicago market oatmeal, flour, dried apricots, canned peas, fresh beef, fresh and cured pork, veal, dressed poultry, ginger ale, coffee, copra, lard, oleomargarine, oleo oil, edible tallow, coconut oil, and cottonseed oil. Higher prices, on the other hand, were reported for canned asparagus, baked beans, lamb, mutton, and cocoa beans. The current foods index-79.1-is $0.8 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $7.8 \%$ below the corresponding week of last year.
The farm products group declined $0.9 \%$ from the level of the preceding week but is still $1 \%$ above a month ago. Grains decreased $2.6 \%$, livestock and poultry $0.9 \%$, and "other farm products" $0.6 \%$. All grains except No. 3 yellow corn averaged lower. Prices of hogs, live poultry, cotton, lemons, oranges. hay, fresh milk at Chicago, white potatoes, and wool also declined. Advancing prices were reported for cattle, lambs, eggs, apples in the New York market, seeds, dried beans, and sweet potatoes. Fis week's farm procucts index-77. is ceand
Falling prices of certain fats and oils, iodine, and potassium iodide caused the index for the chemicals and drugs group to decline $0.5 \%$.
Average prices of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers remained steady Average prices or fertiizer materials and mixed fertilizers remained steady.
The index for the hides and leather products group- 94.9 -decined $0.3 \%$, due to a sharp drop in average prices of hides and skins. The indexes for the sub-groups of shoes, leather, and other leather products remained unchanged.
Continued weakening prices of coal, and falling prices of gasoline resulted in a fractional decrease in the fuel and lighting materials group. Wholesale prices of coke were firm.
Slight decreases in the prices of knit goods', silk and rayon, and other textile products did not affect the composite index for the group of textile products which remained at $69.7 \%$ of the 1926 average. Prices of $381 / 2-$ inch print cloth, cotton yarn, rayon hosiery, raw silk, silk hosiery yarn, Manila hemp, and cotton twine averaged slightly lower, and $271 / 2$-inch print cloth, tire fabric, silk yarn, burlap, and raw jute were higher.
The index for the metals and metal products group remained unchanged at 86.0 although a minor decrease was reported in prices of pig tin. Agricultural implements, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained unchanged at the previous week's level.
Building materials as a group remained at $85.5 \%$ of the 1926 average. A fractional increase in the sub-group of lumber was offset by a minor decrease in paint materials. Whol
Averal steel remained steady.
Average prices of furniture and furnishings were steady during the week. The index for the housefurnishing goods group remained at 82.8 .
lower. A pronounced advance was reported in wholesale prices of cylinde oil.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series, weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.0 .
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for May 4, 1935, May 5, 1934, and May 6, 1933:

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 25 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 1836 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 11 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 4 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 4 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 5 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 6 \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | 79.1 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 80.1 | 73.4 | 61.9 |
| Farm products | 77.1 | 77.8 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 76.3 | 81.1 | 59.1 | 47.8 |
| Foods | 79.1 | 80.4 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 79.7 | 84.9 | 66.6 | 58.2 |
| Hides \& leather products. | 94.9 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 88.0 | 89.5 | 73.3 |
| Textile products | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 69.9 | 70.1 | 68.7 | 74.1 | 53.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 77.6 | 76.8 | 74.4 | 72.7 | 62.1 |
| Metals and metal products | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 85.2 | 88.7 | 77.5 |
| Building materials. | 85.5 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 85.3 | 84.9 | 87.4 | 70.8 |
| Chemicals and drugs. | 77.8 | 78.2 | 78.9 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 75.3 | 72.4 |
| Housefurnishing good | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.7 | 82.0 | 83.1 | 71.7 |
| Miscell. commodities | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 69.6 | 58.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 79.5 | 80.0 | 80.2 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 76.4 | 65.1 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 78.9 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 77.5 | 79.0 | 66.4 |
| Raw materials...------- | 76.6 | 77.1 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 76.9 |  |  | * |
| Semi-manufact'd articles- | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.5 | 74.5 | * | * | * |
| Finished products.-. | 81.2 | 81.8 | 81.9 | 81.6 | 81.3 | * | * | * |

National Fertilizer Association Reports Lowest Commodity Price Average During Week of May 2 Since Last July
Commodity prices continued downward during the week ended May 2, reaching the lowest point since the first week of last July, according to the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. The index for the week of May 2 was $76.1 \%$ of the 1926-28 average, compared with 76.7 in the previous week, 76.7 a month ago, and 77.4 a year ago. In its announcement, under date of May 4, the Association also has the following to say:
There was a general decline in commodity prices during the week, resulting in five of the principal sub-group indexes moving downward. The most important decline took place in the farm products group, with 11 of most important decline took place in the farm products group, with 11 of advancing. Price declines were particularly sharp in grains, but cotton advancing. Price declines were particularly sharp in grains, but cotton
and livestock also moved downward. The decline in the index of food and livestock also moved downward. The dechine in the it it to the lowest level reached since January, 1935. The trend of fats and oils prices continued downward and was particularly marked in the price of cottonseed oil, which reached the lowest point since 1934. Lower prices for cotton and cotton yarns, which more than offset rising silk prices, resulted in a moderate drop in the textiles price index. The building materials price average showed a decline, but with the exception of the preceding week it is still at the highest level reached in the recovery period. Lower quotations for hides, leather and rubber were largely responsible for the decline in the index representing prices of miscellaneous commodities.
Twenty-nine price series included in the index declined during the week compared with 18 advances; in the preceding week there were 26 declines and 21 advances; in the second preceding week there were 34 declines and 37 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Preced'o Week 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Apoo } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year 澛 } \\ \text { Aaoy } \\ \text { May } 4 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.622.3 | Foods. | 76.9 | 77.2 | 77.3 | 80.5 |
|  | Fats and oils | 70.3 | 72.0 | 74.0 | 72.3 |
|  | Cottonseed o | 86.2 | 88.3 | 90.7 | 98.9 |
|  | Farm products | 72.5 | 74.2 | 73.5 | 76.6 |
|  | Cotton. | 63.5 | 65.2 | 65.0 | 67.7 |
|  | Grains | 71.9 | 74.4 | 70.3 | 83.6 |
|  | Livestock | 74.1 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 76.5 |
| 16.4 | Fuels | 79.6 | 79.6 | 80.6 | 76.9 |
| 10.3 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 72.2 | 72.6 | 71.9 | 68.9 |
| 7.7 | Textiles | 66.9 | 87.2 | 68.6 | 67.0 |
| 6.7 | Metals. | 83.0 | 83.0 | 82.5 | 82.3 |
| 5.8 | Building materials. | 79.1 | 79.4 | 77.7 | 78.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | $94.4{ }^{-}$ | 94.4 | 94.2 | 94.4 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materials. | 65.7 | 65.7 674 | 65.1 71.5 | 65.3 76.0 |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery $\qquad$ <br> All groups combined. $\qquad$ | 67.4 | ${ }_{67.4}^{67}$ | 71.5 92.8 | 76.0 91.9 |
| 0.3 |  | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.8 | 91.9 |
| 100.0 |  | 76.1 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 77.4 |

## March Production of Electricity $11 \%$ over Same Month

 a Year AgoThe Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior, in its monthly electrical report disclosed that the production of electricity for public use in the United States during the month of March totaled 8,915,579,000 kwh. This is a gain of $11 \%$ when compared with the $8,011,213,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in March 1935 . For the month of February 1936, output totaled $8,602,500,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
Of the March 1936 output a total of $3,772,776,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was produced by water power and $5,142,803,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. by fuels. The Survey's statement follows:
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN UNITED STATES

$$
\square, \quad-\quad
$$

| Diosiston | Total by Water Power and Fuel |  |  | Chanoes in Output from Previous Yea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | Feb., '36 | 66 |
| New England | 639,862,000 | 593,691,000 | 568,909,000 | $+9 \%$ | \% |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,456,112,000 | 2,301,016,000 | 2,301,789,000 | +15\% | +10\% |
| East North Central- | 2,178,874,000 | 2,010,717,000 | 2,101,652,000 | +14\% | +13\% |
| West North Central. South Atlantio | - 554,109,000 | $530,471,000$ $1,068,107$ | - 561,663,000 | $+6 \%$ $+23 \%$ | $+5 \%$ $+18 \%$ |
| East South Dentrai- | 1, 398,092,000 | 1,370,697,000 | -372,660,000 | +9\% |  |
| West South Central- | 414,809,000 | 398,931,000 | 410,926,000 | $+16 \%$ | +13\% |
| Mount | 298,525,000 | 273,197,000 | 308,616,000 | +17\% | +19\% |
| Pacific | 1,146,769,000 | 1,055,673,000 | 1,117,149,000 | +18\% | +12\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in the United States in March was $287,000,000 \mathrm{kwh},, 3.0 \%$ less than average daily production in February, indicating the beginning of the usual seasonal decrease in demand for electricity due to increase in hours of daylight and in daily temperature. The normal change from February to March is a reduction of $3.5 \%$.
The production of electricity by the use of water power was $34 \%$ of the total.
TOTAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE

|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ 1936 \\ 0 \text { ver } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Increase } \\ \text { 1935 } \\ \text { Oever } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Produced by Water Power |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| January ---- | Kdlowatt Hrs. $9,245,639,000$ | Kulowatt Hrs. $8,349,152,000$ | 11\% | 9\% |  |  |
| February -.- | 8,602,500,000 | 7,494,160,000 | 15\% | $6 \%$ | $34 \%$ | 40\% |
| March.----- | 8,915,579,000 | 8,011,213,000 | 11\% | $4 \%$ | 42\% | 44\% |
| April.------ |  | 7,817,284,000 |  | $5 \%$ |  | 46\% |
| May-.----- |  | 8,020,897,000 |  | 4\% |  | 46\% |
| June--- |  | 7,872,548,000 |  | 5\% |  | 44\% |
| July |  | 8,370,262,000 |  | 10\% |  | 43\% |
| August-7--: |  | 8,573,457,000 |  | 11\% |  | 39\% |
| October ---- |  | 8,208,267,000 |  | 14\% |  | $37 \%$ $32 \%$ |
| November-- |  | 8,692,799,000 |  | 14\% |  | 37\% |
| December.-- |  | 9,138,638,000 |  | 13\% |  | 36\% |
| Total..... |  | 99,393,073.000 |  | 9.2\% |  | 40\% |

Coal Stocks and Consumption
The total stocks of coal held by electric power utilities on April 1, 1936, mounted to $6,504,444$ net tons. This represented a decrease of $3.1 \%$ compared with March 1, 1936, and a decrease of $9.9 \%$ compared with stocks on April 1, 1935. Stocks of bituminous coal on April 1, amounted to $5,508,913$ net tons. This was a decrease of $2.3 \%$ compared with March 1, 1936, and a decrease of $8.7 \%$ compared with April 1, 1935. Anthracite stocks stood at 995,531 net tons, a decrease of $7.4 \%$ compared with March 1, 1936, and a decrease of $16.1 \%$ compared with April 1, 1935.
The electric power utilities reported 2,905,709 net tons of bituminous coal and 126.760 net tons of anthracite, or a total of $3,032,469$ tons, consumed in March 1936. The daily rate of consumption of all coal in March was $15.7 \%$ lower than the daily rate in February 1936; however, in March 1936 it was $14.7 \%$ higher than the daily rate in March 1935.
In terms of days supply, which is calculated at the current rate of consumption, there was enough bituminous coal held by the electric ${ }^{\text {power }}$ utilities on April 1, 1936, to requirements.

The quantities given in the tables are based on the operation of all power plants producing $10,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. or more per month, engaged in generating electricity for public use, including central stations, both steam railroads muncrating electricity for traction, Bureau of Reclamation plants, public works plants, and that part of the output of manufacturing plants which is sold. The output of central station, electric railway and public works plants represents about $98 \%$ of the total of all types of plants. The output as published by the Edison Electric Institute and the Electrical World includes the output of central stations only. Reports are received from plants representing over $95 \%$ of the total capacity. The output of those plants which do not submit reports is estimated; therefore the figures of output and fuel consumption as reported in the accompanying tables are on a $100 \%$ basis.
(The Coal Divison, Bureau of Mines, cooperates in the preparation of these reports.)

## Electric Production Below Preceding Week but $13.6 \%$

 Above Like Period a Year AgoThe Edison Electric Institute in its weekly statement disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended May 2, 1936, totaled $1,928,803,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain of $13.6 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1935 , when output totaled $1,698,178,000$ kwh.

Electric output during the week ended April 25 totaled $1,932,797,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $15.5 \%$ over the $1,932,797,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $15.5 \%$ over the
$1,673,295,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced during the week ended April 27 , 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Regions | Week Ended May 2, 1936 | Week Ended Apr.25, 1936 | Week Ended Apr. 18, 1936 | Week Ended $\text { Apr. 11, } 1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 9.7 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 11.2 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 9.7 | 15.5 | 10.0 | ${ }_{13.8}^{9.8}$ |
| Central Industrial.-. | 14.4 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| West Central..--- | 14.3 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 8.1 |
| Southern States.-. | 15.0 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 18.2 |
| Rocky Mountain. | 22.1 17.6 | 25.9 16.9 | 15.5 | 12.2 |
| Total United States. | 13.6 | 15.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 |

data for recent weeks

| Week of- | (In Thousands of Kilowatt-Houts) |  | $\underset{\text { Ch'ge }}{\text { P. }}$ | Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-Houts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 |
| ar. | 1,893,311 | 1,724,131 | . 8 | 1,647 | 1,391 | 1,538 | 1,676 | 1,750 | 1,703 |
| Mar. 14 | 1,900,803 | 1,728,323 | +10.0 | 1,650 | 1,375 | 1,538 | 1,682 | 1,736 | 1,687 |
| Mar. 21 | 1,862,387 | 1,724,763 | +8.0 | 1,658 | 1,410 | 1,515 |  | 1,722 | 1,683 |
| Mar. 28 | 1,867,093 | 1,712,863 | +9.0 | 1,666 | 1,402 | 1,480 | 1,680 | 1,723 | 1,680 |
| r. | 1,916,486 | 1,700,334 | +12.7 | 1,617 | 1,399 | 1,465 | 1,647 | 1,708 | 1,663 |
| Apr. 11 | 1,933,610 | 1,725,352 | +12.1 | 1,642 | 1,410 | 1,481 | 1,641 | 1,715 | 1,697 |
| Apr. 18 | 1,914,710 | 1,701,945 | +12.5 | 1,673 | 1,431 | 1,470 | 1,676 | 1,733 | 1,709 |
| Apr. 25 | 1,932,797 | 1,673,295 | +15.5 | 1,669 | 1,428 | 1,455 | 1,644 | 1,725 | 1,700 |
| May | 1,928,803 | 1,698,178 | +13.6 | 1,633 | 1,436 | 1,429 | 1,637 | 1,698 | 1,688 |
| May |  | 1,701,702 |  | 1,643 | 1,468 | ${ }^{1,437}$ | 1,654 |  | 1,698 1704 |
| May 16 |  | $\|$$1,700,022$ <br> 1,696 |  | $\xrightarrow{1,650} 1$ | 1,494 | 1,425 | 1,602 | 1,723 | 1,705 |

data for recent months (thousand of kwh.)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\underset{\text { Ph'ge }}{\boldsymbol{C}}$ | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan_ | 8,664,110 | 7,762,513 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,480,897 | 7,011,736 | 7,435,782 |
| Feb- | 8,025,886 | 7,048,495 | +13.9 | 6,608,356 | 5,835,263 | 6,494,091 | 6,678,915 |
| April |  | 7,500, $2 \times 24$ |  | 6,978,419 | 6,024,855 | 6,294,302 | 7,184,514 |
| May. |  | 7,544,845 |  | 7,249,732 | 6,532,686 | 6,219,554 | 7,180,210 |
| June. |  | 7,404,174 |  | 7,056,116 | 6,809,440 | 6,130,077 | 7,070,729 |
| July - |  | 7,796,665 |  | 7,116,261 | 7,058,600 | 6,112,175 | 7,288,576 |
| August. |  | 8,078,451 |  | 7,309,575 | 7,218,678 | 6,310,667 | 7,166,086 |
| Sept.-- |  | 7,795,422 |  | 6,832,260 | 6,931,652 | ${ }_{6,633,865}^{6,317,733}$ | 7,099,421 |
| Oct-.- |  | 8,388,495 |  | 7,384,922 | 6,831,573 | 6,507,804 | 6,971,644 |
| Dec. |  | 8,521,201 |  | 7,538,337 | 7,009,164 | 6,638,424 | 7,288,025 |
| Total |  | $93,420,266$ |  | 85,564,124 | 0,009,501 | 7,442,112 | 86,063,969 |

Note-The monthly figures shown above are based on reports covering approximately $92 \%$ of the el
based on about $70 \%$.

Canadian Industrial Operations Showed Moderate Upturn During April According to S. H. Logan, General Manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce
A moderate upturn in Canadian industrial operations occurred in April, S. H. Logan, General Manager of the Canadian Rank of Commerce, Toronto, announced May 6. "The improvement," Mr. Logan pointed out, "was not so much in degree as in extent, for while rates of increase reported were small, they were quite numerous." Mr. Logan continued:
Progress was greatest in the so-called heavy industries and more than offset recession in those light industries which have up to now been adversely affected by the prolonged unseasonable weather, as well as by
the greater forcigs competition which has been evident during the past year or so. Canadian forest and metal-mining industries continued as strong supports to general business and are expected to be even more active during the next month or two. Automobile and associated plants overcame most of the handicaps they experaly their production was close to that in the early spring of last year, before the rearrangement of schedules to smooth out the ext The seasonal peaks which characterized the dentil were less than less than in the preceding month for since the first of the year was but little larger than in the January-April period of 1935
Export trade in April usually falls below the level
Export trade three preceding mone and the returns for Ans for forest products, metals and cattle, there was a sluggish movement of grains and the reopening of navigation on the Great Lakes was later than usual.

## Analysis of Imports and Exports of the United States for First Quarter

The Department of Commerce at Washington May 6 issued its analysis of the foreign trade of the United States in March, 1936 and 1935, and the three months ended with March, 1936 and 1935. This statement indicates how much of the merchandise imports and exports consisted of crude or of partly or wholly manufactured products. The following is the report in full:
ANALYSIS BY ECONOMIC GROUPS OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1936
(Value in 1,000 Dollars)

| Class | Month of March |  |  |  | Three Months Ended March |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  |
|  | Value | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Value | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| Domestic Expo Crude materials | 40,450 | 22.3 | 44,486 | 23.2 | 141,255 | 27.4 | 154,309 | 2 |
| Agricultural | 30,746 | 16.9 | 34,690 | 17.9 | 111,370 | 21.6 | 121,812 | 21.5 |
| Non-agricultura | 9,704 | 5.4 | 9,796 | 5.3 | 29,885 |  | 32,497 | 5.7 |
| Crude foodstufts. | 3,681 | 2.0 | 5,087 4,922 | ${ }_{2.6}^{2.6}$ | 11,663 | 2.3 | 13,454 12,994 | 2.4 |
| Agricultural .... | 3,568 113 | 1.9 | 4,922 165 | 2.6 0.1 | 11,372 | 0.1 | 12,994 | 0.1 |
| Manufactured foodstuffs \& beverages | 12,514 | 6.9 | 11,761 | 6.1 | 37,054 | 7.2 | 34,019 | . 0 |
| Agricultural | 11,014 | 6.1 | 10,730 | 5.6 | 33,294 | 6.5 | 30,789 | 5.4 |
| Non-agricultural | 1,500 | 0.8 | 1,031 | 0.5 | 3,760 | 0.7 | 3,230 | 0.6 |
| Semi-manufactures | 30,824 | 17.0 | 32,096 | 16.7 | 83,512 | 16.2 | 89,277 | 15.7 |
| Agricultural... Non-agricultur | -252 | 0.1 16.9 | 31,752 | ${ }_{16.5}^{0.5}$ | 718 82,794 | 16.1 | 88,438 | 15.6 |
| FInlshed manutactures | 94,197 | 51.8 | 98,652 | 51.4 | 242,055 | 46.9 | 276,012 | 48.7 |
| Agricultural... | 411 | 0.2 | 394 | 0.2 | 965 | 0.2 | 1,226 | 0.2 |
| Non-agricultural | 93,786 | 51.6 | 98,258 | 51.2 | 241,090 | 46.7 | 274,786 | 48.5 |
| Domestic exports.. Agricultural-.-.Non-agricultural. | 181,667 | 100.0 | 192,081 | 100.0 | 515,540 | 100.0 | 567,071 | 100.0 |
|  |  | 25.3 | 51,080 | 26.6 | 157,718 | 30.6 | 167,659 | 29.6 |
|  | 135,675 | 74.7 | 141,002 | 73.4 | 357,821 | 69.4 | 399,412 | 70.4 |
| Imports for Cons' $p^{\prime} n$ Crude materials. | 50,338 | 28.7 | 57,749 | 29.7 | 138,362 | 27.9 | 174,730 | 30.6 |
| Agricultural. | 36,820 | 21.0 | 40,624 | 20.9 | 103,159 | 20.8 | 126,592 | 22.2 |
| Non-agricultural | 13,518 | 7.7 | 17,125 | 8.8 | 35,203 | 7.1 | 48,138 | 8.4 |
| Crude foodstufts. | 33,629 | 19.1 | 31,221 | 16.1 | ${ }^{91,267}$ | 18.4 | 86,508 | 15.2 |
| Agricultural.-.-- | 32,897 | 18.7 | 30,237 | 15.6 0.5 | 88,876 2,391 | 17.9 0.5 | 83,376 3,132 | 14.6 0.5 |
| Non-agricultural.-. <br> Manufactured food- | 732 | 4 | 984 | 0.5 | 2,391 | 0.5 | -3,132 | 0.5 |
| Mastufts \& beverages | 25,757 | 14.7 | 32,338 | 16.6 | 85,630 | 17.2 | 92,618 | 16.2 |
| Agricultural. | 24,382 | 13.9 | 30,719 | 15.8 | 81,608 | 16.4 | 88,041 | 15.4 |
| Non-agricultura | -1,375 | 0.8 | 36,127 | 18.6 | 94,032 | 19.8 | 115,955 | 20.3 |
| Agricultural... | 3,526 | 2.0 | 5,064 | 2.6 | 9,829 | 2.0 | 18,785 | 3.3 |
| Non-agriculturai ...- | 31,709 | 18.1 | 31,063 | 16.0 | 84,206 | 17.0 | 97,170 | 17.0 |
| Finished manutactures | 30,526 | 17.4 | 36,847 | 19.0 | 86,918 | ${ }^{17.5}$ | $100,453$ | 17.6 |
| Agricultural -- | ${ }_{30}{ }^{445}$ | 0.3 | 350 36,497 | 0.2 18.0 | 1,307 85,610 | 0.3 17.2 | 1,150 99,303 | 17.4 |
| Non-agricultural --- | 30,081 | 17.1 | 36,497 | 18.0 | 85,610 | 17.2 | 99,303 | 17.4 |
| Imports for con-sumption.Agricultura | 175,485 | 100.0 | 194,281 | 100.0 | 496,212 | 100.0 | 570,264 | 100.0 |
|  | 98,071 | 55.9 | 106,994 | 55.1 | 284,779 | 57.4 | 317,943 | 55.8 |
| Non-agriculturai-\| | 77,414 | 44.1 | 87,287 | 44.9 | 211,433 | 42.6 | 252,321 | 44.2 |

Tendency of Business Activity in New England Federal Reserve District Downward in First Quarter This Year Although Level in First Two Months Ex ceeded Same Months Last Year-Effect of Floods
During the first quarter of 1936 the tendency of general business activity in New England was downward after allowances for usual seasonal changes has been made," says the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, "and," it states, "although the level of activity in January and February exceeded the corresponding months in 1935, that of March was a little lower than a year ago." In part, the Bank, in its "Review" dated May 1, also says:

Shortly after the middle of March, however, serious flood conditione prevailed in many sections of New England, affecting not only manufacturing, factory employment and industrial payrolls, but also retarding distributing activities.
The amount of raw cotton consumed on a daily average basis by mills in New England during March was about $10 \%$ less than in the corresponding month last year, and consumption of raw wool was $5 \%$ less. The textile industry, however, was one of those seriously hampered by the floods. During the first quarter cotton consumption in New England mills was about $10 \%$ less than in the corresponding period a year ago, but raw wool consumption was $14 \%$ larger.
The number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts in March was $0.6 \%$ less than in February and the amount of aggregate weekly payrolls decreased by $0.9 \%$, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The employment and payroll data are obtained from weekly figures at the middle of a month and, consequently, the March figures do not reflect the result of flood conditions.
Sales of reporting New England department and apparel stores during March were $10 \%$ larger than in March, 1935, and the cumulative increase
during the first quarter of 1936 was $10.5 \%$ over the corresponding period
last year. During the six weeks' period preceding Easter, sales of Boston department stores exceeded 1935 by $9 \%$.

## Indexes of Business Activity of Federal Reserve Bank of New York-Easter Buying Served to Increase

 Department Store Sales"During the first half of April department store sales expanded as a result of Easter buying, and a gain of about the average seasonal proportions occurred in merchandise and miscellaneous freight car loadings," says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in presenting, in its May "Review," its indexes of business activity. The Bank further states:

Railroad shipments of bulk freight remained at the March level, although a decline usually occurs in this period.

Some expansion in general business activity and the distribution of goods was evidenced in March following a downward movement in the two preceding months. Registrations of new passenger automobiles surpassed the corresponding month of any year since 1929, and carried further the upward movement which was interrupted in January and February. Registrations in March, 1936, were approximately four times as large as at the March, 1933, low point.

In March, a larger increase than usual occurred also in department store sales in urban localities, and mail order house sales rose unseasonally, reaching the highest point for any March on record. The average level of merchandise and miscellaneous freight shipments was more than seasonally above February, despite floods in the third week of the month, and the volume of check transactions also showed a rise. On the other hand, chain grocery store sales were, slighty lower, sales of chain stores other than grocery chaims gal and bull freight shipment declined sharply, reflecting seasonal curtailment of coal shipments and the interruption to traffic caused by the floods.
(Adjusted for seasonal variations, for usual year-to-year growth, and where necessary for price changes)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { Mar. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Distribution- <br> Car lisel | 63 | 64 | 62 |  |
|  | 64 | 69 | 76 | 59 |
| Car loadings, other. | 51 | 50 | 50 | $51 p$ |
| Imports- | 75 | 73 | 73 | 76 |
| Distribution to Consumer |  |  |  |  |
| Department store sales, United St | 77 | 73 | 75 | 78 |
| Department store sales, Second D | 72 | 73 | 69 | 75 |
| Chain grocery sales- | 80 | 83 | 88 | 61 81 |
| Other chain store sales | ${ }_{97}$ | 72 | 70 | 95 |
| Mdvertising.....-. | 63 | 63 | 60 r | 65 |
| New passenger car registratio | 66 | 71 | 63 | $86 p$ |
| Gasoline consumption-- | 81 | 91 | 78 |  |
| General Business Activity- | 64 r | $63 r$ |  |  |
| Bank debits, New York City | 47 | 43 | 44 | $48 p$ |
| Velocity of demand deposits, outside N. Y. City- | 69 | 69 | 69 | 72 |
| Velocify of demand deposits, New York Clty. | ${ }_{56}$ | 42 | 42 | 48 |
| New life insurance sales. | 56 | 57 | 49 | 49 |
| Factory employment, United States | 84 | 86 | 85 | $85 p$ |
| Business falitues. | 37 | 37 | 32 | 35 |
| Building contracts. | 27 |  | 42 | ${ }_{54} 1$ |
| New corporations formed in New York S | 55 | 58 | ${ }_{5}^{54}$ | 54 |
| General price level_*---- |  |  | 190 | 189 |
| Composite index of wages* Cost of living* | 140 | 142 | 142 | ${ }_{142} 18$ |
| 1913 average= |  |  |  |  |

## Rapid Recovery in Cleveland Federal Reserve District

 from Effects of Floods and Strikes in Early March"Recovery from the slump of early March, when floods, bad weather and strikes reduced the general level of trade and industry in this district, was unusually rapid," says the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, in its "Monthly Business Review," issued May 1. "As in most instances of general devastation, first reports of damage done were somewhat exaggerated," the Bank states, "but individual organizations in many cases suffered large losses and considerable time was required to complete repairs." In part, the Bank added:

Industry as a whole, however, soon attained its pre-flood stride and in several lines the pace was quickened materially in the first three weeks of April. This was particularly true of the important industries in this district.
Chief among these was iron and steel. Rising from an estimated $50 \%$ of capacity in the flood week, operations in the week ended April 18 were above $70 \%$ of capacity as a national average. A slight decine occurred seven-day period week of the month, but the rate was higher a year ago Demand for heavy steels caused activity at mills producing those materials to increase most, and heavy steel consumption until recently has been in limited volume.
Automobile parts production, which precedes assemblies by about four weeks, increased in late March, but has shown little change since that time. Many factories have been operating at the best rate since 1929. Automobile production was up more than seasonally in March and first quarter output was slightly greater than in the same period of 1935, despite the unusually severe weather and moving forward of new model production. Building contracts awarded in this district in March compared more favorably with last year than the average for the entire country; the increase was $92 \%$, while awards in the first quarter were $80 \%$ larger than a year previous. Residential building has increased considerably and a large amount of contemplated construction has been reported.
Coal production in March was $24 \%$ behind last year, having been retarded by floods. In April some improvement was evident, although the late opening of the Lake shipping season was not helpful to local mine operations.
Retail trade in sections not affected by floods or strikes was greater in March than a year ago. Department store sales in these centers were up about $12 \%$, and further improvement was reported for the first three weeks of April. The fact that stores in Pittsburgh and Wheeling were closed for varying lengths of time reduced March sales volume, but reports for the first three weeks of April indicate that some of this buying had merely been deferred.

Employment improved in this district in March, judging by the latest data available. In all principal cities except Toledo gains from last year were reported.

## Conditions in St. Louis Federal Reserve District Continued Upward Trend Noted

In its "Monthly Review" of April 30 the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reports that "a large majority of buiness measurements and actual statistics of commercial and manufacturing interests reporting to this Bank during March and facturing interests half of April reflected a continuance of the upward the first half of Apri reflected a continuance of the upward
trends in Eighth (St. Louis) District trade and industry which have been more or less steadily in progress in recent months. "These results," the Bank noted, "were achieved in the face of unfavorable weather and flood conditions in certain sections of the area." The Bank continued:
Output of manufacturing establishments, except where affected by seasonal influences, was in excess of the preceding month, and in most instances greater than a year ago. Continued active demand for merchan-
dise of all descriptions was reflected in the heavy volume of goods distributed through both wholesale and retail channels and the increase in freight traffic handled by railroads operating in the district. The showing made during the first quarter of the year was the most favorable in many respects for any like period since the pre-depression era.
Taken as a whole, weather conditions during March and the first 10 days of April were unfavorable for crops and agricultural operations generally Considerable damage was done to fruits and vegetables by the early April freezes, and prospects for peaches and apples were sharply reduced. Withal, preparations for planting spring crops, particularly in the South, were bout even with the usual seasonal schedule at mid-A pril
March retail trade, as reflected in sales of department stores in the principal cities, was $26 \%$ greater than in February and $6.7 \%$ in excess of
the March 1935 , total; cumulative total for the first quarter showed an the March, 1935, total; cumulative total for the frst quarter showed an increase of $7.4 \%$ over the comparable period a year ago. Combined sales of all wholesaling and jobbing firms reporting to this bank in March were approximist quarter sales of these firms were slightly below the like period earlier; fir
in 1935 .

## Crop Report of Bank of Montreal-Field Operations Over Most of Canada Retarded

In the first of its weekly reports on the current Canadian crop, issued May 7, the Bank of Montreal states that "field operations over the major part of the Dominion, except the Maritime Provinces and the Peace River Country, have been retarded from one to two weeks, owing to the inclement weather which followed the break-up of winter." The bank adds:

There is a good reserve of moisture in most districts and preparation of land and seeding are now under way. In the Prairie Provinces seeding is progressing favorably. While in the areas last year affected by rust and frost a substantial proportion of inferior seed is being sown, the good seed bed conditions at present enhance the possibiitities for normal growth. In Quebec the soll generally is in good condion, and pastures, meadows and fruit trees show no sign of winter kill. In Ontario land preparation is general and seeding has commenced. Fall wheat in has since progressed in the absence or fosts orcluding areas flooded this Marivime Provinces pain sod condition. In British Columbia farming sperations are fuly two weoks late, but the soil is in cood condition and fall wheat and hay crops wintered well

## April Auto Shipments Highest for any Month Since

April shipments by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association was set at 388,165 cars and trucks in the regular monthly report of the association released on May 8.

On the basis of this report, association members shipped more vehicles in April than in any month since May, 1929. In addition, April shipments represented a $19 \%$ increase over the preceding month and a $26 \%$ increase over the corresponding month of last year.
Factory shipments for the first four months of this year amounted to $1,212,242$ units which was not only an increase of $20 \%$ over the same period last year, but was the highest for any corresponding period since 1929.

The association's estimate, which covers the operations of all but one major producer in the United States, is summarized below:

Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing and NonManufacturing Industries of United States Rose During March, According to United States Department of Labor
Well distributed gains in employment and payrolls were reported for March in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced April 21. "Approximately 225,000 additional workers found employment in the industries covered during workers found employment in the industries covered during. than in February," Secretary Perkins said, continuing:
While floods in certain localities caused a curtailment of operations in a number of establishments during the March 15 pay-period, there was a general expansion in employment in establishments not affected by the flood conditions. Sixty-six of the 90 manufacturing industries covered showed increases in employment over the month interval. Gains were also reported in 11 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed.
Pronounced seasonal gains were shown in the private building construction and quarrying and non-metallic mining industries, due to improved weathe conditions which permitted an expansion of outside operations. Retail trade
establishments added workers to their payrolls to accommodate spring buying. Laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments also reported seasonal expansions in employment. Brokerage firms continued to absorb telephone and telegraph, power and light, metalliferous mining, and bituminous could mining industries.
The only sizable decrease in employment was a seasonal decline in anthracite mining. Employment declined $0.7 \%$ in the electric railroad and motor bus operation industry, $0.1 \%$ in cru less than 0.1 of $1 \%$ in hotels and insurance
Factory employment and payrolls normally show increases from February to March. The gains in March, 1936, however, were larger than seasonal. The increase of $1.2 \%$ in factory employment over the month interval indicates the additional employment of over 83,000 workers, while the gain of
$4.7 \%$ in payrolls represents an increase of nearly $\$ 7,100,000$ in weekly $4.7 \%$ in payrolls r.
wage disbursements.
Gains in employment and payrolls from February to March were shown in both the durable and non-durable goods groups. Employment rose $1.6 \%$ in the durable goods group, the March index on the $1923-25$ base as 100 standing at 75.8 . The gain of $0.9 \%$ in employment in the non-durable goods industries raised the March index of that group to 93.3 . These indexes indicate that for every 1,000 workers employed in the durable goods industries during the index base period (1923-25 equals 100), 758 were employed in March, 1936, while in the non-durable goods industries, for every 1,000 workers employed during 1923-25, 933 were at work in March. Over the
year interval, employment in the durable goods industries showed a year interval,
gain of $6.8 \%$.

From an announcement issued April 21 by the United States Department of Labor (office of the Secretary) the following is taken:

Manufacturing Industrie
The increase of $1.2 \%$ in factory employment from February to March brought the level of the preliminary March employment index to 84.2. With the exception of the last three months of 1935, the March employment index exceeds the levels reported in any month since November, 1930. Payrolls increased $4.7 \%$ over the month interval, the preliminary March index (75.7) exceeding the levels recorded in any month since November, 1930, with the single exception of December, 1935.
Factory employment in March, 1936, was $2.1 \%$ higher than in March, 1935, (82.5), $4.1 \%$ above March, 1934 (80.9), and $43.2 \%$ above March, 1933 (58.8), in which month the low point of factory employment was recorded. Payrolls in March, 1936, were $6.9 \%$ above the level of March, 1935 (70.8), $17.0 \%$ above March, 1934 (64.7), and $104 \%$ above March, 1933 (37.1).
The gains in employment and payrolls between February and March were widespread, 66 of the 90 industries surveyed showing increases in employment, and 78 reporting larger payrolls. The fertilizer industry reported the largest percentage increase in number of workers ( $50.2 \%$ ), due to spring shipments. Many industries related to building construction activities reported substantial seasonal gains in employment, among which were marble, granite, slate $(21.6 \%)$, cement $(16.7 \%)$, brick, tile and terra cotta ( $8 \%$ ), structural iron work ( $5.4 \%$ ), sawmills ( $4.5 \%$ ), and
millwork $(2.8 \%)$. Each of the six apparel industries surveyed reported millwork ( $2.8 \%$ ). Each of the six apparel industries surveyed reported
gains in employment, the increases ranging from $20.6 \%$ in the millinery gains in employment, the increases ranging from $20.6 \%$ in the millinery
industry, to $1.1 \%$ in the corset and allied garment industries. Employindustry, to $1.1 \%$ in the corset and allied garment industries. Employment in the women's clothing induetry increased $6.1 \%$, and in men's industries reported gains in and steam railroad car and the locomotive due to orders due to orders placed for new equipment, and the shipbuilding industry 6howed a gain of $8.7 \%$. Other industries reporting substantial gains in
employment from February to March were: Beet sugar ( $9.9 \%$ ) employment from February to March were: Beet sugar (9.9\%), beverages $(7.1 \%)$, ice cream $(6.6 \%)$, aircraft ( $5.6 \%$ ), pottery ( $5.2 \%$ ), stoves ( $4.7 \%$ ), and steam railroad repair shops ( $3.6 \%$ ). Smaller gains in em-
ployment were noted in a number of industries of major ployment were noted in a number of industries of major importance, ( $1.3 \%$ ), baking ( $1.1 \%$ ), blast furnices-steelworks-rolling mills ( $0.8 \%$ ) and newspapers and periodicals $(0.8 \%)$. The gain of $0.9 \%$ in employment in newspapers and periodicals $(0.8 \%)$. The gain of $0.9 \%$ in employment in the machine-tool industry in March continued the unbroken rise which has ment index (104.5) exceeds the level recorded in any month since October, 1930. The agricultural implement industry, which reflects orders placed for farm equipment, also continued to absorb additional workers. The March, 1936, index of employment (138.7) in this industry is the maximum registered in any month since March, 1930.
The most pronounced decline in employment over the month interval ( $24.5 \%$ ) was in the automobile tire and tube industry, and was due primarily to a temporary plant shut-down caused by labor difficulties. Radio and phonograph plants reported a seasonal decline of $5.1 \%$, and woolen
and worsted goods mills reported $4.5 \%$ fewer workers in March than in and worsted goods mills reported $4.5 \%$ fewer workers in March than in February, Employment decreased $3.9 \%$ in the lighting equipment indus-
try, and $3.4 \%$ in jewelry. In the book and job printing, slaughtering try, and $3.4 \%$ in jewelry. In the book and job printing, slaughtering, chewing and smoking tobacco, and smelting and refining industries, losses
ranging from $1.7 \%$ to $1.3 \%$ were reported. The declines in employment in the remaining industries were $1.1 \%$ or less.
Employment in the automobile industry in preceding years has usually shown substantial gains between February and March. The introduction of new models at an earlier period, however, has resulted in a shift in the and instead mement of employment in this industry during recent months, shown. Weekly greater than in the preceding month.
The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing indus tries. The base used in computing these indexes is the three-vear average, 1923-25, takn as 100 . They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. The following tabulation shows the percentages of change in employment and payrolls in the Bureau's general indexes of manufacturing industries from February to March in each of the 18 years, 1919 to 1936, inclusive:

| Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Ins } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \end{array}\right\|$ | Yeat | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} D e- \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In- }- \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | Yeat | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Dease }}$ |
| 1919 -- | 0.4 | -- | 1928.- | 1.1 |  | 1919.- | 0.4 |  | 1928.- | 1.3 |  |
| 1920 .- | 2.0 | -- | 1929-- | 1.2 |  | 1920.- | 7.1 |  | 1929-- | 2.1 |  |
| 1921 -- | 0.7 1.5 | $\cdots$ | 1930 | 0.5 | 0.5 | $1921-$ | 0.5 | -- | 1930-- | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1923 -- | 2.0 | -- | 1932-- |  | $1 . \overline{6}$ | 1923-. | 3.7 |  | 1932-: | 1.7 | 7 |
| 1924 -- | 0.2 | -- | 1933-- |  | 3.8 | 1924-- | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1933.- |  | 7.7 |
| 1925 -- | 0.7 | -- | 1934-- |  |  | 1925-- |  |  | 1934-- | 6.8 |  |
| 1926 1927 | 0.6 0.5 | -- | 1935-. | 1.5 | -- | 1926 ${ }_{192}$ | 1.4 | -- | 1935-- | 2.3 4.7 |  |

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Three-year average $1923-1925=100$ )


* March, 1936, indexes preliminary, subject to revisions. $x$ Revised.

Non-Manufacturing Industries
Among the 11 non-manufacturing industries which showed gains in number of workers from February to March, the seasonal expansion in retail trade resulted in the reemployment of the largest number of workers. Based on reports supplied by 53,745 retail trade establishments, it is estimated that 79,000 additional persons secured employment in the retail establishments of the country. The general merchandieing group, compose of department, variety and general merchandising stores and mail order houses showed a seasonal gain of $6.0 \%$, indicating an increase of 41,500 workers. A net gain of $1.6 \%$ was shown in other lines of retail trade A sharp seasonal increase was shown in retail apparel stores, and smaller gains were reported in retail lumber and building materials, drug, automotive, hardware, and other retail lines.
Wholesale trade establishments added approximately 13,000 workers to their payrolls between February and March. Improved weather conditions gave momentum to private building construction activities, reports from 8,893 contractors showing a net increase in employment of $28.9 \%$. Quarry ing and non-metallic mines, due to the more favorable weather, reported an ncrease of $14.3 \%$ in number of workers. Seasonal gains were also reported in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments
Employment in the power and light industry increased $0.9 \%$, the gain being attributable, to some extent, to extra maintenance crews necessary in the "flood" areas. Metalliferous mines reported a further gain in mployment. The of hich has been shown consistenly eachent to the highest on and raised the March iever the the ince July, 1 . 1 e mately 12,400 workers in
The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employ ment and payrolls for March, 1936, where available, and percentage changes from February, 1936, and March, 1935, are shown below. The 12 -mont verage for 1929 is used as the index base, or 100 , in computing the inde numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records:

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANU
ITH EEPUUARY 1036, AND MARCH, 0135 . Com
WITH FEBCAK
(Average $1929=100$ )

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Payrols |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | P. c. Chanse $F$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ndex } \\ \text { a } 19 \text { ar } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | P. C. Change From |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }_{1935}^{M a r} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feo. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 1935 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Trade | 85.8 | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm$ +2.1 | ${ }^{69.2}$ | $\pm .8$ | $\pm{ }^{6.0}$ |
| Retall-eil- Geieral merchandising. | ${ }_{90.2}^{81.7}$ | - +2.0 | ${ }_{+1.8}$ | ${ }_{77.3}^{63.5}$ | +4.7 | - |
| Other than general merchandising | 79.5 | +1.6 | +2.0 | 60.7 | +2.7 | +5.4 |
| Public Utllitles Telephone and tele | 70.2 | +0.4 | +0.6 | 77.2 | +1.3 | +2.5 |
| Electrio Hight \& power \& | 86.9 | +0.9 | +5.5 | 88.5 | +4.5 | +11.4 |
| Electric-rallroad \& motor- |  |  |  | 88.5 |  | +11.4 |
| - bus operation and maint | 71.2 52.5 | -0.7 | -0.1 | ${ }_{42.6}^{67.8}$ | -0.7 | +6. |
| Bituminous coal. | 80.4 | +0.2 | -1.5 | 70.1 | -10.6 | +3.9 |
| Metalliferous |  | +0.7 | $+2.3$ | ${ }^{45.1}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+5.6}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+46}$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetalicic | ${ }_{70.7}^{42.2}$ | +14.3 -0.1 | ${ }_{-4.5}^{+4.2}$ | 30.9 56.0 | +29.1 +0.5 | ${ }_{-0}^{+24}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Services- } \\ \text { Hotels (year round). }}}{\text { den }}$ | 82.8 | -b | +2.5 | c66.0 | -0.7 | +3.3 |
| Laundrles | 82.1 | +1.1 | +3.0 | 69.9 | +3.1 | +8.2 |
| Dyeling and cleanin | 74.7 | ${ }^{-6.2}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+3.0}$ | 56.4 | +15.2 $+{ }_{+}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $+5$ |
| Srokerage | d | ${ }_{+}^{+3.3}$ | +27.6 +0.8 | d | ${ }_{-1.9}^{+2.9}$ | +8.6 +1.1 +1 |
| Bullding construction. | d | +28.9 | +15.3 | ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | $+{ }_{+}+1.9$ | +24.8 |

a Preliminary. b Less than 0.1 of $1 \%$ c Cash payments only; value

Lumber Production and New Business Make Slight Gains
The lumber industry during the week ended April 25, 1936, stood at $67 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $70 \%$ of 1929 shipments. Reported production and new business were slightly higher than in the preceding week, production being the heaviest reported for the year to date. Shipments were $3 \%$ below those of the preceding record week, as reported by $4 \%$ fewer mills, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported new business dur ing the week ended April 25 was $2 \%$ below output; shipments were $2 \%$ above production. During the preceding week shipments were $5 \%$ above output; orders, $2 \%$ below. Production and shipments in the current week were shown by reporting softwood mills in excess of similar week of 1935 , production at these mills being $32 \%$ above last year's week; shipments, $10 \%$ above. New business was $2 \%$ below. Last year the West Coast strike from May to July appreci ably retarded lumber movement, which was unusually heavy in the pre-strike weeks in April. The Association further reported:
During the aweek ended April 25, 1936, 567 mills produced $237,000,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $240,761,000$ feet; booked orders of $233,054,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 591 ; production, $236,951,000$ feet; shipments, $247,631,000$ eet ; orders, 232,525,000 feet.
California redwood, Northern pine, Northern hemlock and the hardwood regions reported orders above production during the week ended April 25 11 regions but west Coast wroduction during the week ended April 2 ab bove output, West Coast being only fractionally below All softwoo regions but West Coast, cypress and Northern pine reported orders above regiose of hove; all but Noth pie and
Identical softwood mills reported unfilled orders on April 25 the equivaent of 33 days' average production and stocks of 129 days' compared with 6 days' and 125 days' a year ago
Forest products car loadings totaled 32,205 cars during the week ended April 25, 1936. This was 549 cars above the preceding week, 5,381 cars
above corresponding week of 1935, and 7,177 cars above the same week of 1934.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended April 25, 1936, by 500 soft wood mills totaled $221,558,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $229,093,000$ feet, or $0.1 \%$ above production. Production was $228,755,000$ feet.

Reports from 86 hardwood mills give new business as $11,496,000$ feet, or $39 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week wer $11,668,000$ feet, or $42 \%$ above production. Production was $8,245,000$ feet.

## Unjilled Orders and Stocks

Reports from 492 softwood mills on April 25, 1936, give unfilled orders of $878,713,000$ feet and gross stocks of $3,422,040,000$ feet. The 465 iden tical softwood mills report unfilled orders as $861,414,000$ feet on April 25 1936 , or the equivalent of 33 days' average production, compared with $660,554,000$ feet, or the equivalent of 26 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 468 identical softwood mills was $220,991,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $167,601,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively $221,180,000$ feet and $201,592,000$ feet, and orders received, $214,578,000$ feet and $218,186,000$ feet.

## United States Coffee Consumption Expected to Reach

 New Record, According to New York Coffee \& Sugar ExchangeCoffee consumption in the United States was headed for an all-time high record, according to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, when figures of deliveries for 10 months of the crop year released May 1 by the Exchange showed deliveries in this country of $11,399,000$ bags. Of this total, it is pointed out, $7,702,000$ bags were of Brazilian coffee and $3,696,000 \mathrm{bags}$ of other varieties. Deliveries for the same period in 1935 were but $9,602,000$ bags.

The previous record consumption occurred in the 1930-31 crop year, the Exchange said, when $12,357,000$ bags went into consumption during the year. During the 10 months ended April 30, 1931, a total of only $10,164,000$ bags were delivered a gain of $1,235,000$ bags for 1936.

## 1,937,830 Bags of Coffee Reported Purchased by Brazil

 for DestructionThe National Coffee Department of Brazil has, so far purchased $1,937,830$ bags for destruction of the $4,000,000$ bags planned to be acquired, and in addition 648,935 bags further have been tendered for purchase but are awaiting grading, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange learned May 6. The Exchange said:
The total already purchased and tendered of the Rio and Sao Paul $1935-36$ crop, $2,586,765$ bags, represents $64.7 \%$ of the $4,000,000$ bag which represent the estimated surplus at the start of the present cro year, July 1, 1935. As the crop year will not end until June 30, the Department has until then to acquire the remaining $1,413,235$ bage of low grade coffees which will presumably be destroyed. During the first 30 days given planters to offer coffees for purchase, which ended March 21 950,000 bags were tendered.

Raw Sugar Stocks in Licensed New York Warehouses Increase for First Time Since September, According to N. Y. Coffee \& Sugar Exchange
Stocks of raw sugar stored in licensed warehouses in the Port of New York showed the first increase in eight months, according to figures released May 4 by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, which disclosed that stocks on that day were 12,123 long tons against 94,695 tons at the same date last year. An announcement by the Exchange also said:
Cuban sugars account for 8,503 tons of the current total, while Philip pine sugars, 3,620 tons, make up the balance. Last year there were 61,880 tons of Cuban sugars and 32,815 tons of the Philippine variety. The increase, which occurred during the week ending May 2, amounted to 2,82 tons of Cuban sugar, the first new sugar to go into warehouse since September, 1935

## Increase Noted in Sugar Distribution in United States

 During First Quarter of YearDistribution of sugar in the United States during the first three months of 1936 totaled $1,424,610$ long tons, raw value as compared with $1,378,799$ tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 45,811 tons, or $3.3 \%$ according to Lamborn \& Co. Under date of May 4 the firm also announced:
Cane sugar distribution amounted to $1,125,399$ tons as contrasted with $1,057,311$ tons in the January-March period of 1935, an increase of 68,088 , Beel sugar of 2277 to

## Flour Production During April Below Like Month a

 Year AgoGeneral Mills, Inc., in presenting its summary of flour milling activities for approximately $90 \%$ of all flour mills in the principal flour-milling centers of the United States, reported that during the month of April, 1936 flour output totaled $4,992,363$ barrels. This was a decline from the $5,026,340$ barrels produced during the corresponding month of 1935. Cumulative production for the ten months ended April 30, 1936 amounted to $53,635,793$ barrels. This compares with $53,097,531$ barrels produced in the like period of last year. The corporation's summary further disclosed:

Financial Chronicle

PRODUCTION OF FLOUR (NUMBER OF BARRELS)

|  | Month of April |  | 10 Mos. Ended April 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Northwest- | 1,213,592 | 1,115,023 | 13,282,410 |  |
| Southwest.-.---1/ | $1,709,849$ $1,671,312$ | $1,912,959$ <br> $1,604,592$ | 18,435,245 | 19,177,470 |
| Pacific Coast.........-- | $1,671,312$ 397,610 | $1,604,592$ 393,766 | $17,845,905$ $4,072,233$ | $17,414,694$ $\mathbf{3 , 7 6 5 , 4 1 0}$ |
| Grand total. | 4,992,363 | 5,026,340 | 53,635,793 | 53,097,531 |

World Wool Supply Lowered According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics-Mills Reported Less Active
Reports on the world wool situation show reduced supplies of raw wool and probable reduced mill activity from the high levels of 1935, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. In an announcement issued May 6 by the Department it was also stated:
Supplies of raw wool in the United States are smaller than at this time a year ago; supplies in Southern Hemisphere countries are about $31 \%$ less.
Production of shorn wool in the United States this about the same as in 1935; Australia will have slightly fewer sheep to be shorn this year, but the Union of South Africa will have more.
Consumption of wool by United States mills this year probably 'will be less than the "very large" consumption in 1935, it is stated. In the United Kingdom there was a slight falling off in machinery activity in the wool industry during the first quarter of this year.
Domestic prices of wool have weakened recently, but foreign prices have continued firm. The spread between domestic and foreign prices has resulted in substantial importations of wool by the United States, but smaller imports are in prospect.

## Petroleum and Its Products-Two Major Companies

 Claim Southwest Texas Output Above Market Demand-Crude Oil Stocks Up in March-Grand Jury Convenes in Madison in Price Probe-Texas June Allowable Seen Above Current Level-Daily Average Crude Output LowerRepresentatives of the Magnolia Pipe Line Co., controlled by Socony-Vacuum, and of Humble Pipe Line Co., controlled by Standard of New Jersey, Friday told the Texas Railroad Commission that as a result of the new oil wells drilled in southwest Texas production had risen to a point far above current market demand.
Magnolia Pipe Line asked to be relieved of taking 5,000 barrels daily, on the ground that it had reached its maximum storage of $3,000,000$ barrels. Humble officials told the Commission that it has a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily, which would be filled by May 15, and its daily purchases would be 18,000 barrels. The company asked for a cut of 5,000 barrels daily in the district's allowable.
Stocks of all oils showed an increase of $5,561,000$ barrels in March, while stocks of gasoline rose $2,890,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. The increase in crude oil stocks-which was due mainly to the fact that daily average production hit a new all, time high-was the first in nearly y year. Gasoline stocks rose despite a gain of $11 \%$ in demand over the like 1935 month. Motor fuel exports slumped $38 \%$ from 1935 to $1,615,000$ barrels, the lowest level in several months.

The Special Grand Jury to hear evidence in the investigation of charges of price fixing and other unfair trade practices in the petroleum industry was convened in Madison on Monday at the request of Attorney General Cummings. Twenty-three jurors were sworn in for the session, which promises to be one of the longest sessions ever held in Madison.

The Grand Jury investigation was the outcome of a preliminary investigation by the Department of Justice, acting upon complaints filed by the National Oil Marketers' Association, an independent group. Attorney General Cummings announced last month that preliminary facts justified the calling of a Grand Jury to continue the probe.

The seasonal rise in gasoline consumption coupled with the record number of wells completed in the East Texas field since the May allowable was fixed will bring an increase in the State's June quota of several thousand barrels over the current allowable of $1,166,000$ barrels at the Railroad Commission's monthly proration meeting on May 14, it is indicated.
The troublesome question of production on the Louisiana side of the Rodessa field and that on the Texas side of the new development will come up for formal consideration at a joint meeting of the Railroad Commission and the Louisiana regulatory group soon. Uniform allowables and rules for the entire field will be sought at the joint conference, which is expected to be held shortly.
Magnolia Petroleum Co. Monday posted a price schedule for crude oil produced in Cass County, Texas, retroactive to May 1. The schedule for the field, which $\mathrm{i}_{\text {s }}$ an extension of the Rodessa field, starts at 86 cents a barrel for oil below 29 gravity with a 2 -cent differential a barrel for each degree of gravity upward to a top of $\$ 1.10$ a barrel for 40 gravity and above.
An increase of 87,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum reported to the Bureau of Mines during the week ended April 25 lifted the total to $313,132,000$ barrels, the Bureau reported May 7. The increase of 139,000 barrels in holdings of foreign crude offset the decline of 52,000 barrels in domestic stocks held.

Month-end pinchbacks by Oklahoma and California producers offset increases in daily average crude production in other States in the final week of May, bringing a net decline of 14,250 barrels to $2,918,450$ barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. The total compared with the April market level of $2,797,300$ suggested by the Bureau Mines, and actual production in the like 1935 week of $2,-$ 494,100 barrels.
Oklahoma producers cut output down 25,100 barrels to 532,000 against the recommended market level of 525,000 barrels. Production in the same week a year ago was 458, 600 barrels. Although California wells were pared 4,700 barrels to 563,700 , against the Bureau of Mines' figure of 552,600 barrels, it was approximately 112,000 above the like 1935 period. Several States reported nominal increases which offset to a degree the declines in Oklahoma and California.
Price changes follow:
May 4-Magnolia Petroleum Co. posted a price schedule in the Cass
County, Texas, field of $\$ 10$ arser County, Texas, field of $\$ 1.10$ a barrel for 40 gravity and above. The in active to May 1 . active to May 1.

Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells

REFINED PRODUCTS-LOCAL TANK-WAGON GAS PRICES CUT-PHILADELPHIA MOTOR FUEL LEVELS HIGHERCANADA SLASHES GASOLINE TARIFF-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW CONTRA-SEASONAL RISE
Feature of the local refined products market was the reduction of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in the tank waron price of gasoline posted Thursday by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., and the Tide Water Oil Co. The cut, which was to meet cut-price competition, applies to New York, Long Island and Westchester, and will not affect retail prices.
Another development in the local market was the spread of the price-war from Brooklyn to Manhattan. Signs " 6 for $\$ 1$ " blossomed in downtown Manhattan in profusion, while in Brooklyn, the original sore spot, offerings as low as " 7 for $\$ 1$ " were reported available at some service stations, Fuel and other heating oils were soft in keeping with the seasonal trend

An increase of $11 / 2$ cents a gallon in retail gasoline prices in metropolitan Philadelphia posted May 2 by the Atlantic Refining Co. and followed by other majors marked the end of the gasoline war there. The new price was $171 / 2$ cents, taxes included. The tank-wagon price of gasoline was marked up $1 / 2$ cent a gallon. Independents posted a similar advance the following day to 16 cents, maintaining the 11/2-cent differential. Advances in several sub-normal points in southern New Jersey were posted early in the week, restoring a general price level of $161 / 2$ cents, taxes included. Several points in northern New York State also were marked up.

The cut in the Canadian tariff on gasoline to 1 cent from the $21 / 2$-cent level prevailing in the past few years has caused several American companies to announce the discontinuance of plans to build refineries in the Dominion. It also was forecast in some quarters that the lower rate will mean that much of the United States' surplus stocks of gasoline will move into Canadian markets.

Price changes in the heating and lubricating oil markets provided opposite trends during the week. An increase of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon was posted on May 5 in the price of Pennsylvania bright stocks and all grades of cylinder stocks. In kerosene, the Hartol Products Corp. Wednesday lowered the price at New York $1 / 8$ cent to $43 / 4$ cents a gallon, against the major companies' level of $47 / 8$ cents.

Despite the fact that April gasoline demand was estimated at $10 \%$ above the like 1935 month, stocks of finished motor fuel showed a contra-seasonal gain in the final week of the month. The American Petroleum Institute reported an increase of 532,000 barrels during the week ended May 2, to an aggregate of $65,489,000$, or within 195,000 barrels of the all-time high set on April 11 last. An increase of 901,000 barrels at bulk terminals offset a decline of 369,000 barrels at refineries. Refinery operations were cut fractionally to $77.2 \%$ of capacity, with daily average runs of crude to stills off to $2,875,000$ barrels.

Representative price changes follow:
May 2-Atlantic Refining Co. advanced metropolitan Philadelphia retail gasoline prices $11 / 2$ cents a gallon to $171 / 2$ cents, taxes included. Independonts posted a similar increase to 16 cents
May 5-Pennsylvania bright stocks and cylinder stocks were lifted $1 / 2$ cent a gallon.
May 6-Hartol Products lowered the tank-car price of kerosene $1 / 8$ cent
to $43 / 4$ cents a gallon at New York. May 7 -Sallon at New York
cent in metropolitan New York $1 / 2$ cent in metropolitan New York.

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

| New Yor | . 192 | Cincinnati.---.--- ${ }^{\text {S }} 175$ | Minneapolls . .-. . $\$ 184$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brooklyn | 192 | Cleveland.-..----- . 175 | New Orleans.-...-.- 23 |
| Newar | 168 | Denver-.--------. . 21 | Philadelphia_....... . 175 |
| Camden | 168 | Detroit._.-.-...-. . 16 | Plttsburgh......... . 195 |
| ost | . 145 | Jacksonville....-- . 20 | San Francisco_-.... . 16 |
|  |  | Houston_-......... 19 | St. Louls.-......-- . 177 |

New York Kerosene, 41 -43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

 | Bunker |
| :--- |
| Diesel 28-30 |
| D....-. |

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery




## zNot including $2 \%$ city sales tax.

## Weekly Coal Production Higher-March Output Below

 Same Month Last YearThe United States Bureau of Mines' weekly coal report disclosed that the production of bituminous coal for the week ended April 25 is estimated at $7,115,000$ net tons. This compares with $6,783,000$ tons produced in the preceding week and $4,877,000$ tons in the corresponding week of 1935.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended April 25 is estimated at 1,463,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this shows an increase of 408,000 tons. Production in the corresponding week last year amounted to $1,089,000$ net tons.
Production of bituminous coal during the month of March, 1936 was estimated at $31,233,000$ net tons, as against 41 ,375,000 tons during February and $38,701,000$ tons during March, 1935. Hard coal output for March was estimated at $2,730,000$ net tons. This compares with $6,461,000$ net tons produced during February and $3,082,000$ tons during March a year ago.

During the calendar year to April 25, 1936 a total of 136,983,000 tons of bituminous coal and $17,632,000$ net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $128,792,000$ tons of soft coal and $17,527,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
est timated united states production of coal and beehive

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Catendar Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr.25, 1936 c | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A p r .18, \\ 1936 \text { d } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} A p r .2 \\ 1935 \end{array}$ |  | 1936 | 1935 | 1929 e |  |
| Bitum. coal: a Tot. for per'd | 7,115,000 | 6,783,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,877,000 \\ 813,000 \end{array}$ | di36983,0000 |  | 128,792,000 | 172,971,000 |  |
| Daily aver-- | 1,186,000 | 1,131,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pa, antira.: Tot. for per'd | 463,000 | 1,055,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,632,000 \\ 180,800 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,527,000 \\ 179,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,785,000 \\ 243,900 \end{array}$ |  |
| Daily aver-- | 243,800 | 175,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive coke: Tot. for per'd Daily aver | $\begin{array}{r} 17,700 \\ 2,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,400 \\ 3,400 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 479,100 \\ 4,791 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 341,900 \\ 3,419 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{0} 04,900 \\ 20,049 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes Sullivan County, washery and dredge coal, local sales, colliery fuel, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. c Subject to revision. d Revised. e Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the three years. <br> ESTIMATED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS) <br> [The current estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from districts and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Week Ended |  |  |  | Monthly Production |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} A p r .18 \\ 1936 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A p r .} 11 \\ & 1936 \mathbf{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 p r .20 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r .21 \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar., } \\ & 1936 \mathbf{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F e b ., \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1935}{\text { Mar. }}$ |
| Alaska--.-. |  | 215 | 2219 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 1,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 90 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Alabama---1-- |  |  | 14 |  | 16 |  | 151 |  |  |
| Colorado--...------- |  | 76 | 30 | 64 |  |  |  |  |
| Georgis \& North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 257 | 297 | 216 | 1 | 1,550 |  |  |
| Iowa.- |  | 46 |  | 23 | ${ }_{41}^{41}$ | 260 | ${ }^{368}$ |  |
| Kansas and M |  | 86 | 109 | 70 |  | 540 |  |  |
| Kentueky-E |  | 611 | 647 | 627 | 606 | 2,630 | 3,393 | 2,925 |
|  |  | 117 | 147 |  |  | 56 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 18 |  |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana <br> New Mexico |  | 45 | 62 | 46 | 32 | 281 | 35 | 256 |
|  |  | - 26 | 39 | 20 | 16 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ 1,832 \end{array}$ | 3971,865 | 355 | 328 | 1,714 | 2,290 | ,21 |
|  |  | 1,409 |  | 1,716 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2}, 737 \\ 4,471 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 8 4}$ | 3,978 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,832 | 1,865 | 8 | 61 | 37360 | - 511 | 460 |
| Tennesse |  | 138 | 104 13 13 | 13 | 13 |  |  |  |
| Virginia |  |  | 63 | 40 | 28 | 202 | 419 | 256 |
|  |  | 176 | 190 | 180 | 7 | 785 | 1,08 |  |
| Washington |  | 21 | 24 |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { W. Va._Southern_a.-. } \\ & \text { Northern_b. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,463 | 1,474 | 1,374 | 1,375 | 6,444 | ${ }_{7}^{7,624}$ | 6,913 |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{89}$ | 101 | ${ }^{70}$ | 73 | 4163 |  | 4304 |
| Wyoming $\qquad$ Other western States_c.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bituminous coal |  |  |  | 5,933 | 5,829 | 31,233 | 41,375 | 38,701 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite- |  | 1,05 | 479 | 1,3 | 1 | 2,730 | 6,46 | 3,0 |
| Ġrand total_.......... 7,838 7,814 |  |  |  | 7,253 | 7,097 | 33,963 | 47,836 | 41,783 |
| a Includes mines on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.: Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G., and on the B. \& O. In Kanawha, Mason, and Clay Counties. b Rest of state, including Panhandle district, and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Represents that portion of the State that is not included in western Pennsylvania. e Figures are comparable with records for 1935, and cover production of western Pennsylvania as defined by the NRA Sub-Divisional Code Authority. p Preliminary. $\mathbf{r}$ Revised. * Less than 1,000 tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Daily Average Crude Oil Production Again DeclinesOff 14,250 Barrels in Latest Week
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended May 2, 1936 , was $2,918,450$ barrels. This was a loss of 14,250 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure was, however, above the $2,797,300$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during April. Daily average production prod the four weaks ended May 2, 1936, is estimated at $2,919,100$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 4, 1935, totaled 2,494,100 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended May 2 totaled 963,000 barrels, a daily average of 137,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 167,143 barrels for the week ended April 25 and 165,500 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 2.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended May 2, as against a daily average of 61,429 barrels for the week ended April 25 and 18,107 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 2.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.6 \%$ of the $3,869,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $2,875,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $1,964,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $96,709,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $95.9 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 630,000 barrels daily during the week.
daily average crude oil production

|  | B. of M. Dept. of culation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actual Production } \\ & \text { Week Ended } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 4 W \text { Wekes } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 2, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weet } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 4, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1936}{M_{1} a y 2}$ | $\underset{1936}{A_{1} \text { pril } 25,}$ |  |  |
| Okla | $\begin{aligned} & 525,000 \\ & \hline 146,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 532,000 \\ & 162,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557,100 \\ & 159,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 552,150 \\ & 154,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 458,600 \\ & 144,700 \end{aligned}$ |
| anhandle Texas |  | ${ }^{66,150}$ | 64,000 | ${ }^{62,250}$ | 54,900 |
| North Texas - |  | 59,550 25,000 | 59,450 25,000 | 59,300 25,050 | 58,600 23,500 |
| West Texas |  | 181,300 | 180,800 | 180,450 | 151,100 |
| East Central Texas |  | [50,350 | 447,400 |  | 48,250 446,750 |
| East Texas ----- |  | 80,600 | 79, 450 | 78,600 |  |
| Coastal Texas. |  | 246,700 | 248,850 | 247,000 | 178,900 |
| Total Texa | 1,122,800 | 1,158,500 | 1,155,800 | 1,150,000 | 1,025,000 |
| orthern Lou |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 70,350 \\ 145,600 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 68,300 \\ 145,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,600 \\ 144,150 \end{array}$ | 23,350 105,650 |
| Arkansas |  | 30,100 |  | 30,000 | 31,500 |
| Eastern | 104,100 | 107,900 | 102,400 | 104,250 | 107,650 |
| MIChigan | 41,000 | 33,650 | 32,300 | 33, ${ }^{3} 150$ | - 40.000 |
| Wyoming | 34,800 12,300 | 10,350 | 34,950 10,350 | - 11,450 | 10,700 |
| Colorado New Mexid | 4,100 63,200 | 4,050 63,750 | 5,100 63,400 | 5,250 63,700 | 5,050 50,900 |
| Total east of Callforna- | 2,244,700 | 2,354,750 | 2,364,300 | 2,349,500 | 2,037,400 |
| Calliorna | 552,600 | 563,700 | 568,400 | 569,600 | 456,700 |
| Total United States | 2,797,300 | 2,918,450 | 2,932,700 | 2,919,100 | 2,494,100 |

## -

$\overline{2,797,300} \overline{2,918,450}^{2,932,700} \overline{2,919,100} \overline{2,494,100}$ Note-The tigures indicated above do no
might have been surreptitiously produced.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GASAND FELCL, We 2,193

| District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Datly Refining } \\ & \text { Capactly } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of F'inished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | of <br> Gas <br> Fuel <br> Oil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Finished | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unfin'd } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Nap'tha } \\ & \text { Disthl. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tail } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  |  | fineries | \& 6. |  |
| East Coast-- | 612 | 612 | 100.0 | 505 | 82.5 | 7,652 | 11,797 | 1,017 | 6,961 |
| Appalachian. | 154 | 146 | 94.8 | 94 | 64.4 | 1,470 <br> 7 <br> 889 | 1,019 <br> 2 <br> 2 | 276 986 |  |
| Ind.,III, Kı. Kı., | 442 | 424 |  | 404 | 95.3 | 7,989 | 2,395 | 6 | 2,949 |
| Missouri-- | 453 | 384 | 84.8 | 276 | 71.9 | 4,637 | 2,363 | 710 | 2,500 |
| Inland Texas | 330 | 160 | 48.5 | 90 | 56.3 | 1,290 | 146 | 226 | 1,632 |
| Texas Gult- | 680 | 658 | 96.8 | 596 | 90.6 | 5,872 | 224 | 2,013 | 6,250 |
| La. Gult | 169 | 163 | 96.4 | 115 | 70.6 | 1,355 | 420 | 176 | 2,039 |
| No. La.-Ark. | 80 | 72 | 90.0 | 49 | 68.1 | 224 | 71 | 115 | 340 752 |
| Rocky Mt.-- | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 852 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60 789 | 61.9 92.6 | 41 509 | 68.3 64.5 | 1,520 9,266 | 2,460 | 1,045 | 752 70,989 |
| Reported |  | 3,468 | 89.6 | 2,679 | 77.2 | 41,275 |  | ,668 |  |
| Estd. unrep'd |  | 401 |  | 196 |  | 2,573 | 1,106 | 447 | 1,907 |
| xEst.tot.U.S. May 2 '36 | 3,869 | 3,869 |  | 2,875 |  | 43,848 | 22,001 | 7,115 |  |
| Apr. 25 '36 | 3,869 | 3,869 |  | 2,875 |  | 44,217 | 21,100 | 7,220 | 96,80 |
| U.S. B. of M. <br> April 1935 |  |  |  | 2,502 |  | y37,867 | 20,351 | 8,1 | , |

x Bureau of Mines basis currently estimated. y As of April 30, 1936.
Preliminary Estimates of April Soft Coal Output Indicate Decline from Preceding Month-Anthracite Output Gains Sharply
According to preliminary estimates made by the United States Bureau of Mines, bituminous coal output during the month of April, 1936, amounted to $30,350,000$ net tons, compared with $21,970,000$ net tons in the corresponding month last year and $31,233,000$ tons in March, 1936. Anthracite production during April totaled $4,360,000$ net tons, as against

4,806,000 tons a year ago and 2,730,000 tons in March, 1936. The Bureau's statement follows:

|  | Total for Month (Net Tons) | No. of Working Day | Avge. per Wörking Day (Net Tons) | Cal. Yeat to <br> End of April <br> (Net Tons) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April, 1936 (preliminary):     <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Bituminous coal }\end{array}$ $30,350,000$ 25.2 $1,204,000$ $142,288,000$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite--- | $4,360,000$ 87,600 | 25.0 26.0 | 174,400 3,369 | $18,791,000$ |
| March, 1936 (revised): |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 2,730,000 | 26.0 | 105,000 |  |
| Beehive coke | 109,300 | 26.0 | 4,204 | -------- |
| April, 1935 (revised):--------1000 | 21,970,000 | 25.3 | 868,000 | 132,257,000 |
| Anthracite. | 4,806,000 | 25.0 | 192,200 | 18,084,000 |
| Beehive coke | 66,500 | 26.0 | 2,558 | 348,700 |

Production and Shipments of Slab Zinc During April Above Preceding Month
According to figures released by the American Zinc Institute on May 5, 43,252 short tons of slab zinc were produced during the month of April, 1936. This compares with 42,483 tons produced during the month of March, 1936, and 35,329 tons in the corresponding month of 1935. Shipments rose from 38,159 tons in March to 42,311 tons in April. This from 38,159 tons in March to 42,311 tons in April. duris April, 1935. Inventories on April 30, 1936, stood at 80,782 short tons, comparing with 79,841 tons on March 31 and 108,680 tons on April 30, 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

| SLAB zinc STATISTICS (ALL GRADES)-1929-1936 |
| :--- |
| (Tons of 2,000 Pounds) |

* Equivalent retorts computed on 24 -hour basis. a Export shipments are in-
clud duded in total shipments. year-end.

Good Week's Business in Lead and Zinc-Copper in Demand Abroad; Inactive Here
"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of May 7, stated that sentiment in non-ferrous metals was somewhat better than in the preceding week, which operators attributed to the more encouraging news from Wall Street. Lead and zinc sold in good volume, transactions in both items being above the average. The feature in copper was the steady buying abroad, chiefly for account of France and Russia. The domestic market for copper was quiet. Tin was easier, in spite of rather bullish April statistics. Quicksilver sold at lower levels. Silver was unchanged. Domestic antimony advanced $1 / 8$ cent. "M. \& M. M." further said:

## Copper Unchanged Here

New business booked in domestic copper during the last week amounted to only 3,350 tons, the tonnage being almost the same as in the preceding 7 -day period. Shipments of copper to consumers are at a higher rate than in the two preceding months, and most producers insist that the market is in a sound position at $91 / 2$ cents, Valley
Demand abroad was good, and the price structure steady to firm. Most of the business booked yesterday was at 9.20 cents, c.i.f. usual ports.
which compares with 9.175 cents a week ago

Effective May 4; leading fabricators announced a one-quarter cent advance in base prices for sheet copper, brass, nickel-silver, phosphor bronze, and muntz metal. This revision in sheet metal prices, it was explained, resulted from higher manufacturing costs, and was regarded as nothing more than an adjustment in quotations.
Exports of refined copper, including bonded metal, from the United States during March amounted to 15,774 short tons, against 18,456 tons in February and 11,598 tons in January. Exports during the first quarter period last year. Exports during February and March, by countries of period last year. Exports
destination, were as follows:

Domestic sales of copper for April totaled 158,064 tons, a new high for a single month. The previous record was established in May, 1930, when a total of 156,500 tons changed hands. The bookings for April included
1,919 tons for April shipment; 2,887 tons for May; 1,888 tons for June; 1,919 tons for April shipment; 2,887 tons for May; 1,888 tons for June; 145,376 tons for July; and 5,994 tons for August.

Lead in Steady Demand
The lead market was not as active as in the previous week, bui the volume of business in the week ended yesterday was well above the average, involving 7,200 tons. The undertone appeared to be quite firm. In the preceding week slightly more than 10,000 tons were sold. Most of the demand came from battery makers and pigment manuacturers. May delivery metal remains to be bought.
The quotation held at 4.60 cents, New York, the contract settling basis of American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.45 cents, St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead obtained a premium on its own brands sold in the East. States on April 1 amounted to 316,783 tons against 316,271 the United previous. These totals include lead in ore, in process, and stocks of refined lead.

## Fair Trade in Zinc

Sales of zinc during the week ended May 2 amounted to about 4,724 tons, a good volume of business compared with recent weeks. Galvanizing perahions remain at ment in the Iondon market, producers believe that buying here would ment the St. Louis, on Prime Western, nearby positions. The April statistics of the American Zinc Ins
ate, covering all grades. Production
Production, daily rate
$\qquad$ March April $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { March } & \text { April } \\ 79.841 \\ 41,638 & 80,782 \\ 35,968\end{array}$

Producers of Prime Western inc were pleased with the April statistics The slight increase in total stocks resulted from a little accumulation of High Grade. Stocks of Prime Western, it was pointed out, actually decreased by 2,600 tons.
Tin Shows Little Change

There was a fair business in tin on Tuesday, but otherwise the market was inactive, with prices unsettled. The favorable April statistics made no impression on the market, the smaller visible supply being offset by a probable increase in Bolivia's output.

* The total visible supply of tin, including the Eastern and Arnhem carryovers, was estimated by the Commodity Exchange at the end of April at 16,869 tons, against 18,663 tons a month previous and 20,324 tons a year 16,86.
ago.
Chi
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: April 30, 46.125 cents; May 1, 46.500 cents; $2 \mathrm{~d}, 46.500$ cents; 4 th, 46.375 cents; 5 th, 46.374 c . 6 th, 46.200 cents.


## April Pig Iron Output up $21.7 \%$

The "Iron Age" in its issue of May 7 stated that production of coke pig iron during April amounted to $2,403,683$ gross tons, compared with $2,040,311$ in the preceding month. The daily rate last month showed a rise of $21.7 \%$ over that of March, or from 65,816 to 80,123 tons. The daily rate in April was the highest since August, 1930, which was 81,417 tons. The "Age" further stated:

There was a gain of 18 furnaces making iron on May 1, the 144 furnaces operating at a rate of 90,105 tons daily, against 126 one month before which were producing iron at a rate of 68,395 tons daily. The Steel Corp. blew in the eight furnaces, independent steel companies blew in the same umber and merchant producers put two in operation. No furnace
Furnaces blown in were the following: 1 Carrie, 1 Clairton, 2 Edgar Thomson, 1 Ohio, 1 South Chicago (old, and 1 Gary, all of the CarnegieIllinois Steel Corp.; 1 Monongahela, National Tube Co.; 1 Lackawanna. 1 Bethlehem and 2 Cambria, all of the Bethlehem steel Co.; 1 Eilza ones \& Laughin Stel Colorado, Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co, Burden, Tro Burden, Troy Furnace Corp, and 1 Shenango, Shenango Furnace Co
DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON IN THE UNITED

|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 55,299 | 31.380 | 18,348 | 39,201 | 47,656 | 65,351 |
| February | 60,950 | ${ }_{31}^{33,201}$ | 19,798 | 45,131 | 57,448 |  |
| April.-- | 67,317 | 28,430 | 20,787 | 57,561 | 55,449 | 80,125 |
| May- | - $\begin{gathered}64,325 \\ 54,621\end{gathered}$ | 25,276 20,935 | ${ }_{42,168}^{28,621}$ | 65,900 64,338 | 55,713 51,750 |  |
| First six months | 61,356 | 28.412 | 24,536 | 54,134 | 54,138 |  |
| July | 47 | 18. | 57 |  |  |  |
| August- | 41,308 | 17.115 | 59,142 | 34,012 | 58.816 |  |
| September | 37,848 | 20,800 |  | 29,935 30,679 |  |  |
| November. | 36,782 | 21,042 | 36,174 | 31,898 | 58,864 |  |
| December -...-.-.- | 31,625 | 17,615 | 38,131 | 33,149 | 67,950 |  |
| 12 mos. average. | 50,069 | 23,733 | 36,199 | 43,592 | 57,556 |  |

PRODUCTION OF COKE PIGVIRON AND OF FERROMANGANESE

|  | Pig Iton $\times$ |  | Ferromanjanese y |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| January | 2,025,885 | 1,477,336 | 24,766 | 10,048 |
| February | ${ }_{2}^{1,823.706}$ | $1,608,552$ $1,770.028$ | 24,988 22,725 | 12,288 17 |
| April. | 2,403,683 | 1,663,475 | 19,667 | 18,302 |
| May. |  | 1,727,095 |  | 17,541 |
| June. |  | 1,552,514 |  | 12,961 |
| Halt year |  | 9,799,000 |  | 88,902 |
| July. |  | 1,520,263 |  | 13,175 |
| August |  | 1,761,286 |  | 12,735 |
| September |  | 1,776,476 |  | 15,983 19.007 |
| October-..- |  |  |  | 19,007 18.245 |
| November- |  | 2,065,913 $2,106,453$ |  | 18,245 17,126 |
| Year |  | 21,007,802 |  | 185,173 |

$\times$ These totals do not include ohareoal pig iron. Tige
was 25,834 gross tons. $y$ Included in plg fron tigures.

## April Steel Output $50 \%$ Above Year Ago

Steel production during April was the greatest of any month since May, 1930, and exiceeded April of last year by nearly $50 \%$, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, in its report made public May 7.
Production of open-hearth and Bessemer ingots reached a total of $3,942,254$ gross tons in April, which compares with $3,342,619$ gross tons in March and with $2,640,602$ gross tons in April of last year. In May, 1930, a total of $3,982,915$ gross tons was produced.
The industry operated at an aevrage of $69.09 \%$ of capacity in April, as against $58.58 \%$ in March and $45.88 \%$ in April a year ago.
An average of 151,625 gross tons of ingots was produced in each working day in April, compared with daily average production of 128,562 gross tons in the preceding month and with 101,562 gross tons in April, 1935.
MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF OPEN HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS-JANUARY, 1935 TO APRIL, 1936
(Reported by companies which in 1935 made $98.03 \%$ of the open hearth and $100 \%$

|  | Calculated MonthlyProduction |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Calculated } \\ \text { Poively } \\ \text { (Groduction } \text { Tons) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Wofrking } \\ \text { Dayy } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { Tos } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { bPer Cent of } \\ \text { Capacity } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |
| January |  | a afi.03 a58.58 | $\substack{2118,573 \\ \mathbf{a} 128,562}$ | 25 26 26 |
| First quart | a9,352,983 | a54.64 | 2119,910 | 78 |
| April. | 3,942,254 | 69.09 | 151,625 | 26 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {January }}^{\text {February }}$ | $\underset{*}{* 2,870,161}$ | ${ }_{* 52.22}^{* 4.02}$ | $* 106,302$ $* 115,595$ | ${ }_{24}^{27}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {March_- }}$ | *2,865,292 | *49.78 | *110,204 |  |
| First quarter | *8,509,724 | *49.92 | *110,516 | 77 |
| April. | +2,640,602 | ${ }_{*}^{* 45.88}{ }_{*}$ | $\underset{*}{* 101,562} \times 1$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 2,258,664}^{* 2,633}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 40.81$ | ${ }_{* 90.347}$ | ${ }_{25}^{27}$ |
| Second quarter. | *7,532,927 | *43.62 | *96,576 | 78 |
| First six mont | *16,042,651 | *46.75 | *103,501 | 155 |
| July | $\underset{* 2,267,827}{* 2}$ |  |  |  |
| August.-. <br> September | $* 2,915,930$ $* 2,825,004$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{51.04}$ | $* 107,997$ $* 113,000$ | 27 25 |
| Third quarter | *8,008,761 | *46.38 | *102,676 | 78 |
| Nine months | *24,051,412 | *46.63 | *103,225 | 233 |
| October | $* 3,142,759$ <br> $* 3$ <br> $* 3150$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 52.58}$ | ${ }_{\substack{* 116,398 \\ * 121170}}$ | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| November | *3,073,405 | ${ }_{* 55.53}$ | ${ }_{* 122,936}$ | ${ }_{25}^{26}$ |
| Fourth quarter: | *9,366,573 | *54.24 | *120,084 | 78 |
| Total.. | *33,417,985 | *48.54 | *107,453 | 311 |

*Adjusted. a Revised. b Calculated for each year on annual capacities as of Dec. 31 of the year involved, as follows: 1935, Open-hearth and Bessemer ingots
$68,475,000$ gross tons; 1934 , open-hearth and Bessemer ingots, $68,849,717$ gross tons.

Spring Steel Production Peak is Passed with Ingot Output Down a Point to $68 \%$ of Capacity
The May 7 issue of "Iron Age" states that spring activity in the steel industry has finally passed its peak. After having in the steei industry has manaly passed its peak. After having helf of April, ingot output this week has registered the first decline since the mid-March floods and is one point lower at $68 \%$ of capacity. However, no precipitate drop is in prospect. Demand is well sustained in most directions and there is no reason to believe that May output will be much under the April total, which was the largest in nearly six years. The "Age" further stated:
This prediction is borne out by the current high rate of blast furnace acitivity. April pig iron production was at a rate of 80,123 tons daily, a $22 \%$ gain over the March rate of 65,816 tons, and 144 stacks were making 90,105 tons daily on May 1, compared win stacks were brought in during tons daily one month before. Eighteen stacks were broug
April and current output is at ere sest ievel since
The almost inevitable summer slump is forecast, however, by the trend of scrap quotations. The "Iron Age"' composite price of No. 1 heavy melting steel has finally broken sharply, a decline of 71c. a gross ton to $\$ 13.83$ having been registered. In addition to precipitate drops at Pittsburgh and Chicago, steel making scrap is quotably lower at Buffalo, Cleveland.

Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis. While consumption is being maintained, supplies are larger in all areas
Increased consumption of steel for pipe-line construction is a recent market development of importance. A leading producer is actively engaged on a 42,000 -ton line for the Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. which was placed a few weeks ago and a number of smaller jobs are being rolled. Shell Oil Co. is planning a 260 -mile line in California which will take 25,000 ons, and a much larger total would be required for an oil carrier from the Ohio River to Muskegon, Mich., which is being planned. Demand for oil country goods generally is still improving.
The week's rail orders are small but supplementary purchases are in prospect which will probably maintain mill operations at current levels through the quarter. The Colorado 777 freight cars and bids will be slightly. The on 6,100 cars for the Chesapeake \& Ohio and the Pere Martaken May 12 mills believe that an additional 20,000 cars are urgently quette. Chicago mils bed the carriers and are certain to be placed this year.
While automobile production appears to have reached the year's peak in April, May assemblies are not expected to fall much below the 500,000 mark. This is particularly unusual because the introduction of new models in November makes the current month the seventh in the production cycle. Recent steel releases, although naturally declining, indicate sizable June schedules.
The requirements of the other large consuming outlets for flat-rolled steel are being maintained. Refrigerator and stove makers are still very busy. and tin plate production at $90 \%$ of capacity is barely keeping pace with shipments. Further increases in releases will likely be taken care of to some extent out of mill stocks.
The finished steel price structure is holding up well under the test of new buying for May and June consumption. Many large consumers have not yet exhausted their stocks of low-priced first quarter steel but will likely be forced into the market this month. The "Iron Age" composite price is unchanged at 2.097 c . a lb., and the pig iron average is strong at $\$ 18.84$ a gross ton.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
May 5, 1936, 2.097e. a Lb. Finished Steel $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire }, \text { rails, black plpe, sheets and hot }\end{gathered}$




Pig Iron
May 5, 1936, \$18.84 a Gross Ton $\$$ ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on average of basic fron at Valley } \\ \text { furnace and foundry frons at Chlcago }\end{gathered}$



|  | High |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | \$18.84 | Jan. 7 | \$18.84 | Jan. 7 |
| 193 | 18.84 | Nov. 5 | 17.83 | May 14 |
| 1934 | 17.90 | May 1 | 16.90 | Jan. 2 |
| 1933 | 16.90 | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. |
| 1932 | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1931 | 15.90 | Jan. 6 | 14.79 | Dec. 15 |
| 1930 | 18.21 | Jan. 7 | 15.90 | Dec. 16 |
| 1829 | 18.71 | May 14 | 18.21. | Dec. 17 |
| 1928 | 18.59 | Nov. 27 | 17.04 | July 24 |
| 1927. | 19.71 | Jan. | 17.54 | Nov. 1 |

May 5, 1936, $\$ 13.83$ a Gross Ton Scrap Sased on No. 1 heavy melting steel, One week ago..................-\$14.54 $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on No. } \\ \text { quotatlons at Pittsburgh, Philadelphla }\end{gathered}$



The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 4 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $70,1 \%$ of the capacity for the current week, compared with $71.2 \%$ last week, $64.5 \%$ one month ago, and $42.2 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 1.1 points, or $1.5 \%$ from the estimate for the week of April 27. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 22, 1935, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 4 stated:
After four months of the highest steel-works operations since the spring of 1930-four months in which the industry has averaged about $58 \%$-and despite the unsettling factors of an approaching national political campaign, impending tax legislation, and the stock market break, it
Althounh the to exhibit a surprising degree of vitality. past two weeks also has created some uncertainty in the market, the general tone so far is one of steadiness, and steelmakers believe this will extend through the greater part of this month.
Last week there was a mild revival in purchasing of automobile material, and a still more notable spread in miscellaneous consumer orders. New
specifications were in sufficient volume to replace most of the current shipments, and the steel rate held at $693 / 2 \%$.
Following nine consecutive weekly gains automobile assemblies turned down slightly, 118,700 units comparing with the peak of 120,500 in the preceding week. April output topped 500,000 cars, the fifth largest month in the industry's history; only in March, April, May and June, 1929, were more cars produced. Much of the steel industry's hopes for May are based on predictions at Detront that assemblies this month will be close to buying machinery and tools in preparation for 1937 models.
Private construction work, though heavier, still fails to offset the lack of large public works projects such as featured the structural market in spring months in recent years, and shape awards in the week amounted only to 14,884 tons. Authorization by the Union Carbide Co., New York, of a $\$ 20,000,000$ plant expansion program, is expected to require a large volume of structural steel. This is one of the outstanding private building projects to develop since 1929.
Three pipe lines also promise to develop substantial steel requirements shortly. Largest of these is a 360-mile line from Muskegon, Mich., to the Ohio river for the Old Dutch Refining Co., Muskegon. Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla., has awarded a 79 -mile welded line in western Kansas and the Kentucky Natural Gas Corp., Kansas City, Mo.. a 24 -mile line between Terre Haute and Montezuma, Ind.

River barges awarded last week at Pittsburgh, or on which bids were taken, call for 5,400 tons of plates and shapes. For tunnel liners at the Fort Peck, Mont., dam 7,400 tons of plates were placed with a Chicago fabricator.
Nickel Plate railroad wawarded 777 freight cars, while Northern Pacific entered the market for 750 cars. Rail purchases, which have been tapering recently, totaled 8,360 tons.
Merchant pig iron shipments in April were about $10 \%$ less than in March. Pittsburgh blast furnaces are inquiring for a considerable tonnage of beehive coke rather than starting up more by-product coke ovens. Steelworks are well stocked with scrap and "Steel's" scrap composite has dropped 41 cents to $\$ 13.92$. Iron ore shipments have started from the head of the lakes, bulk vessel rates being reaffirmed. Prices of $50 \%$ ferrosilicon have been reduced $\$ 8$ a ton.

Daily average pig iron production in April, 80,403 gross tons, was $21.8 \%$ over March, while the month's total, $2,412.080$ tons, was up $17.9 \%$. Output in the first four months this year, $8,326,437$ tons, was $27.5 \%$ heavier than in 1935. A net gain of 17 blast furnaces in April brought the total number operating at the close of the month to 143 , largest since July 1930.

Steel ingot production figures for April, when they become a vailable this week, will show about a $15 \%$ agin over March. For ingots, the increase in the first four months
approximately $18 \%$.

Steelworks operations in the eastern Pennsylvania district last week advanced $1 / 2$-point to $441 / 2 \%$; New England, 3 to 78 . Youngstown wa off 1 to 78 , while others were unchanged.
"Steel's" iron and steel price composite is down 8 cents to $\$ 33$, and the finished steel index remains $\$ 52.20$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended May 4 is placed at a shade under $70 \%$, according to the "Wall Stree Journal" of May 7. This compares with $701 / 2 \%$ in the previous week, and $70 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further states: U.S. Steel is estimated with $631 / 2 \%$, as against $64 \%$ in the two preceding weeks. The leading independents are credited with a little under $75 \%$, compared with $751 / 2 \%$ in the week before, and $741 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. with previous cars to with previous years, logether with from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. Steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | $70-1 / 2$ | $631 / 2-1 / 2$ | $75-1 / 2$ |
| 1935 | $441 / 2-11 / 2$ | 41 -1 | $48-11 / 2$ |
| 1934. | $50+2$ | $43 .+1$ | $68+2$ |
| 1933. | $321 / 2+4$ | ${ }_{47}^{271 / 2}+31 / 2$ | ${ }_{44}^{37}+5$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1931 . \\ & 1930 . \end{aligned}$ | 45. | $\begin{aligned} & 47-3 \\ & 80- \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{44} \square^{31 / 2}$ |
| 1929 | $97-4$ | $100-3$ | $95-4$ |
| 1928. | $851 / 2+1 / 2$ |  | 81. |
| 1927.- | $81-1$ |  | $74-1$ |

Note-1932 not available.

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended May 6 as reported by the Federal Reserve banks was $\$ 2,477,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 4,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and of $\$ 6,000$,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
On May 6 total Reserve bank credit anounted to $\$ 2,478,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 6,000,000$ for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $\$ 53,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 26,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $\$ 4,000,000$ in Treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 27,000,000$ in monetary gold stock and decreases of $\$ 33,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 17,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Member bank reserve balances on May 6
were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,700,000,000$ in excess of legal were estimate
requirements.
Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of discounted and Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of discounted and
purchased bills and industrial advances. An increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ in purchased bills. and industrial advances. An increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ in
holdings of United States Treasury bills was offset by a decrease of $\$ 5,000$,holdings of United States Treasury b
000 in holdings of Treasury notes.

The statement in full for the week ended May 6, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 3116 and 3117.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in reiated items during the week and the year ended May 6, 10:56, were as follows:

| \%. 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase }(+) \text { or Decrease }(\rightarrow) \\ & \text { Apr. } 29,1936{ }_{\text {Since }} \text { May } 8,1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 000,000 |
| Bills bought- |  |
| Industrial ad |  |
| \$26,000,000 commitm'ts-May 6)- $30,000,000$ |  |
| Other Reserve bank credit--.-.-.-.- 8,000,000 | +6,000,000 |
| Total Reserve bank credit.....-. $2,5788,000,000$ |  |
| T |  |
| Treasury \& National bank currency - - 2,497, | -4,000,000 |
| Money in circulatio |  |
| Member bank reserve balan |  |
| Treasury cash and deposits with Fed- | -33,000,000 +237,000,000 |
| Non-member deposits and other Fed- |  |
| Reserve acco | $-17,000,000+66,000,00$ |
| rns of Member Banks in Chicago-Brokers | York City and |

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks, for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monãay.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS N Central Reserve Cities
(In Millions of Dollars)


## Loans to brokers and dealers: In New York City

Outside New York Cilt-...--
(except benks)..-......-----

| 978 | 988 | 769 | --36 | --36 | 27 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 70 | 68 | 57 | 27 |  |  |
| 754 | 739 | 737 | 148 | 146 | 167 |


|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {May }} 6$ Chica |  | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {May }} 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maiy } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | ${ }_{1935}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }_{1936}{ }^{\mathbf{M a n}}$ | ${ }_{1936}{ }^{\text {ar }}$ 29 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 153$ | \$ 159 | \$202 | 17 |  |  |
| Accepts. and com'1 paper bought | ${ }_{133}^{153}$ | ${ }_{130}^{159}$ | 128 | 17 15 | 16 | ${ }_{16}^{26}$ |
| ans to ban |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| her loans | 1,177 | 1,164 | 1,16 | 270 |  | 48 |
| U. S. Govt. did | 3,581 | 3,54 | 3,221 | 1,003 | 1,006 | 60 |
| dill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities | 1,179 | ${ }_{1,196}^{548}$ | 1,039 | 288 | 280 | 88 |
| Reserve with F | 19 | 6 | 79 | 22 |  | 588 |
| Cash in vault |  |  | 42 | 35 | 36 | 35 |
| Balanees with domestic ba | 81 | 74 | 73 | 183 |  | 24 |
| ${ }_{\text {Other assets- }}^{\text {Liabilities- }}$ | 505 | 495 | 557 |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 6,126 | 6,052 | 5,120 | 1,379 |  |  |
| Time deposits |  | ${ }_{196}^{576}$ | 5 | 462 101 | ${ }_{101}^{461}$ | 453 |
| United states govi. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks | 2,291 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,293 \\ 322 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,867 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | 581 4 | 548 | 09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 45 | 271 | 32 | 41 |  |
| ital accou | ,472 | 1,467 | 1,469 | 231 | 231 |  |

Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities the entire body of
cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business April 29 :
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on April 29 shows increases for the week of $\$ 12,000,000$ in total loans and investments, $\$ 68,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve
banks, $\$ 71,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 62,000,000$ in time deposits and a decrease of $\$ 81,000,000$ in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks.
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City increased $\$ 23,000,000$, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York declined $\$ 5,000,000$, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased $\$ 4,000,000$. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought declined $\$ 5,000,000$, real estate loans increased $\$ 1,000,000$, loans to banks increased $\$ 5,000,000$, and "other loans" decreased $\$ 14,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 12,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$20,000,000 in the New York district, $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Richmond district, and declined $\$ 26,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Minneapolis district, and $\$ 3,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 4,000,000$. A decline of $\$ 16,000,000$ in holdings of "other securities" in the New York district was offset by increases in most of the other districts.

Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 55,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 29,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and $\$ 71,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 26,000,000$ in the Minneapolis district. Time deposits increased $\$ 32,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 21,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 62,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.

Deposit balances of other domestic banks declined $\$ 23,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 81,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended April 29, 1936, follows:

Assets- April 29, 1936 April 22, 1936 Since May 1, 1935
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ $-21,795,000,000+12,000,000+1,836,000,000$
Loans to brokers and dealers:
In New York City
In New York City --…-. Outside New York City--......--
Loans on securities Loans on securities to others
(excent banks)
Accpts. and com paper bought.-.
Loans on real estate. Loans on real est Other loans.
U. S. govt. d
Other loans - - direct obligations--.-.
U. S. govt.
Obligations fully guaranteed by
United States government.-. $1,032,000,000$
209,$000 ; 000$
$+23,000,000$
$-5,000,000$
$+151,000,000$
$+17,000,000$ $\begin{array}{r}2,063,000,000 \\ 316,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $346,000,000$
$1,141,000,000$ $67,000,000$
1 Other securities.
$\qquad$ $-83,000,000$
$+57,000,000$
$+22,000,000$ $\begin{array}{r}57,000,000 \\ +24,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $+47,000,000$
$+184,000,000$
+
$+4,000,000+499,000,000$
$+249,000,000$
 Balance with domestic banks.-.------ $2,252,000,000$
Liabilities-
Demand deposits-adjusted.... Tlime deposits.
United States govt. deposits....................... Inter-bank deposits:
$14,258,000,000$
$5,047,000,00$ omestic banks. ...............- $5,431,000,000$
orrowings..............................

* April 22 figures revised (New York-district).


## Italians Capture Addis Ababa-Bring War Against

 Ethiopia to Conclusion-Emperor Haile Selassie Flees to Palestine-Foreigners Seek Refuge in Legation-American Minister and Staff Accept British Protection-Mussolini Hails VictoryThe Italo-Ethiopian war was brought to a virtual conclusion this week when Italian troops entered Addis Ababa after Emperor Haile Selassie and other Ethiopian leaders had fled the country. Capture of the Ethiopian capital placed coutrol of the country in Italian hands, and late this week it was reported that the Italian Chamber of this week it was reported bill today (May 9) proclaiming Italian sovereignty over the entire country. Premier Mussolini bluntly warned that Italy will not discuss peace terms with the League of Nations, and indicated that he will not weicome any foreign attempts to intervene in the matter of Italian disposition of the captured territory. It was not revealed what action is planned by the League Council when it meets on May 11, but it has been generally conceded that League attempts to negotiate peace have ended in complete failure and that full success has been won by the Italian armies under the command of Marshal Badoglio.
Italian troops under Marshal Badoglio entered Addis Ababa on May 5 and immediately began the task of restoring order to the city, which had been in a state of chaos since the flight of Emperor Haile Selassie at the end of last week. The Emperor sailed on May 4 from the port of Djibouti, accompanied by his family, on the British warship Enterprise, which will take them to Palestine. Before fleeing he renounced direction of affairs, which he confided to a council of Ministers. Immediately after his departure became known bandits and others began the task of looting Addis Ababa. Foreigners hurriedly sought refuge in the Legations, particularly those of Great Britain and France. Many were wounded, and a few killed, in the continuous shooting by the infuriated natives. On May 5 it was announced that Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Minister, had decided to abandon the American Legation with his staff, and that they had taken refuge in the British Legation, which already sheltered about 2,000 foreigners. About the same number were in the French Legation. Mr. Engert had been ordered to evacuate the American Legation by Secretary of State Hull. Following the arrival of Italian troops, the staff returned to the American Legation, and sporadic native attacks which continued were repulsed by Italian soldiers.

A dispatch from Washington, May 5, to the New York "Herald Tribune" described the siege of the Legations, in part, as follows:
As the State Department was rejoicing in the belief that with the occupation of Addis Ababa by the Italian army late today the safety of the American Legation was assured, a message was received tonight telling of a new attack on the Legation compound by marauding bands of natives in the northern
to the Italians.
Soon after receipt of news of the attack the Department received a second message telling of the arrival at the Legation of an armed guard from the Italian general headquarters in the Emperor's palace, sent in response the Italian general headquarters in the Emperor's palace, sent in response
to the request by Vice-Consul William M. Cramp,' who was in charge of the occupants of the Legation. This consisted of a captain, a lieutenant and 50 men. They were postedi outside the compound.
The Italians informed the Vice-Consul the nearest occupying force was six and one-fourth miles distant from the Legation.
Mr. Cramp, who re-occupied the Legation for the Minister, Cornelius Van H. Enycrt, after a seven-hour sojourn within the fortified British compound, said that firing was resumed suddenly about $10: 20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Addis Ababa time) and continued for five minutes. The occupants of return fire, which apparently caused the attackers to believe the Legation was heavily manned.
As the attack took place more than six hours after the Italians entered the city, Mr. Cramp concluded the troops had not occupied the northern
part of the city, from which the firing came. As a precaution against renewal of the attack later in the night, he sent a messenger in a heavily armed automobile to ask the Italians for a guard for the night.
The text of Mr. Cramp's message follows:
":11. D. m., May 5, Addis Ababa time.
"Sudeniy at about $10: 20$ p.m.the legation was fired upon from behind the tences
on the northern ilde. The entire quarter began a continuous fire and the legation on the northern side. The entire quarter begana a continuous fire, and the legation ${ }^{\text {personnel concentrated a heavy return fire }}$ Atter tive minutes the attackers retired. As it would appear that the Itallan troops have not occupled this side or town and are probably more than a mile away from its center, I have deidided to request an armed guard for the legatlon for the
nimht and am sending a car heavily armed to the city headquarters. At the present night and am sending a car heavil
hour this quarter is farly quiet.'
The text of the later message, timed 1 a. m., May 6, Addis Ababa time, read:
"The Italian headquarters at palace nave sent me captain, Heutenant, and 50 men. Have had them placed outside legation compound. They informed me nearest


President Rocsevelt joined Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in paying high tribute to the American Minister and his staff for their courageous defense of the Legation during the three days it was under siege. It was with the greatest reluctance and in compliance with the instructions of the State Department that the Legation stafl got out and sought refuge with the British at $10: 30$ p. m. today, Eastern Daylight Saving Time.
The President said at his press conference he considered the situation in which the American Minister found himself yesterday, compelled to route a communication for help half way round the world because he could no get in touch with the British Legation only four and one-half miles away, one of the most dramatic in recent history.
United Press London advices of May 4 said that British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that Emperor Haile Selassie and his family would go to Palestine. We quote, in part, from these advices:

Mr. Eden, in telephonic consultation with French Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin, decided the Negus is still a sovereign and must have full liberty of movement.
Before fleeing Addis Ababa the Emperor informed Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Ethiopia, that he had renounced direction of affairs, which he had confided to a council of Ministers.
"The Emperor, who has renounced direction of affairs, will naturally be expected, as long as he is in Palestine, to refrain from participating in any way in the furtherance of hostilities," Mr. Eden told the House of Commons.

Pressed to say definitely whether the Negus has abdicated, Mr. Eden eaid:
"I am unable to say anything further."
After announcing that the Negus would proceed to Jerusalem, Mr. Eden said the government placed H. M. S. Enterprise at the disposal of the imperial party for the voyage from Djibouti to Haifa.

He revealed that the British authorities on Saturday arranged for the Emperot's journey to Jerusalem. But they withheld the news until he had boarded the Enterprise in order to assure safety of the imperial refugees from Acdis Ababa.
Arrangements for the Emperor's reception at Haifa and Jerusalem are being left to General Sir Arthur Wauchope, British High Commissioner for Palestine
"The Emperor told Sir Sidney Barton of his wish to proceed to Palestine," Mr. Eden told the Commons. "His Majesty's Government felt it incumbent upon them to comply with the wish and facilitate the passage to Jerusalem. Accordingly, the cruiser Enterprise was ordered to Djibouti.

The British Government informed the French Government of the Emperor's desire to go to Djibouti en route to Palestine. . The French Government expressed its readiness to meet the desires of the Negus regarding his future destination."
Mr. Eden faid the Emperor is being accompanied by his family to Jerusalem. He reviewed briefly Sir Sidney Barton's wirelessed accounts of the disorders in Addis Ababa, the looting and the attacks on foreign Legations.
Associated Press Rome advices of May 5 said that plans were being discussed to make Ethiopia an Italian possession. The dispatch said, in part:
Premier Benito Mussolini indicated to a group of farmers Sunday that at least 400,000 of the 500,000 troops and workmen now in Africa would be left there to colonize "those depopulated lands with the fecund families of Italian race."
Actually, plans were drafted and made ready for study before the northern and southern armies applied the final squeeze to Ethiopia with their great military pincers.
Civil organizers in Rome believe Ethiopia will be made a colony of the Italian Empire according to the following rough draft, patterned after the previnus Italian "systematization" of Libya, Eritrea and Soma liland:

1. There will be no room for an Ethiopian dynasty. True, puppets boasting royal Ethiopian blood may be set up in various provinces and allowed to retain some of their princely privileges, but the real governor will be Italian civil commissioners and district military commanders.
2. Officers of the conquering forces will divide the conquered territory according to racial characteristics. Chietains of known integrity and willingness to be loyal to Italy will receive civil missions to gover their Cribes.
3. Civil and reiigious liberty will be proclaimed throughout the former empire. In territories already occupied the Italian command has issued proclamations abolishing slavery.
4. Italian officers will organize a mercenary native army, similar to forces maintained by Italy in other colonies. The splendid showing of Eritreans, Somalis and Libyans-themselves conquered peoples-in the Ethiopion certain that Ethiopians one day will add enormously to the fighting power of their territorial armies.
5. The whole territory will be policed by native troops carefully trained and scrupulously supervised by contingents from Italy's own renowned Federal police-the carabinieri. Airfields will be built and maintained by a sort of aerial police, capable of
arms to outposts anywhere in Ethiopia.
6. Italy intends that her commercial and economic influence in Ethiopia shall be predominant. Colonial organizers foresee little, if any, oppor tunity for cutside developers to obtain concessions or slices of the new territory. Later an "open door" policy is expected to evolve, but at present Premier Museolini's corporative State is expected to organize Ethiopia as an Italian monopoly.
7. During the course of the war the British and French spheres of influence, defined in the tripartite treaty of 1906, frequently were declared by Italy to be inviclate. A continuance of this attitude depends, so far as

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Italy is concerned, upon what measures Great Britain, France and other countries which opposed her invasion of Ethiopia propose now to take countries the conquest of Ethiopia.
It was indicated in Washington on May 5 that the United States will delay decision as to recognition of the Italian regime in Ethiopia until Great Britain and other countries have an opportunity to determine their policies.

An enormous victory celebration was held in Rome on May 5, with a mass mobilization of Fascists throughout Italy. Premier Mussolini announced the entry of Italian troops into Addis Ababa and said that the war was successfully concluded. The text of his address follows:

Black Shirts of the Revolution: Men and women of all Italy, Italians and friends of Italy beyond the mountains and seas: Marshal Badoglio and friends of Italy beyond the mountains and seas: telegraphs: "Today, May 5, at 4 p . m., at the head of the victorious telegraphs: "Today, May 5, at
troops, I entere" Addis Ababa."
In 30 centuries of our history Italy has lived memorable hours, but this today certainly is one of the most solemn.
I announce to the Italian peoples and to the world the war is finished. I announce to the Italian people and to the world peace has been I announce
It is not without emotion, without pride, that, after seven months of fierce hostilities, I pronounce this great word, but it is strictly necessary for me to add it is our peace, Roman peace, which is e
simple, irrevocable, definite phrase-"Ethiopia is Italian."
simple, irrevocable, It italian in fact because it is occupied by our victorious armies It is Italian in law because of the law of Rome and civilization which triumphs over barbarities, justice which triumphs over cruel whims, redemption of miseries which triumphe over slavery.

With the porulation of Ethiopia peace is already an accomplished fact. The populations of the Empire of the Lion of Judah have demonstrated with the clearest sign their desire to live and work tranquilly in the shade of the Italian tricolor.
The chiefs and races are defeated, and the fugitives do not count for anything, and no force in the world can make them count for anything. As in the mass meeting, Sept. 2, I solemnly promised, I have done all possible to avoid that the African conflict should become a European war. I have maintained that undertaking, and more than ever I am convinced that to disturb the peace of Europe means the collapse of Europe.
I must immediately add that we are ready to defend our shining victory with the same intrepid, irrevocable decision with which we achieved it.
We feel thus we interpret the will of the African combatants, of those who are dead, who have gloriously fallen in combat, whose memories will remain engraved for generation and generation in the hearts of all Italians, and those other hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Black Shirts who in seven month, fighting have accomplished such prodigies as to force the world to urcenditional admiration.

To them goes profound, devoted acknowledgment of the fatherland, and such acknowledgment goes also to the hundred thousand workmen who during these months have worked with superhuman zeal.

This of ioday is a great date for the Black Shirt revolution, and the Italian people, which resisted and which did not bend under the siege and Geneva hcstility, deserves to live in this great hour.
Black Shirts of the revolution and men and women of all Italy: A milestone in our march has been reached; we will continue to march to peace; we will face with our courage, faith and determination the under takings which await us tomorrow.
Long live Italy! May this cry arise to the combatants who are perhaps vaiting for it in African lends.
Marshal Badoglio on May 7 took over control of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad as far as the border of French Somaliland, which had hitherto been under French domination. This action was taken despite the delivery of a note to Premier Mussolini from the French Government, reminding the Italian Government of French interests in Ethiopia outlined in existing treaties, and requesting information regarding the character of the regime which is to be established. United Press Paris advices of May 6 described a memorandum which Italy sent to France and Great Britain as follows:

Italy today served notice on France and Great Britain that Ethiopia henceforth mast be regarded as Italian territory. At the same time Premier Benito Mussolini officially notified the Quai D'Orsay of three decisions:

1. Ttaly will respect French rights in Ethiopia. At present they are limited to 2. Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad.
2. Italy will respect British rights in the Lake Tana area.
3. Italy pledges that there will be no militarization of native Ethloplans;

Conveying Mussolini's decisions to the Foreign Office, the Italian Ambassador said:
"Hereafter Ethiopia is Italian territory. It will be defended by arms against Il Duce reveled through his
Il Duce revealed through his envoy that there is no possibility of drafting peace terms on the basis of the Anglo-Franco-Italian treaty of 1906 which recognized spheres of influence in Ethiopia, but also provided for Ethiopian ndependence.
Italy will not replace the fugitive Negus Negusti, but each of the many Ethiopian tribes will remain autonomous. There will be no native Ethiopian army. Italian troops will assure adequate policing of the country. Italian arms in Ethicpia will be limited to the small force necessary to maintain ives have been disarmed
The Italo-Ethiopian war was last mentioned in the "Chronicle" of May 2, page 2915.

## League of Nations Must go on Despite Failure in Africa says British Foreign Secretary EdenFrame Must be Revised

British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons on May 6 that the League of Nations "must go on" despite its failure in Africa. He admitted, however, that the framework of the League must be revised. A London dispatch of May 6 to the New York "Times" described this speech as follows:
The British Government insists that the "League of Nations must go on," but will demand a careful and thorough stock-taking by all its mem-
bers as the result of its failure in Ethiopia, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today.
The first step in this process, he told the House of Commons, will be immediate consultation with the Dominions so that the British Empire nations can stand together at Geneva in the coming months. His announcement was taken to mean that the Dominions are about to be sounded over that move for reform of the League that is still vague
outline but is looming up more and more clearly as the next new departure in British foreign policy.
"We must tell the world what we will do and what we will not do," said Mr. Eden, who only a few months ago was the driving spirit behind sanctions against Italy. The League has now failed in its effort, he added, and with the help of the past seven months' experience every government repre sented at Geneva must re-examine its responsibilities.
Mr. Eden threw no light, however, on the changes in the covenant that the government believes necessary, nor did he give the slightest hin whether the existing sanctions against Italy would be continued or abandoned at next Monday's meeting of the council.

## Great Britain and Soviet Union to Negotiate Naval Limitation Agreement-Moscow Announcemen

 Says Conversations Will Begin in London SoonGreat Britain and the Soviet Union will soon begin negotiations in London in preparation for a joint agreement for naval limitation, according to an official announcement issued in Moscow May 5. Great Britain had invited Russia to such a discussion after the signing of the naval agreement on March 25 by Great Britain the United States and France. That 25 by Great Britain, to pact constitutes principally an arrangement for the exchange of information regarding projected building programs and for definitions of categories of ships. The British-Soviet agreement, if concluded, would be of similar character. A Moscow dispatch of May 5 to the New York "Times" described the Soviet announcement as follows:
/ "The British Government's proposal provides, besides the exchange of information about naval building programs, the establishment of cerof information about naval building programs, the estrabion and the estab-
tain qualitative limitations for naval ships in construction tain qualitative limitations for naval ships in construction and the estab-
lishment of a new system of classification of those ships under various lishment of a new system of classification of "The Soviet Government expressed its consent to enter into negotiations with the British Government concerning the above-mentioned agreement."
Soviet officials declined to amplify this statement and at the British Embassy it was said that little was known since the preliminary negotiations had been conducted in London.
Little concrete information concerning the Soviet Navy is permitted to seep out here, aside from the fact that it is being rapidly expanded. Soviet naval requirements are radically different, however, from those of the United States, Britain, Japan or France. Since Russia has no overseas colonies, is virtually self-sufficient and is spread over much of two continents the Soviet Navy is understood to be devoted largely to small coast defense craft and submarines.

## "Financial and Economic Review" of Amsterdamsche

Bank, N. V., of Amsterdam, Holland The Amsterdamsche Bank, N.V., of Amsterdam, Holland, recently issued the 47 th issue of its "Financial and Economic Review." The "Review," which is issued quarterly by the statistical department of the bank, contains a detailed report on all circumstances that have been of influence on the financial and economic conditions of Holland during the first quarter of the year 1936. It is usually preceded by an article written by some authority on the subject dealt with. This time an article has been inserted written by Professor Lionel Robbins, London School of Economics and Politica Science (University of London), entitled: "The Nature of National Planning in the Sphere of International Business."

## Guatemala Reduces Duty on 14 United States Products

 and Agrees not to Raise Tariff on 52 Others-This Country Makes Concessions on Four Items in New Trade PactThe reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Guatemala which was signed on April 24 provides for sharp reductions in Guatemalan tariffs on imports from this country, it was revealed when the text of the pact was made public by the State Department on May 3. Signing made public ${ }^{2}$. of the agreement was noted in the "Chronicle" of May 2, pages 2915-16. Guatemala reduced the duty on 14 products States made concessions on four products and also agreed to permit forr others, which are already on the free list, to enter free of duty during the life of the treaty. The agreement, which was the twelfth signed under authority of the Trade Agreements Act, must be ratifed by the Guatemalan legislative assembly, now in session.
Some of the pact's provisions are listed below, as contained in a Washington dispatch of May 3 to the New York "Times":
According to figures made public today, $99 \%$ of Guatemalan exports are at present on the duty-free list. of the total import trade from Guatemala in 1934, bananas accounted for $56 \%$ and coffee for $44 \%$. Both these products remain on the duty-free list.
On the other hand, Commerce Department figures showed that of a total export trade in 1934 to Guatemala of $\$ 4,014,000,7.3 \%$ would be affected by reductions under the treaty and $36.2 \%$ by assurances of tariff freezing, making a total of $43.5 \%$ affected by the treaty.
For 1929, when total exports to Guatemala from the United States were $\$ 11,436,000$, these percentages would have been as follows under the treaty: Reductions, $5.1 \%$; assurances, $36.7 \%$; total trade affected, $41.8 \%$. While the rates on some of the articles on which duties are reduced or bound have been moderate, others have been subject to duties so high as to materially "For this reason, figures of the trade in these products do not give a true picture of the potential value of the duty reductions.
"The present stabilization of many Guatemalan duties and the reduction of certain others, combined with the excellent reputation enjoyed by American products in Guatemala, should constitute a sound basis upon which to build a greater effective demand for American export commodities, though the extent of our trade gains will necessarily depend on the improvement in economic conditions in Guatemala and in markets for Guatemalan export products."
Exports to Guatemala in the five-year period $1925-29$ average about $\$ 11,000,000$ annually, dropping off sharply from 1929 to 1932 , when they reached a low of $\$ 2,800,000$, and rising again to $\$ 4,014,000$ in 1934. This igure diminished slightly in 1935 to $\$ 3,883,000$
United States imports from Guatemala have been consistently higher in value. For the five-year period, 1925 to 1929, they averaged $\$ 11,800,000$, falling after 1929 to a low of $\$ 3,500,000$ in 1933 and rising steadily after of year until last year they were valued at $\$ 6,144,000$.
were exported in 1934 in amounts valued at more than $\$ 10,000$. $\rightarrow$.

## United States and France Sign Reciprocal Trade

Agreement-Pact Will Become Effective June 15
A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France, which will become effective June 15, was signed on May 6 at Washington by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Andre de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador. The text of the treaty will be published May 13. Meanwhile, details of the pact have not been made public. It was believed, however, that it would provide for American duty reductions on French wines and certain luxuries, and that France would lower the duty on certain agricultural and industrial products. A State Department announcement of May 6 said:
"This is the 13th trade agreement to be signed under the authority con-
ferred by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, and ferred by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, and is the fifth such agreement with a European country.
for regulating commercial relations with that country in arrangement It will provide improved opportunities for the expansion many years. products of special interest to each country the expansion of trade in products of special interest to each country, and will enable the comof the sudden and unforeseen changes to which opportunities without fear absence of sucin an agreement. changes to which they are exposed in the absence of suci all agreement.
duty concessions by duty concessions and quota increases by France and duty concessions by the United States on carefully selected lists of products, the agreement provides in general for substantial most-favored-nation "The agreenent will come into force on of the other.
in force until July 1, 1937, and indefinitely thereafter, It will continue tion by either country on six months' notice."
A Washington dispatch of May 6 to the New York "Times" discussed the pact as follows:
The last commercial treaty between the United States and France was
concluded in 1857 . concluded in 1857.
When the terms of the reciprocal agreement are published they are expected to disclose duty concessions by the United States on French wines, cigarette papers and luxuries such as laces and cosmetics, and by France on United States exports of agricultural and industrial products. The agreement is alse understood to contain increases in French quotas on American exports of fruits and possibly other products.
The value of American trade with France is larger than that with any
other country with which agreements have been other country with which agreements have been concluded, except Canada.
France ranks fifth as a buyer of American France ranks fifth as a buyer of American products and ninth as a source of supply of foreign goods.
In 1929, American exports to France were valued at $\$ 265,591,895$, but in 1934, becanse of the depression, at only $\$ 115,706,656$. American imports from France had a value of $\$ 171,485,155$ in 1929 and $\$ 57,326,673$ 1934.

The leading commodities in American exports to France have been manufactured cotton, petroleum products and refined copper. The principal imports have been silk and silk garments, gloves, furs, precious stones, paintings and other works of art.
American apples and pears, in for an increase in the French quota for American apples and pears, in return for an increase in our quota on French wines and spirits, exports of boxed apples to France rose from $\$ 201,924$ in 1929 to $\$ 1,662,493$ in 1934 , and of pears from $\$ 3,104$ in 1929 to $\$ 746,732$.
El Salvador, Finland, Spain and Italy.
Colombia Continues Policy of Importing Sugar Duty Free to Be Marketed by Sugar Cartel
Because domestic sugar production in Colombia is still appreciably under the requirements of the country, the Government recently moved to continue its policy of importing sugar duty free to be marketed by the Sugar Cartel at a fixed price, according to a report to the United States Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Jack B. Neathery, Bogota. In an announcement issued May 2 the Commerce Department also stated:
Estimated annual consumption of sugar in Colombia, the report states, approximates, 40,000 metric tons, against a total domestic output of 30,000 tons.
The Sugar Cartel, the report states, estimates that this year's sugar requirements from abroad will amount to about 11,000 tons, compared with otal imports of 9,000 tons last year. Imports will be effected in monthly ots of 4,000 to 4.500 tons.
As was the case in 1935, any profits accruing from sugar imports will be for the account of the Caja de Credito Agrario e Industrial (Agricultural and Industrial Credit Institute), it was stated.

## Puerto Ricans Permitted by AAA to Grind Excess Sugarcane to Avoid Drought Damage

The Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced May 1 that sugarcane from the current Puerto Rican crop may be processed without restriction, for reserve supplies, although Puerto Rican marketings in the United States are limited to the amount established by the
quotas and allotments under the Jones-Costigan Act. The announcement continued:
Puerto Rican processors had expected to process only enough sugar in 1936 to fill their grinding allotments, according to the terms under which they are receiving payments in connection with their former production fields until 1937 to avoid thed beane in the but weather conditions the cost of storing the sugars made from the cane, season to avoid possible serious deterioration from the the excess cane this which has prevailed in Puerto Rico which has prevailed in Puerto Rico.
In addition to preventing deterioration of the crop, grinding all of the cane at this time will result in increased employment of field workers and will It is estimated that of season for factory laborers.
duction of sugar for the season will be 950 in the Island is milled the proshort tons more than is required to meet the present United, which is 62,000 quota for Puerto Rico and local consumption in the Island. Under present quotas and an estimated 60,000 tons required for local consumption, the total reserve of surplus sugar in Puerto Rico will be approximately 194,000
tons of sugar. tons of sugar.

## Bondholders Committee Requests Agent to Seek Pay-

ment of Service on Colombian Agricultural Mort-
gage Bank 7\% Gold Bonds, Issued 1927
The Bondholders Committees for the Republic of Colombia has sent a letter to Hallgarten \& Co., New York, fiscal agents for the Republic of Colombia Agricultural Mortgage Bank guaranteed $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, issued Jan., 1927 -due Jan. 15, 1947, requesting the firm to "make demand upon the Republic of Colombia to pay the past due semi-annual interest and sinking fund payments in accordance with the guarantee of the Republic of Colombia, which is endorsed on each of the bonds of this issue," The letter was sent to the firm on May 2 by Lawrence E. de S. Hoover, Executive Secretary, and followed the announcement made April 26 by Mr. Hoover that such demands would be requested by the Committee of the trustees and agents of the Colombian bonds. The announcement issued by Mr Hoover on April 26 was referred to in our issue of May 2, page 2916.

## New York Stock Exchange Clarifies Ruling on Bond

 Transactions-Members Must Send Orders to Floor -New Rule Adopted for "Stopped" BondsA circular letter was addressed on May 7 to members of the New York Stock Exchange by Ashbel Green, Secretary, clarifying the recent ruling of the Committee on Bonds, which empowered the Committee to require, under preseribed conditions, that commission orders in listed bonds be sent to the floor of the Exchange for execution. The ruling of the Committee was referred to in our issue of April 11 page 2418. The communication of May 7 which was 11 , to the members because of some misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the fuling, reads as follows:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Bonds
To the Members of the Exchange:
May 7, 1936
The attention of the Committee on Bonds has been called to the fact that some misunderstanding exists with regard to the interpretation of the ruling contained in Circular C-5828 ("nine-bond" rule), particularly as to the provision that orders may be executed off the Exchange "after a market on the floor of the Exchange has been diligently sought and it has been ascertained that the order may be executed at a better price elsewhere." can be "diligently sought" only by actually sending floor of the Exchange can be "diligently sought" only by actually sending the order to the floor. and not by merely obtaining a quotation.

A bid (in the case of a buying order) must be made on the Exchange at a price before a purchase at the same price may be made off the Exchange; an
offer (in the case of a selling order) price before a sale at the same order) must be made on the Exchange at a order may, however, be entered "immediate or cancel".

ASHBEL GREEN,
The following circular, regarding the price agreed by a member to "stop" bonds, was sent to members of the Exchange on May 6:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Committee on Bonds
To the Members of the Exchange:
The Committee on Bonds has adopted the following rule:
An agreement by a member to "stop" bonds at a specified price constitutes a guarantee of the purchase or sale by him of the bonds at that
price or its equivalent. price or its equivalent.
In pursuance of this rule, if an order is executed at a less favorable price than that agreed upon, the member who agreed to stop the bonds is liable or an adjustment of the difference between the two prices.
bonds have been stopped with cautioned to report to their customers that conditional and the other member has definitely agreed thereto stop is unASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary.
Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Drops to $\$ 47,774,402,524$ on May 1 Figures Compare with $\$ 51,667,867,515$ on April 1Classification of Stocks
As of May 1, 1936, there were 1,193 stock issues aggregating $1,336,686,499$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 47,774,402,524$, according to the announcement by the Exchange on May 4. This compares with 1,192 stock issues aggregating 1,329,775,654 shares listed on the Exchange on April 1, with a total market
value of $\$ 51,667,867,515$, and with 1,182 stock issues aggregating $1,301,900,490$ shares with a total market value of $\$ 33,548,348,437$ on May 1, 1935. In making public the May 1 figures, this week, the Exchange said:
As of May 1, 1936, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $\$ 1,063,950,736$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was, therefore, $2.23 \%$. Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on listed share collateral from those on other collateral ; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings on all listed shares and their market values.
As of April 1, 1936, the Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $\$ 996,894,018$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on that date, was, therefore, $1.93 \%$.
In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | May 1, 1936 |  | Aprll 1, 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{\text {Aver. }} \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 41.0 |  | ${ }_{45.52}$ |
| Financtal. | 1,139,067,734 | 20.19 | [1,215,001,547 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Chemicals }}$ | 5,315,993,712 | ${ }_{34}^{65.68}$ | (5.697, 699.5699 | ${ }^{00}$ |
| Eleotricail equipment manuiacturing:- | 1,485,000,033 | 40.34 | 1,599,123,156 |  |
| Fubber and tires |  | 33.82 <br> 39.05 |  | 42 |
| Farm ma | 791,345 |  | 841,24 |  |
| Land and Real | 298,608,402 | ${ }_{8.61} 19.60$ | - | 10 |
| Machinery a | 1,836,678,7 | . 30 | 1,990,830,835 |  |
| Mining (excluding | 1,688,671,732 | 30.45 | 1,834,931,414 |  |
| Paper and p | 5,4082,4886,335 | ${ }_{21.62}^{28.49}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$,978,412,710 |  |
| Retail merchandising | 2,180,675,148 | 34. | ,302,661,265 | 37.09 |
| Rallways and equip | 4,414,540 | 38.09 | ${ }^{4.711,63}$ |  |
| seel, iron | , 232,51 |  | 2,379 |  |
| Textiles |  |  | 246 |  |
| Gas and electric | 2,093,404, |  | ${ }^{2}, 2468$ |  |
| Communications (cable, teli. \& radio)- | 3,546,061, | ${ }_{94.24}$ | 3,775,640 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {soel }}$ | - $2251,930,870$ | ${ }_{12}^{26.73}$ |  | ${ }_{15}^{29.64}$ |
| Business and oftic | ${ }_{423,930}$ | 88. | 458,251,653 |  |
| Shippling serv | $\begin{aligned} & 18,2,42, \\ & 20,02, \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{13.18}^{8.78}$ | ${ }_{46,126,640}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous busin | 119, |  |  |  |
| er |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco | 1,683,550,283 | 64.20 | 1,735,016,043 |  |
| U. S c companies operating abroad | 821,720,183 | 23.19 | ${ }_{921,853,748}$ | 相 |
| Foreign companles (incl. Can. \& Cuba) | 1,067,141,686 | 27 | 1,145,171,073 | 29.63 |
| All listed stocks | 47,774,402,524 | 35.74 | 51,667.867,515 | 38.85 |

We give below a two-year compilation of the total market value and the total average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { Market } \\ \text { Value }}}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { Aeprase } \\ \text { Pruce }}}$ \& \& Market
Value \& ${ }_{\text {Aperase }}^{\text {Price }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Augit }}^{\text {Augit }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\text {S }}^{525.59}$ \&  \&  \& 25.99 <br>
\hline oct. \& $32,729,988$
30117838

3, \& \& ${ }^{\text {Anpin }}$ \& - \& ${ }_{25}^{23}$ <br>
\hline Deo. \& 32.542,466,452 \& ${ }_{25.13}^{23.13}$ \& Juan \&  \& ${ }_{26.50}^{22.77}$ <br>
\hline \& 33.094,751.244 \& 25.59 \& ${ }^{\text {Juug }}$ I: \& comer \& 29.76 <br>
\hline $\stackrel{\text { rarar }}{ }$ \&  \& ${ }_{23}^{23} 5$ \& ${ }_{\text {Secte }}$ \&  \& 30. <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Mapa }}^{\text {Apr }}$ \& come \& ${ }_{23,13}^{23.37}$ \& Doo. \& ${ }^{43,002.018 .069}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{32.90}$ <br>
\hline \&  \& ${ }_{26,50}^{26.13}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aug. \& \& ${ }_{2} 23.76$ \& feb. \&  \& ${ }^{35}$ <br>
\hline Sept. \&  \& $\xrightarrow{24.90}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{388.85}$ <br>
\hline Noe. 1-. \&  \& ${ }^{324.22}$ \& \& 47,74,402,524 \& 35.74 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

SEC Not to Extend Deadline of May 15 for Registration on National Security Exchanges of Foreign IssuesNew York Stock Exchange Announces Figures of Listings of Foreign Issues
The deadline for registration of foreign securities on National security exchanges under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 will not be extended beyond the present expiration date of May 15, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 7. The Commission decided that no further extension of the registration date should be no further extension of the registration date should be been filed covering approximately $91 \%$ in market value of all foreign securities listed on the exchanges.
The following announcement was issued yesterday (May 8) by the New York Stock Exchange:
As of April 1, 1936 there were listed on the New York Stock Exchange 206 bond issues of 96 Yoreign governments, 149 bond issues of 89 foreign companies and 24 stocks of 21 foreign companies.
Applications for permanent registration in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act have already been filed and become effective for the great majority of these securities.
Attached is a list [this we omit-Ed.] of the names of Poreign securities now traded in on this Exchange as to which exemption from registration requirements expires on May 15, 1936, and which will be suspended from dealings on May 16, 1936, unless prior to that date of application has been
received, approved for listing and registration by the Stock Exchange, and received, approved for listing and registration by the Stock Exchange, and
accelerated as to registration by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
The Exchange expects that the issuers of several of these securities will file applications and is continuing its efforts through foreign government representatives, fiscal agents and bankers to effect their registration in order to maintain their listing. The Exchange has been informed that an ap-
plication will be filed next week for the City of Soissons $6 \%$ Gold Loan due plication will be
Nov. 14, 1936 .

Market Value of Bonds Listed on New York Stock Exchange on May 1, 1936
The New York Stock Exchange on May 5 issued the following announcement showing the total market value of listed bonds on the Exchange on May 1:
As of May 1, 1936, there were 1,456 bond issues aggregating $\$ 44,222$, 956,661 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $\$ 41,524,856,027$.
This compares with 1,462 bond issues aggregating $\$ 44,-$ 255,014,146 par value listed on the Exchange April 1 with a total market value of $\$ 41,807,142,328$.
In the following table, listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups, with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | May 1, 1936 |  | April 1, 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Aver. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | Aver. Price |
|  |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| Foreign | 70,761 |  | , 388,487 |  |
| Autos and | 9,098,824 | 93.36 | 10,445,491 |  |
| Financlal | 78,031,676 | 106.29 | 78,425,905 |  |
| Cher | 92,720,579 |  | 94,250 |  |
| Building | 46,5983 |  | 48,900,713 |  |
| Electrical | 30,568, | 15 | 32 |  |
|  | 259,9881, |  |  |  |
|  | 149,988 |  |  |  |
| Amusement | 15,840,941 | ${ }_{40}^{82}$ | -6, 17287414 | ${ }_{44.46}^{93.78}$ |
| Machinery and metal | 36,138,106 |  | 37,939,244 | 5 |
| Mining (excluding ir | 154,391,933 | 71.21 | 160,969,349 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Paper and }}$ pub | 67, 531,644 | 88.61 | 68,846,437 | 90.20 |
| Retaill mercha | 18,410,085 | 91.51 | 18,892,714 | 93.90 |
| Rallway and | 488,004,243 | 79.25 | 析 |  |
| el, iron and | 494,556,210 |  | 226,625,546 |  |
| Textile | 8,87 | 61 | 9,37 |  |
| Gas and electric (operatin | 1,996,305,138 | 04. | 058,82 |  |
| Gas and electric (hol | 192,407,491 | 95.80 | , |  |
| mmunication ceable, | 1,098,954,54 | 108.10 | 1,100,132,306 |  |
| scellaneous uti | 29,607, 293 | 77.51 | 440,92,389 |  |
| Iness and otrib | 42,664 |  | 42,94 |  |
| ing |  | 67.03 |  |  |
| Leather and boots | + $4,820,200$ | ${ }^{104.58}$ | 16.839 |  |
| Tobacco-. |  |  | 45 |  |
| mpanies operating abroad | 244,441 | 67.31 |  |  |
| Foreign companies (incl. Cuba \& Ca | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,272,446,847 \\ 5,795,625 \end{array}\right\|$ | 10 | 1,291,677,043 | ${ }^{9}+{ }_{107.25}^{69.41}$ |
| All listed bonds | 41,524,856,0 | 93.90 | 1,807,142,328 | 94.47 |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | Market Value | Average Price |  | Market Value | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933- |  |  | 1935- |  |  |
| Nov. 1-.. | 33,651,082,433 | 82.33 | Feb. 1. | 41,064,263,510 | 91.30 |
| Dec. 1-...- | 34,179,882,418 | 81.36 | Mar. | ${ }_{40}^{41,111,937,232}$ | 91.29 89.49 |
| 1934- |  |  | May | $40,147,199,897$ | 90.69 |
| Jan. 1 | 34,861,038,409 | 83.34 | June 1 | 39,617,835,876 | 90.62 |
| Feb. 1 | 36,263,747,352 | 86.84 | July 1 | 39,864,332,759 | 91.62 |
| Mar. 1 | 36,843,301,965 | 88.27 | Aug. 1 | 39,457,462,834 | 91.71 |
| Apr. 1 | 37,198,258,126 | 89.15 | Sept. | 39,061,593,570 | 90.54 |
| May 1 | 37,780,651,738 | 90.46 | Oct. 1 | 38,374,693,665 | 89.93 |
| June 1 | 38,239,206,987 | 90.17 | Nov. 1 | 38,170,537,291 | ${ }^{90.24}$ |
| July 1. | 39,547,117,863 | 98.80 | Dec. | 38,464,704,863 | 91.08 |
| Aug. 1. | 39,473,326,184 | 89.79 |  |  |  |
| Sept. 1 | 39,453,963,492 | 88.99 | $\operatorname{Jan}_{1}^{1936-}$ |  |  |
| Oct. $1 .--$ | 38,751,279,426 | 88.27 | Jan. | 39,398,759,628 | ${ }_{93} 91.85$ |
| Nov. 1... | $39,405,708,220$ <br> $39,685,455,602$ | 8939 89.85 | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | $40,347,862,478$ $40,624,571,422$ | 93.59 94.44 |
|  |  |  | Apr. | 41,807,142,328 | 94.47 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1935- \\ & \text { an. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{40,659,643,442}{\$}$ | $90.73$ | May | 41,524,856,027 | 93.90 |

## New York Stock Exchange Run by Page Boys in Annual

Observance of Youth's Day in Industry
Stanley I. Clark, of Brooklyn, 24 year old quotation page on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, on May 7 assumed the office of Charles R. Gay, President of the Exchange, on the occasion of the Exchange's annual observance of Youth's Day in Industry. He was assisted in his administrative duties by other junior employees: Robert Warren Baker, of Jersey City, Youth's Day Vice-President; Leif W. Lindberg, of Brooklyn, Youth's Day Chairman of the Board; and a Governing Committee of 48 members, including two Governing Members selected from employees of member firms. Clark and the other officers were selected of member firms. Clark and the other officers were selected in competition based on employment records and schola

## SEC Reports 83 Issues Amounting to $\$ 583,000,000$ <br> Effective During March

Registrations under the Securities Act of 1933 which became fully effective during March reached a new monthly high of over $\$ 583,000,000$, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 3, breaking the previous monthly high of $\$ 530,000,000$, established in July, 1935 . The March total compares with approximately $\$ 212,000,000$ in February, 1936, and $\$ 130,000,000$ in March a year ago. The Commission said that included in the amounts for March The Commission said that included in the amounts for March and February of this year and March 1935 are securities presently offered for sale, approximately as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Feb 1936 | $\underset{1935}{\substack{\text { March, }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reserved for conversion of issues with convertible features | \$9,592,000 | \$4,83 |  |
| Reserved for exercise of options---.-.-.-. | $21,852,000$ $15,606,000$ | $9,323,000$ 203,000 | 35,000 |

The average size of the 83 issues registered during March, the SEC said, was $\$ 7,024,000$, as compared with $\$ 3,787,000$ for 56 issues in February and $\$ 4,815,000$ for 27 issues in March, 1935. Continuing, the Commission also stated:
Fixed interest bearing securities represented nearly $80 \%$ of all securities registered. Forty per cent of the registrations was by the utility group and $30 \%$ by various manufacturing companies. About $\$ 108,000,000$ of the registered securities were not intended to be offered for sale for the accountof the registrants. Of the net proceeds from the $\$ 475,000,000$ proposed to be sold for the registrants' accounts, $80.1 \%$ was proposed for the repayment of indebtedness. Purchase of securities by investment companies at
$9.0 \%$ and increase of working capital at $4.5 \%$ were the other main uses to $9.0 \%$, and increase of working capital at $4.5 \%$
which the money was intended to be applied.
Among the large issues for which registration statements became effective during the month were: Pacific Gas \& Electric Co., $\$ 90,000,000$ first and refunding mortgage $33 / 7 \%$ bonds, series H, due 1961; Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates, $\$ 75,000,000$ first mortgage and collateral trust $4 \%$ bonds, due 1956, Fube 31\%\% bonds, due 1965. National Dairy Products Corp \$62 mortgage, $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1965; National Dairy Products Corp., $\$ 62,-$ 545,500, attached; Shell Union Oil Corp., $\$ 60,000,00031 / 2 \%$ debentures, due 1951 ; 1936, due 1970; and Kingdom of Norway, $\$ 17,000,000$ sinking fund external loan $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1956.

TYPES OF NEW SECURITIES INCLUDEDIN S3 REGISTRATION
STATEMENTS FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING MARCH, 1936
(Almost $80 \%$ of the amount of the March, 1936 registrations of new securities was for fixed interest bearing securities, against $65.9 \%$ in the previous month, and $74.3 \%$ in March, 1935 . Preferred stocks totaled $4.9 \%$, common stocks $14.0 \%$, and
certificates of participation, beneficial interest, \&e., amounted to $1.3 \%$


In addition to the new issues, there were also registered in connection with contemplated exchanges of registrants' securities for their own or their predecessors' securities, and in connection with the issuance of voting trust certificates and certificates of deposit, 10 issues through eight statements during March. These registered statements covered securities having an approximate value of $\$ 3,618,280$. The following tabulation was also made available by the SEC on May 3:
THE TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN EIGHT REGISTRATION STATEMENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE* ISSUES
WHICH BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING MARCH, 1936

| Type of Security | No. of Issues | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Par Amt. } \\ \text { (In Dols.) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Approximate Market Value (In Dollars) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar. 1936 | Feb. 1936 | Mar. 1935 |
| Common stock | -- |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred stock | - |  |  | --.-.-- |  |
| Certificate of participation, beneficial interest, \&c | 1 | 50,843 | 16,948 |  |  |
| Secured bonds | 5 | 3,774,600 | 1,391,799 |  | 322,467 |
| Short-term notes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates of deposit | 1 | 1,600,000 | 533,333 | 2,982,883 | 2,711,413 |
| Voting trust certificates | 3 | 1,60,00 | 1,676,200 | 10,524,852 | 2,71,13 |
|  | 10 | ---- | \$3,618,280 | \$13,507,735 | \$3,033,880 |

Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Issues List of Stocks Registered on 21 National Securities Exchanges
Federal Reserve banks recently made available for distribution a list of all stocks registered on national securities exchanges, which was prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as of March 31. A foreword states that the purpose of the list is to facilitate compliance by banks with the provisions of the Board's Regulation U, which became effective May 1. Banks may rely upon the list, it is said, in determining, for the purposes of Regulation U, whether or not a security is a "stock registered on a national securities exchange." The list includes stocks which are traded in on 21 exchanges.

Outstanding Broker's Loans on New York Stock Exchange Increased $\$ 67,056,718$ During April to $\$ 1,063,950,736$-April 30 Figure Also $\$ 259,385,288$ Above Year Ago
During April, outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange increased $\$ 67,056,718$, having risen from $\$ 996,894,018$ on March 31 to $\$ 1,063,950,736$ on April 30, it is shown in the monthly report of the Exchange issued May 4. This increase during April followed an increase of $\$ 72,573,474$ in the loans during March. The April 30 figure, as compared with a year ago (April 30, 1935), represents an increase of $\$ 259,385,288$.
Demand loans on April 30, as stated by the Exchange's report, were in amount of $\$ 688,842,821$, as contrasted with $\$ 753,101,103$ March 31 and $\$ 509,920,548$ April 30, 1935, while time loans amounted to $\$ 375,107,915$ at the close of April this year, against $\$ 243,792,915$ a month ago and $\$ 294,644,900$ a year ago.
The following is the report of the Exchange for May 4: New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York, as of the close of business, April 30,
1936 , aggregated $\$ 1,063,950,736$.

The detailed tabulation follows:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks Demand Time

 $\$ 657,375,172 \$ 371,120,915$ brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in the | 0,915 |
| :--- |
| -144 |

 \$688,841,821 | $\$ 375,107,915$ |
| :---: |
| $1,063,950,736$ | Combined total of time and demand borrowings.

Total face amount of "government securities" d as collatera 1 \$68,828,700 The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago.
Below we given a two-year compilation of the figures:


#### Abstract

 | Ttme Loans $\$ 276.107 .000$ |
| :---: |
| 294.013 .000 |
| 341.667,000 |
| 334,982,000 |
| 329,082,000 |
| 299,899,000 |
| 280.542.000 |
| 273,373,000 |
| 263.962,869 | 

249,062 242,54 220.12 294,64 


The April 30 report was given in these columns April 4, page 2240 .

National City Bank of New York Finds ${ }^{\text {F }}$ Business Reports Decidedly Impressive Despite Some Unsettling Developments
Observing that "the developments in the business situation during the past month have been unsettling in some respects, since they include weakness in the stock market in this country, a major financial crisis in France, and continued strain in European political affairs," the National City Bank of New York, in its "Monthly Letter," issued May 4, adds, in part:
There are differing opinions as to how the French situation might affect American business, and it is uncertain to what extent the tax legislation or other political developments will disturb sentiment and discourage enterprise.
But except for these uncertainties there is evidently no occasion for revising hopeful views as to the spring and summer prospect. Business reports themselves have been deciadady impressive. Business is usually expected to improve at the beginning of spring, due to the opening up of outdoor work, construction and other activites, but the rise has been greater than
 Febrain if ith The margin of improvement in industrial operations, as compared with a year ago, has risen from
the total volume of production has reached the highest level since the spring of 1930 .
Moreover, tra
Moreover, trade has kept pace and the goods produced have been moving in an orderly way into consumers' hands. Automobile sales, always an
important element in the spring business, have exceeded expectations Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr President of General Motors, states that the corporation's retail sales during April have probably been higher that in corporation's retail sales during April have probably been higher than in
any other month in its history, and its figures for March missed that any other month in its history, and its
distinction by only a few thousand units.
Steel mill operations, supported not only by automobile orders but by increased demand from a variety of industries, have risen rapidly since the interruption caused by the floods.
Easter trade was generally satisfactory. It is difficult to give figures, for the April sales comparisons with 1935 are distorted by the differing dates of Easter, but unquestionably retail business has shown a good increase, and stocks of seasonal merchandise were cleared satissacend course prices are lower, by an estimated $10 \%$, than in 1931.

First Quarter Earmings Increase
In addition to these and other evidences of trade improvement, interest has been centered during the month on the first-quarter earnings reports. In a few instances these proved disappointing, as in the building materials, auto accessories and coal mining groups. Nevertheless, the compilation published on a later page of this "Letter" shows that the total net profits, less deficits, or 245 manufacturing and trading corporations were $42.3 \%$ larger than in the same quarter last year, raising our index to $75 \%$ of the 1926 average (preliminary estimate), compared with 53 a year ago. The improvement exceeds expectations, and is a credit to management, considering that high wages and taxes must be met out of a still depressed volume of business. These, of course, are outstanding companies, and the figures do not imply that all have done as well.
Moreover, the views of corporation chairmen, as expressed in the reports recently issued, are optimistic, based upon the expanding demand that they are experiencing in their own industries.

Liquidation of More Than $\$ 64,000,000$ Mortgages Sold
by Title and Mortgage Companies Reported by New York Insurance Department
-Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink on May 7 reported the liquidation of more than $\$ 64,000,000$ of whollyowned mortgages sold by title and mortgage guaranty companies taken over by the Insurance Department in the period ended March 31, 1936, through amortization payments, full satisfactions or Home Owners Loan Corporation refunding. Total HOLC refunding arranged by the Department includes

10,016 mortgages for $\$ 50,085,000$ of which $\$ 44,000,000$ was wholly-owned and the balance company owned or certificated. At April 1 there remained pending before the HOLC applications for loans on 1,449 mortgages aggregating $\$ 8$,428,000 in principal amount.
At the same time Superintendent Pink announced the payment of $\$ 68,-$ 746,000 interest to holders of wholly-owned mortgages in the period from August, 1933, when rehabilitation began, to March 31, 1936 . Of this
amount, $\$ 50,831104$ necessitating the writing of 478,724 checks has been amount, $\$ 50,831,104$ necessitating the writing of 478,724 checks has been paid since January, 1934. These interest remittances do not include some $\$ 41,000,000$ paid to holders of certificated mortgages before supervision of
these was transferred to the State grand total of interest paid to guaranty holders by the Insurance Department approximates $\$ 110,000,000$ including the payments to certificate holders up to last May.
A survey of the interest remittances to holders of wholly-owned mortgages from Jan. 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, by companies shows these results:


Superintendent Pink also reported that the guarantee liability remains in force on 95,451 wholly-owned mortgages aggregating $\$ 799,633,000$ in principal amount for all companies in rehabilitation or liquidation. There have been agency revocations amounting to $\$ 509,833,000$. It is estimated that about $\$ 289,000,000$ in principal amount of mortgages are being serviced, largely by the servicing corporations created for that purpose by the Insur ance Department.
Consummated refundings with the HOLC from Jan. 1, 1934, to March 31,
1936, are as follows: 1936, are as follows:

## Name of Company

Bond \& Mortgage Guarantee Co...
First Mortgage Guaranty
First Mortgage Guaranty \& Title Co.........................
Greater New York-Suffolk Title \& Gen Home Title Insurance Co...... Hudson Countifes Title \& Mortgage Co.-
Lawyers Mortgage Co Lawyers Mortgage Co
Lawyers Title \& Guarants Co
Lowyers Westchester Mortgage-
Mineola Bond \& Mortgage Guaranty Co-
National Mortgage Corp-
National Title Guaranty Co
New York Title \& Mortgage
State Title \& Mortgage Co
Title \& Mortgage Guarantee Co. of Butfol
Union Guarantee \& Mortgage Co. of Sullivan Co....

Total.

| No. of Mortgages | Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4,682 | \$22,117,060.00 |
| 28 | 124,550.00 |
| 854 | 4,227,390.41 |
|  | 27,682.56 |
| 1,664 | 8,669,955.50 |
| 578 | 3,018,508.00 |
| 72 | 529,650.00 |
| 34 | 100,561.72 |
|  | 17,500.00 |
|  | 7,750.00 |
| 63 | 247,940.37 |
| 99 | 450,233.16 |
| 1,509 | 7,613,241.93 |
| ${ }^{1} 191$ | 957,216.66 |
|  | 76,749,00 |
| 3 | 10,860.00 |
| 14 | 99,400.00 |
| 272 | 1,719,175.00 |
| 10,106 | \$50,085,324.31 |

10,106
$\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 8 5 , 3 2 4 . 3 1}$

Regulations Covering Trust Activities of National Banks Issued by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Will be Effective June 1
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on May 4 issued "Regulation $F$," designed to cover the trust department activities of National banks after June 1: The regulation lists the factors which will be given special consideration by the Board in passing upon applications for permission to exercise fiduciary powers. The rules provide that a committee of directors, excluding any active officer of the bank, shall at least once during each twelve months make suitable audits of the trust department, or cause such makits to be made by auditors responsible to the directors. This committee shall also, during the same period, ascertain This committee shall also, during the same p
by such examinations the following points:
(a) Whether, under the provisions of section $11(\mathrm{k})$ of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the bank has sufficient capital and surplus to render it
eligible to receive permission to exercise the fiduciary powers applied for eligible to receive permission to exercise the fiduciary powers applied for
and whether the granting of any or all of such powers would be in conand whether the granting of an
travention of State or local law;
(b) The needs of the community for trust service of the kind applied for and the probable volume of such trust business a vailable to the bank; (c) The general condition of the bank, particularly the adequacy of its nits assets and to its deposit liabilities and other corporate responsibilities, its assets and to its deposit liabilities and other
including the proposed exercise of trust powers;
(d) The general character and ability of the management of the bank;
(e) The nature of the supervision to be given to the proposed trust activities, including the qualifications and experience of the members of the proposed trust investment committee:
(f) The qualifications, experience and character of the proposed executive officer or officers of the trust department;
(g) Whether the bank has available competent legal counsel to advise and pass upon trust matters whenever necessary; and
(h) Any other facts and circumstances that seem to it proper.

Under that part of the regulations governing the establishment of trust departments and their management, the appointment of a "trust investment committee" is called for; the requirements are set out as follows:

Section 6. Trusi Department and Management
(a) Separate Trust Department-Every National bank which obtains permission from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to act in a fiduciary capacity shall, before undertaking to act in such capacity, establish a trust department which shall be separate and apar from every other department of the bank.
is responsible for the investment of trust funds by the bank the directors is responsible for the investment of trust funds by the bank, the disposition
of trust investments, the supervision of the trust department, the determiof trust investments, the supervision of the trust department, the determi-
nation of the policies of such department and for the review of the actions of all committees appointed by the board of directors for the conduct of the trust department. The acceptance of all fiduciary accounts shall be approved by the board of directors or a committee appointed by such board, and the closing out or relinquishment of all such accounts shall be approved or ratified by the board of directors or a committee appointed by such board. Any such approval or ratification shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors or of such committee as the case may be. (c) Trust Investment Committee-Before any such National bauk undertakes to act in any fiduciary capacity, the board of directors of the bank shall appoint a trust investment committee which shall be composed of at least three members, who shall be capable and experienced officers or directors of the bank. All investments of trust funds by the trust depart ment of every such National bank shall be made, retained or disposed of only with the approval of the trust investment committee; and such committee shall keep minutes of all its meelings, showing the disposition of least once considered and passed upon by it. Suin committee shall, a least once during each period of twelve months, review all the assets held in the advisability of retaining or disposing of them. and a report of all such the auss, together with the action taken as a result thereof, shall be noted in the minutes of the trust investment committee. Such committee may have such additional duties relating to the trust department as may be have such additional duties relating
(d) Executive Officer-Before any such National bank undertakes to act in any fiduciary capacity, its trust department shall be placed under the management and immediate supervision of an executive officer or officers qualified and competent to administer trusts, and the duties of such officer or officers shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the bank. Such duties shall be evidenced by the by-laws of the bank or by a resolution duly adopted by and entered in the minutes of the board of directors. All officers and other persons taking consummation of the sale or transfer, shall reimburse the trust involved in cash or other acceptable assets.
(e) Dealings Between Trust Accounts-A National bank acting as fiduciary shall not make any advance to any trust from the funds belonging to any other trust, except when the making of such advances to a designated trust is specifically authorized by the trust instrument covering the trust from
which such advances are made which such advances are made.
The regulations also cover examinations of a trust department, the investment of trust funds, surrender of trust powers, ete.

## J. P. Morgan \& Co. Denies Memorandum on Causes of World War Is For Publication-Statement Says Document Is Merely Digest of Testimony Before Senate Munitions Committee

J. P. Morgan \& Co., on May 2 issued a statement concerning press reports of the same date which said that the banking firm is preparing a memorandum to refute the insinuation that the United States was moved to enter the World War because of the financial and commercial interests World War because of the financial and commercial interests
involved. The statement said that the memorandum menjnvolved. The statement said that the memorandum men of the firm before the Senate Munitions Committee in January and February, and was not intended for publication. The firm's statement follows:
Our only comment upon the story which appeared in certain newspapers today is that a short time ago we prepared for the information of Senator today is that a short time ago we prepared for the information of Senator
Nye and the other members of the Senate Munitions Committee a digest Nye and the other members of the Senate Munitions Committee a digest
of the testimony which members of our firm gave before the Senate Committee last January and February. This was still in draft form subject to revision. We furnished copies of this draft memorandum only to the members of the Senate Committee and to its examiners, Mr. Raushenbush and Mr. Brown. As a matter of courtesy to the Committee for which this data was compiled, we gave no copies whatsoever to the press and had no plans for doing so. As a matter of fact, the excerpts which have now ap-
peared in the press, were apparently furnished from a source unknown to peared in the press, were apparently furnished from a source unknown to
us, and we have no present plans for making the memorandum public.
Receiver Appointed for Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank
George B. Guthrie has been appointed receiver for the Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Ore. The appointment was made by Land Bank Commissioner A. S. Goss upon receiving notice of the failure of the institution to pay interest due May 1 on part of its outstanding bond obligations. Mr. Guthrie will take charge immediately of the affairs of the bank for the purpose of conserving its assets and protecting the interests of all parties concerned. In announcing Mr. Guthrie's appointment, the Farm Credit Administration, added:
The Oregon-Washington Bank of Portland is one of the smaller joint stock land banks. Its capital stock is $\$ 250,000$ and the outstanding bonds are $\$ 2,038,500$. Total mortgage loans are approximately $\$ 1,370,000$. The condition of the Bank was such that the directors found necessary to suspend further operation and the conclusion was reached Joat a reck Land Bank is not affiliated with any other Land Bank.

## Stock of Money in the Country

The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount of circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for March 31, 1936 and show that the money in circu lation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was

## Financial Chronicle

The average size of the 83 issues registered during March, the SEC said, was $\$ 7,024,000$, as compared with $\$ 3,787,000$ for 56 issues in February and $\$ 4,815,000$ for 27 issues in March, 1935. Continuing, the Commission also stated:
Fixed interest bearing securities represented nearly $80 \%$ of all securities registered. Forty per cent of the registrations was by the utility group and $30 \%$ by various manufacturing companies. About $\$ 108,000,000$ of the registered securities were not intended to be offered for sale for the account of the registrants. Of the net proceeds from the $\$ 475,000,000$ proposed to be sold for the registrants' accounts, $80.1 \%$ was proposed for the repayment of indebtedness. Purchase of securities by investment companies at $9.0 \%$ and increase of working capital at 4.5
which the money was intended to be applied. Among the large issues for which registration statement $\$ 90,000,000$ first and refunding mortgaw $33 / \%$ bonds, series H, due 1961; Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates, $\$ 75,000,000$ first mortgage and collateral trust $4 \%$ bonds, due 1956; Public Service Electric \& Gas Co., \$6, Doo, Produts Corunding mortgage, $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1965 , Nainal $545,500,3 \% \%$ debentures, due 1951 with common stock purchase warrant attached; shell Union $\$$ orp., 0 , Co3s. nue 1970; Co loan $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1956 .

TYPES OF NEW SECURITIESINCLUDED IN 53 REGISTRATION
STATEMENTS FULIY EFFECTIVE DURING MARCH, 1936 (Almost $80 \%$ of the amount of the March, 1936 registrations of new securitles was
for fixed interest bearing securities, against $65.9 \%$ in the previous month, and $74.3 \%$ in Mareh, 1935 . Preefrred stocks totaled $4.9 \%$, common stocks $14.0 \%$, and certificates of participation, beneficial interest, \&c., amounted to $1.3 \%$

| Type of Security | No. of | No. of | GrossAmount | Per Cent of Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Mar.}_{1936} \end{gathered}$ | Feb. <br> 1936 | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {Mar. }}$ |
| Common stock | 34 | 8,047,956 | \$81,519,239 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 8.3 |
| Preferred stock--- | 13 | 1,468,999 | 28,793,384 | 4.9 | 14.8 |  |
| Certilicates of participation, beneticial interest, war- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rants, dc...---.....-- | 13 | 1,787,730 | 7,442,150 | 1.3 | ${ }_{6}^{6.5}$ | ${ }_{74.3}^{16.8}$ |
| Secured bond | 15 |  | 334,715,466 | ${ }_{22}^{57.4}$ | 46.5 19.4 | 74.3 |
| Sebentures---- | 7 |  | 129,649,249 | 22.2 0.2 | 19.4 |  |
| Total | 83 |  | 8583,391,363 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In addition to the new issues, there were also registered in connection with contemplated exchanges of registrants' securities for their own or their predecessors' securities, and in connection with the issuance of voting trust certificates and certificates of deposit, 10 issues through eight statements during March. These registered statements covered securities having an approximate value of $\$ 3,618,280$. The following tabulation was also made available by the SEC on May 3:
THE TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN EIGHT REGISTRATION STATEMENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE*
WHICH BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING MARCH, 1936

| Type of Security | No. of Issues | Par Amt.(In Dols.) | Approximate Market Value (In Dollars) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Mar. 1936 | Feb. 1936 | Mat. 1935 |
| Common stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred stock. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of participation, benefictal interest, \&c. | 1 | 50,843 | 16,948 |  |  |
| Secured bonds.......-.-. | 5 | 3,774,600 | 1,391,799 |  | 322,467 |
| Debentures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-term notes . | 1 | 1,600,000 | 533,333 | 2,982,883 | 2,711,413 |
| Voting trust certificates. | 3 |  | 1,676,200 | 10,524,852 |  |
| Total.-- | 10 |  | \$3,618,280 | 813,507,735 | \$3,033,880 |

## Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Issues List of Stocks Registered on 21 National Securities Exchanges

Federal Reserve banks recently made available for distribution a list of all stocks registered on national securities exchanges, which was prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as of March 31. A foreword states that the purpose of the list is to facilitate compliance ky banks with the provisions of the Board's Regulation U, which became effective May 1. Banks may rely upon the list, it is said, in determining, for the purposes of Regulation U, whether or not a security is a "stock registered on a national securities exchange." The list includes stocks which are traded in on 21 exchanges.

Outstanding Broker's Loans on New York Stock Exchange Increased $\$ 67,056,718$ During April to $\$ 1,063,950,736$-April 30 Figure Also $\$ 259,385,288$ Above Year Ago
During April, outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange increased $\$ 67,056,718$, having risen from $\$ 996,894,018$ on March 31 to $\$ 1,063,950,736$ on April 30, it is shown in the monthly report of the Exchange issued May 4. This increase during April followed an increase of $\$ 72,573,474$ in the loans during March. The April 30 figure, as compared with a year ago (April 30, 1935), represents an increase of $\$ 259,385,288$.
Demand loans on April 30, as stated by the Exchange's report, were in amount of $\$ 688,842,821$, as contrasted with $\$ 753,101,103$ March 31 and $\$ 509,920,548$ April 30, 1935 , while time loans amounted to $\$ 375,107,915$ at the close of April this year, against $\$ 243,792,915$ a month ago and $\$ 294,644,900$ a year ago.
The following is the report of the Exchange for May 4: New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York, as of the close of business, April 30,
1936, aggregated $\$ 1,063,950,736$.

The detailed tabulation follows:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks Demand Time (1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks
or trust companies
(2) Net $\quad 657,375,172 \quad \$ 371,120,915$ (2) Net borrowings on collateral from private bankers,
brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in the
 $\$ 688,841,821 \xlongequal{\$ 375,107,915}$
Combined total of time and demand borrowings. ed as collateral Total face total of time and demand borrowiengs. "government seurities" ple $\mathbf{5 6 8 , 8 2 8 , 7 0 0}$ The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago.
Below we given a two-year compilation of the figures:

| 1934- | Demand Loans | Time Loans | Total Loan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. 30 | \$812,119,359 | \$276.107.000 | \$1,088.226,359 |
| May 31 | 722,373,686 | 294.013 .000 | 1.016.386.689 |
| June 30 | 740,573,126 | 341,667.000 | 1,082,240,126 |
| July 31 | 588,073,826 | 334,982,000 | 923.055,826 |
| Aug. 31 | 545,125,876 | 329,082.000 | 874,207,876 |
| Sept. 29 | 531,630,447 | 299,899,000 | 831,529,447 |
| Oct. 31 | 546,491,416 | 280,542.000 | 827,033,416 |
| Nov. 30 | 557,742,348 | 273,373.000 | 881.115 .348 |
| Dec. 31 | 616,300.286 | 263.962.869 | 880,263,155 |
| Jan. 1931 | 575,896,161 | 249,062,000 | 824,958.161 |
| Feb. 28 | 573,313,939 | 242,544,500 | 815,858.439 |
| Mar. 30 | 552,998,766 | 220.124.500 | 773.123.266 |
| Apr. 30 | 509,920.548 | 294,644,900 | 804.565.448 |
| May 31 | 471,670,031 | 320,871,000 | 792.541,031 |
| June 30 | 474,390,298 | 334,199.000 | 808,589,298 |
| July 31 | 419,599,448 | 349,335,300 | 768,934.748 |
| Aug. 31 | 399,477,668 | 372.553,800 | 772,031,468 |
| Sept. 30 | 362,955,569 | 418.266.300 | 781,221,869 |
| Oct 31 | 335,809,469 | 456.612.100 | 792,421,569 |
| Nov. 30 | 406,656,137 | 439.457.000 | 846.113,137 |
| Dec. 31 | 547,258,152 | 391,183,500 | 938,441,652 |
|  | 600,199,622 | 324,504,713 | 924,704,335 |
| Feb. 29 | 631,624,692 | 292,695,852 | 924,320,544 |
| Mar. 31 | 753,101,103 | 243,792,915 | 996,894,018 |
| Apr. 30 | 688,842,821 | 375,107,915 | 1,063,950,736 |

The April 30 report was given in these columns April 4, page 2240 .

National City Bank of New York Finds $\overline{\text { F Business }}$ Reports Decidedly Impressive Despite Some Unsettling Developments
Observing that "the developments in the business situation during the past month have been unsettling in some respects, since they include weakness in the stock market in this country, a major financial crisis in France, and continued strain in European political affairs," the National City Bank of New York, in its "Monthly Letter," issued May 4, adds, in part:

There are differing opinions as to how the French situation might affect American business, and it is uncertain to what extent the tax legislation or other political developments will disturb sentiment and discourage enterprise.
But except for these uncertainties there is evidently no occasion for revising hopeful views as to the spring and summer prospect. Business reports themselves have been decidedly impressive. Business is usually expected to improve at the beginning of spring, due to the opening up of outdoor Work, construction and other activities, but the rise has been greater than anticipated. Losse in production February and the floods in March have been more than regained. The margin of improvement in hastral operter to 12 or $15 \%$ in April, and ago, has risen from $7 \%$ in the first quarter to 12 or $1 \%$ ine Aprin, and
the total volume of production has reached the highest level since the the total volum
spring of 1930 .
Moreover, trade has kept pace and the goods produced have been moving in an orderly way into consumers' hands. Automobile sales, always an important element in the spring business, have exceeded expectations. Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of General Motors, states that the corponts retail sales during April have probably been higher than in any other month in its history, and its
distinction by only a few thousand units
Steel mill operations, supported not only by automobile orders but by increased demand from a variety of industries, have risen rapidly since the interruption caused by the floods.
Easter trade was generally satisfactory. It is difficult to give figures, for the April sales comparisons with 1935 are distorted by the differing dates of Easter, but unquestionably retail business has shown a good increase, and stocks of ceasonal merchandise were cleared satisfactorily. Department stores have reported the highest dollar sales since 1931, and of course prices are lower, by an estimated $10 \%$, than in 1931.

First Quarter Earnings Increase
In addition to these and other evidences of trade improvement, interest has been centered during the month on the first-quarter earnings reports. In a few instances these proved disappointing, as in the building materials, auto accessories and coal mining groups. Nevertheless, the compilation published on a later page of this "Letter", shows that the total net profits, less deficits, or 245 manufacturing and trading corporations were $42.3 \%$ larger than in the same quarter last year, raising our index to $75 \%$ of the 1926 average (preliminary estimate), compared with 53 a year ago. The improvement exceeds expectations, and is a credit to management, considering that high wages and taxes must be met out of a still depressed volume of business. These, of course, are outstanding companies, and the figures do not imply that all have done as well.
Moreover, the views of corporation chairmen, as expressed in the reports recently issued, are optimistic, based upon the expanding demand
that they are experiencing in their own industries that they are experiencing in their own industries.

## Liquidation of More Than $\$ 64,000,000$ Mortgages Sold by Title and Mortgage Companies Reported by New York Insurance Department

-Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink on May 7 reported the liquidation of more than $\$ 64,000,000$ of wholly owned mortgages sold by title and mortgage guaranty companies taken over by the Insurance Department in the period ended March 31, 1936, through amortization payments, full satisfactions or Home Owners Loan Corporation refunding Total HOLC refunding arranged by the Department includes

10,016 mortgages for $\$ 50,085,000$ of which $\$ 44,000,000$ was wholly-owned and the balance company owned or certificated. At April 1 there remained pending before the HOLC applications for loans on 1,449 mortgages aggregating $\$ 8,-$ 428,000 in principal amount.
At the same time Superintendent Pink announced the payment of 868, 746,000 interest to holders of wholly-owned mortgages in the period from
August, 1933;, when rehabilitation began, to March 31, 1936. Of this amount, $\$ 50,831,104$ necessitating the writing of 478,724 checks has been paid since January, 1934. These interest remittances do not include some $\$ 41,000,000$ paid to holders of certificated mortgages before supervision of these was transferred to the State Mortgage Commission last May. The grand total of interest paid to guaranty holders by the Insurance Department approximates $\$ 110,000,000$ including the payments to certificate holders up to last May.
A survey of the interest remittances to holders of wholly-owned mortgages from Jan. 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, by companies shows these results:


Total

| No. of Checks | Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| 223,934 | \$24,771,495.99 |
|  | 637.09 |
| 159 | 59,172.41 |
| 1,363 | 185,771.94 |
|  | 172.50 |
| 37,833 | 2,911,318.63 |
| 617 | 36,077.07 |
| 73,542 | 8,925,472.37 |
| 59,650 | 4,002,638.90 |
| 2,629 | 491,376.30 |
| 83 | 7,286.97 |
| 346 | 29,384.03 |
| 110 | 12,462.61 |
| 1,897 | 146,636.33 |
| 2,852 | 314,514.36 |
| 57,788 | 6,501,782.91 |
| 5,124 | 715,372.48 |
| 1,449 | 160,887.75 |
|  | 586.50 |
| 541 | 187,139.09 |
| 8,797 | 1,370,918.58 |
| 78,724 | \$50,831,104.81 |

Superintendent Pink also reported that the guarantee liability remains in force on 95,451 wholly-owned mortgages aggregating $\$ 799,633,000$ in principal amount for all companies in rehabilitation or liquidation. There have been agency revocations amounting to $\$ 509,833,000$. It is estimated that about $\$ 289,000,000$ in principal amount of mortgages are being serviced, largely by the servicing corporations created for that purpose by the Insurance Department
1936. are as follows: 1936, are as follows:

| Name of Company | No. of Mortgages | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bond \& Mortgage Guar | 4,682 | \$22,117,060.00 |
| First Mortgage Guaranty \& Title |  | 69,900.00 |
| Greater New York-Suffolk Title \& Ga | 28 | 124,550.00 |
| Home Title Insurance Co | 854 | 4,227,390.41 |
| Hudson Counties Title \& Mortgage C |  | 27,682.56 |
| Lawyers Mortgage Co. | 1,664 | 8,669,955.50 |
| Lawyers Title \& Guaranty | 578 | 3,018,508.00 |
| Lawyers Westchester Mortgage | 72 | 529,650.00 |
| Long Island Title Guarantee Co | 34 | 100,561.72 |
| Mineola Bond \& Mortgage Guaranty C | 3 | 17,500.00 |
| Mortgage \& Title Guaranty Co | 2 | 7,750.00 |
| National Mortgage Corp | 63 | 247,940.37 |
| National Title Guaranty Co | 99 | 450,233.16 |
| New York Title \& Mortgage | 1,509 | 7,613,241.93 |
| State Title \& Mortgage Co | 191 | 957,216.66 |
| Title \& Mortgage Guarantee Co. of Buffal | 25 | 76,749.00 |
| Title \& Mortgage Guarantee Co. of Sulli | 3 | 10,860.00 |
| Union Guarantee \& Mortgage Co | 14 | 99,400.00 |
| Westchester Title \& Trust | 272 | 1,719,175.00 |
| Total... | 10,106 | \$50,085,324.31 |

Regulations Covering Trust Activities of National Banks Issued by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Will be Effective June 1
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on May 4 issued "Regulation $F$," designed to cover the trust department activities of National banks after June 1: The regulation lists the factors which will be given special consideration by the Board in passing upon applications for permission to exercise fiduciary powers. The rules provide that a committee of directors, excluding any active officer of the bank, shall at least once during each twelve months make suitable audits of the trust department, or cause such audits to be made by auditors responsible to the directors. This committee shall also, during the same period, ascertain This committee shall also, during the same p
(a) Whether, under the provisions of section $11(\mathrm{k})$ of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the bank has sufficient capital and surplus to render it
eligible to receive permission to exercise the fiduciary powers applied for eligible to receive permission to exercise the fiduciary powers applied for
and whether the granting of any or all of such powers would be in conand whether the granting of any
travention of state or local law:
(b) The needs of the community for trust service of the kind applied for and the probable volume of such trust business available to the bank; (c) The general condition of the bank, particularly the adequacy of its net capital and surplus funds in relation to the character and condition of
its assets and to its deposit liabilities and other corporate responsibilities its assets and to its deposit liabilities and other
including the proposed exercise of trust powers;
(d) The general character and ability of the management of the bank;
(e) The nature of the supervision to be given to the proposed trust activities, including the qualifications and experience of the members of the proposed trust investment committee;
(f) The qualifications, experience and character of the proposed executive officer or officers of the trust department;
(g) Whether the bank has available competent legal counsel to advise and pass upon trust matters whenever necessary; and
(h) Any other facts and circumstances that seem to it proper.

Under that part of the regulations governing the establishment of trust departments and their management, the appointment of a "trust investment committee" is called for; the requirements are set out as follows:

Section 6. Trusi Department and Manajement
(a) Separate Trust Department-Every National bank which obtains permission from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to act in a fiduciary capacity shall, before undertaking to act in such capacity, establish a trust department wh
from every other department of the bank.
(b) Directors' Supervision' of Trust Department-The board of directors is responsible for the investment of trust funds by the bank, the disposition of trust investments, the supervision of the trust department, the determination of the policies of such department and for the review of the actions of all committees appointed by the board of directors for the conduct of the
trust department. The acceptance of all fiduciary accounts' shall be approved by the board of directors or a committee appointed by such board, and the closing out or relinquishment of all such accounts shall be approved or ratified by the board of directors or a committee appointed by such board. Any such approval or ratification shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors or of such committee as the case may be. (c) Trust Investment Committee-Before any such National bauk undertakes to act in any fiduciary capacity, the board of directors of the bank shall appoint a trust investment committee which shall be composed of at least three members, who shall be capable and experienced officers or directors of the bank. All investments of trust funds by the trust department of every such National bank shall be made, retained or disposed of only with the approval of the rust investment committee, and such committee shall keep minutes of all its meetings, showing the disposition of all matters considered and passed upon by it. Such con the shall, at least once during each period of welve monus, review all the assets held in the advisability of retaining or disposing of them and a report of all such reviews, together with the action taken as a result thereof, shall be noted in the minutes of the trust investment committee. Such committee may in the minutes of the trust investment committee. Such committee may
have such additional duties relating to the trust department as may be havescribed by the board of directors.
(d) Executive Officer-Before any such National bank undertakes to act in any fiduciary capacity, its trust department shall be placed under the management and immediate supervision of an executive officer or officers qualified and competent to administer trusts, and the duties of such officer or officers shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the bank. Such duties shall be evidenced by the by-laws of the bank or by a resolution duly adopted by and entered in the minutes of the board of directors. All officers and other persons taking consummation of the sale or transfer, shall reimburse the trust involved in cash or other acceptable assets.
(e) Dealings Between Trust Accounts-A National bank acting as fiduciary shall not make any advance to any trust from the funds belonging to any other trust, except when the making of such advances to a designated trust is specifically authorized by the trust instrument covering the trust from
which such advances are made. which such advances are made.
The regulations also cover examinations of a trust department, the investment of trust funds, surrender of trust powers, etc.
J. P. Morgan \& Co. Denies Memorandum on Causes of World War Is For Publication-Statement Says Document Is Merely Digest of Testimony Before Senate Munitions Committee
J. P. Morgan \& Co., on May 2 issued a statement concerning press reports of the same date which said that the banking firm is preparing a memorandum to refute the insinuation that the United States was moved to enter the World War because of the financial and commercial interests World War because of the financial and commercial interests
involved. The statement said that the memorandum meninvolved. The statement said that the memorandum men-
tioned was merely a digest of testimony given by members tioned was merely a digest of testimony given by members
of the firm before the Senate Munitions Committee in January and February, and was not intended for publication. The firm's statement follows:

Our only comment upon the story which appeared in certain newspapers today is that a short time ago we prepared for the information of Senator
Nye and the other members of the Senate Munitions Committee a digest of the testimony which members of our firm gave before the Senate Committee last January and February. This was still in draft form subject to revision. We furnished copies of this draft memorandum only to the members of the Senate Committee and to its examiners, Mr. Raushenbush and Mr. Brown. As a matter of courtesy to the Committee for which this data was compiled, we gave no copies whatsoever to the press and had no plans for doing so. As a matter of fact, the excerpts which have now appeared in the press, were apparently furnished from a source unknown to us, and we have no present plans for malking the memorandum public

## Receiver Appointed for Oregon-Washington Joint

 Stock Land BankGeorge B. Guthrie has been appointed receiver for the Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Ore. The appointment was made by Land Bank Com missioner A. S. Goss upon receiving notice of the failure of the institution to pay interest due May 1 on part of its outstanding bond obligations. Mr. Guthrie will take charge immediately of the affairs of the bank for the purpose of conserving its assets and protecting the interests of all parties concerned. In announcing Mr. Guthrie's appoint ment, the Farm Credit Administration, added:
The Oregon-Washington Bank of Portland is one of the smaller joint stock land banks. Its capital stock is $\$ 250,000$ and the outstanding bonds are $\$ 2,038,500$. Total mortgage loans are approximately $\$ 1,370,000$. The condition of the suspend further operation and the conclusion was reacied that a rece Land
ship was the only course open. The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank is not affiliated with any other Land Bank.

Stock of Money in the Country
The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount of circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for March 31, 1936 and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was
$\$ 5,876,801,119$ ，as against $\$ 5,845,959,668$ on Feb．29， 1936 and \＄5，493，137，741 on March 31，1935，and comparing with $\$ 5,698,214,612$ on Oct．31，1920．Just before the outbreak of the World War，that is，on June 30，1914，the total was only $\$ 3,459,434,174$ ．The following is the full statement：

|  |  |  |  | 웅융ํㅇㅇㅇ <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 205 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{\mathrm{o}} \\ & \dot{\phi} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\otimes} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  | \％ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N⿵⿸\zh14⿰⿺乚一匕十} \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { Ay } \end{aligned}$ |  | － |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## －Revised tigures．

a Does not Include gold other than that held by the Treasury
b These amounts are not included in the total since the gold or silver held as
security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold．standard silver dollars，and silver bullion．respectively．
c This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in
cold Reserve System，in the amount of $\$ 4,849,878,912$ ，and（2）the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $\$ 14,865,479$ ．
d Includes $\$ 1,800,000,000$ Exchange Stabillzation ${ }^{\text {Fund }}$
deposits．
f The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from thls amount before combining with total money held to the Treasury
to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States
Atlanta．
h The money in elrculation Includes any paper eurrency held outside the con－
tinental limits of the United States Note－There is maintalied in the
Note－There is maintalned $\ln$ the Treasury－（l）as a reserve for United States
notes and Treasury notes of $1890-\$ 156.039,431$ in gold bullion；（ii）as security for Treasury notes of $1890-\mathrm{an}$ equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars（these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt）：（ili）as security for outstanding
silver certificates－silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates：and（iv）as security for gold ertificates－gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of suoh gold certificates．Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a lik amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchase paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act．or，until March 3
1937，of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by i majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System．Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least $40 \%$ ，Including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States，against
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation．＂Gold certificates＂as herein used， includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement

Manufacturers Trust Co．Paying Agent for Three Series of El Salvador Bonds
Manufacturers Trust Co．，New York，is paying agent under Modification Plan for Republic of El Salvador series $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C bonds．
$\$ 188,517,000$ Tendered to Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated May 6－\＄50，－ 024，000 Accepted to 223－Day Bills at Average Rate of $0.123 \%$ and $\$ 50,102,000$ to 273 －day Bills at Rate of $0.125 \%$
A total of $\$ 188,517,000$ was tendered to the offering of two series of Treasury bills，dated May 6，1936，offered in the aggregate amount of $\$ 100,000,000$ ，or thereabouts，Henry Morgenthau Jr．，Secretary of the Treasury，announced May 4．The Secretary said that tenders accepted to the two issues totaled $\$ 100,126,000$ ．The offering was an－ nounced on April 30 by Secretary Morgenthau，and the tenders were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p．m．，Eastern Standard Time， May 4．Reference to the offering was made in our issue of May 2，page 2921.
As noted in last week＇s＂Chronicle＂（page 2921）the Treasury intends to offer $\$ 100,000,000$ of bills each week to provide funds for the soldiers＇bonus which becomes payable June 15 ，and to maintain a comfortable cash posi－ tion．This offering was the first to be made on the increased scale；previously，for the past several months，the Treasury scale；previously，for the past several months，the Treasury
had been offering weekly issues in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ ．
Each issue of the bills was offered in amount of $\$ 50,000$ ，－ 000 ，or thereabouts；one of the series was 223－day bills，ma－ turing Dec．15，1936，and the other 273－day bills maturing Feb．3，1937．The details of the bids to the two series were announced by Secretary Morgenthau as follows：

223－Day Treasury Bills Maturing Dec．15， 1936
For this series，which was for $\$ 50,000,000$ ，or thereabouts，the total amount applied for was $\$ 94,599,000$ ，of which $\$ 50,024,000$ was accepted． The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.950 ，equivalent to a rate of about $0.081 \%$ per annum，to 99.913 ，equivalent to a rate of about $0.140 \%$ per annum，on a bank discount basis．Only part of the amount bld for at the later price was accepte．The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.924 and the average rate is about $0.123 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis．

## 273－Day Treasury Bills，Maturing Feb．3， 1937

For this series，which was for $\$ 50,000,000$ ，or thereabouts，the total amount applied for was $\$ 93,918,000$ ，of which $\$ 50,102,000$ was accepted． The accepted bids ranged in price from 99．940，equivalent to a rate of about $0.079 \%$ per annum，to 99.895 ，equivalent to a rate of about $0.138 \%$ per annum，on a bank discount basis．Only part of the amount bid for at the
latter price was accepted．The average price of Treasury bills of this series latter price was accepted．The average price of Treasury bills of this series
to be issued is 99.905 and the average rate is about $0.125 \%$ per annum on to be issued is 99.905 and the average rate is about $0.125 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis．

New Offering of Two Series of Treasury Bills in Amount of $\$ 100,000,000-$ Both to be Dated May 13， $1936-\$ 50,000,000$ of 216 －day Bills and $\$ 50,000,000$ of 273 －Day Bills
Tenders to be received at the Federal Reserve banks，or the branches thereof，up to 2 p．m．，Eastern Standard Time Monday，May 11，were invited on May 7 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau，Jr．，to a new offering of two series of Treasury bills in amount of $\$ 100,000,000$ ． or thereabouts．The bids to the bills，it is pointed out， will not be received at the Treasury Department，Wash－ ington．

Both series of the bills，which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders，will be dated May 13，1936，on which date there is a maturity of similar securities in amount of $\$ 50,072,000$ ．Each series of the bills announced this week will be offered in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ ，or there－ abouts；one series will be 216－day bills，maturing Dec． 15 ， 1936，and the other 273－day bills，maturing Feb．10， 1937. The face amount of the bills of each series will be payable without interest on their respective maturity dates．

In his announcement of May 7 Secretary Morgenthau said that bidders are required to specify the particular series for which each tender is made．He added：
The bills will be issued in bearer form only，and in amounts or denomi－ nations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$ ，and $\$ 1,000,000$（maturity value）．
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered．Each
tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1.00$ ． tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$ ．The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100 ，with not more than three decimal places，e．g．， 99.125 ． Fractions must not be used．
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and traust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities．Tenders from ochers deposit or $10 \%$ of the face ame incorporated bank or trust company．
Immediately after the closing hou
1936，all tenders received at the Federal Reserveipt of tenders on May 11， up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices for each series will follow as soon as possible thereafter， probably on the following morning．The secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders， and to allot less than the amount applied for，and his action in any such respect shall be final．Any tender which does not specifically refer to a particular series will be subject to rejection．Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acdeptance or rejection thereof．Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills alloted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on May 13， 1936.
The Treasury bills will be exempt，as to principal and interest，and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt，from
all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.
1,022,759 "Baby Bonds" Sold from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1935 to Approximately 400,000 Different Purchasers
The audited returns of sales of United States Savings Bonds, or so-called "baby bonds," available to Dec. 31, 1935 , show that from March 1, 1935, when these bonds were put on sale, to the end of that year, there had been sold $1,022,759$ bonds, said a statement issued May 6 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. These bonds were bought by approximately 400,000 different purchasers, the announcement stated, continuing:
Included in this list of owners of Savings Bonds were many who are purchasing these bonds at regular intervals.
The bonds of $\$ 25$ to $\$ 100$ denominations account for approximately $72 \%$ of the total number of bonds issued through Dec. 31.
Banks and trust companies account for approximately $6 \%$ of the total sale. The audited report shows that 1,601 banks had purchased United States Savings Bonds through 1935.
Most of the banks buying these bonds in 1935 took the legal limit of $\$ 10,000$, maturity value, which may be registered in the name of any single owner during any calendar year. The audited report shows that these banks held $\$ 15,715,350$ of Savings Bonds as against a gross sale to the public for the same period of $\$ 256,127,175$, maturity value.
Despite the fact that any United States Savings Bond may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from issue date, less than three per cent of approximately $\$ 400,000,000$, maturity value, sold through April 26 of this
year had been redeemed to that date.
SALES OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS BY DENOMINATIONS

- Number of Pieces | Maturty Value

| Denominations | Number of Pieces | Maturity Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$25 | 217,101 | \$5,427,525.00 |
| \$50 | 161,878 | 8,093,900.00 |
| \$100 | 356,301 | 35,630,100.00 |
| \$500 | 129,576 | 64,788,000.00 |
| \$1,000 | 157,903 | 157,903,000.00 |
| Totals | 1,022,759 | \$271,842,525.00 |
| a Banks and trust companies | 21,000b | \$15,715,350.00 |
| Individuals and corporate entities. | 1,001,759 | 256,127,175.00 |
| Total | 1,022,759 | \$271,842,525.00 | a The bonds held by banks and trust companies are largely in the $\$ 1,000$ denomations. b Approximately.

In our issue of May 2, page 2922, reference was made to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau on the cash sales of the "baby bonds," (and their maturity value), from March 1, 1935 to April 18, 1936.
$\$ 8,400,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Consolidated Debentures Offered by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks-Issue OverSubscribed
A new issue of $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures, amounting to approximately $\$ 8,400,000$, was sold this week by the Federal Intermediate Credit bank system. The debentures, which are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Credit banks, were offered on May 5 and the subscription books were closed the same day following an over-subscription. Reference to a previous offering of securities by the Credit bank system was made in these columns of April 4, page 2239.
The new $11 / 2 \%$ debentures, to be dated May 15, 1936, and to mature in six months, were offered this week at a slight premium over par value. There is a maturity of debentures on May 15 in amount of $\$ 2,500,000$. It is announced that the total of debentures outstanding after completion of the transactions will be in amount of $\$ 167,000,000$.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay
Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 418,940.11
Fine Ounces During Week of May 1
During the week of May 1 a total of $418,940.11$ fine ounces of silver were turned over by the Treasury Department to the various mints and assay offices, it is learned from a statement issued May 4 by the Treasury. The silver was purchased by the Treasury in accordance with the was purchased by the preasury in accordance with the the Department to absorb at least $24,421,410$ fine ounces of the Department to absorb at least $24,421,410$ fine ounces of tion was made in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441. The Treasury's statement of May 4 follows:

Week Ended May 1, 1936-
Philadelphia--....................................... Fine Ounces

Total for week ended May 1

The receipts of newly-mined silver during the week of April 24 were noted in these columns of May 2, page 2922.

## $\$ 473,524$ of Hoarded Gold Received During Week of

 April 29- $\$ 38,344$ Coin and $\$ 435,180$ CertificatesIt was announced by the Treasury on May 4 that $\$ 473,523.66$ of gold coin and certificates was received by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office during the week of April 29, under the Order of Dec. 28, 1933, requiring
all gold to be returned to the Treasury. Since the Order was issued and up to April 29 receipts have totaled $\$ 141,293-$ 931.35 . Of the amount recelved during the week of April 29 , the Treasury revealed, $\$ 38,343.66$ was gold coin and $\$ 435,180$ gold certificates. The following is the data made available May 4 by the Treasury:

GOLD RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
AND THE TREASURER'S OFFICE
(Under Secretary's Order of Dec. 28, 1933)

|  | Gold Coin | Gold Certificates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received by Federal Reserve banks: |  |  |
| Week ended April 29. | \$1888,043.66 | \$426,680.00 |
| Recelved previously | 31,472,651.69 | 106,645,380.00 |
| Total to April 29 | \$31,510,695.35 | \$107,072,060.00 |
| Received by Treasurer's Office: |  |  |
| Week ended April 29 | \$3300.00 | \$88,500.00 |
| Received previously | 267,056.00 | 2,434,620.00 |
| Total to April 29. | \$268,056.00 | \$2,443,120.00 | Note-Gold bars deposited with

$\$ 200,572.69$ previously reported.

Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of May 2, page 2922.

## Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week of May 1 Amounted to 12,613 Fine Ounces

Announcement was made by the Treasury Department on May 4 of the transfer of $12,613.43$ fine ounces of silver to the United States under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal. The Treasury said that $112,761,784.92$ fine ounces of the metal have been trans$112,761,784.92$ fine ounces of the metal have been trans-
ferred since the issuance of the Order of Aug. 9, which was ferred since the issuance of the Order of Aug.
given in our issue of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858 .
From the Treasury's announcement of May 4 the following is taken:

Silver Transferred to United States
(Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)

Fine Ounces $\mathbf{5 , 8 1 6 . 0 0}$
$4,684.25$
$1,130.00$ $4,684.25$
$1,130.00$
$\mathbf{9 8 3} .18$
$-\quad . \quad$ Total for week ended May 1, 1936
Total receipts through May 1, 1936 $12,613.43$
$711,784.92$
In the "Chronicle" of May 2, page 2922, reference was made to the silver transferred during the previous week ended April 24.

## Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week <br> of May 1 -Imports Totaled $\$ 12,726,109$

A total of $\$ 15,441,026.95$ of gold was received during the week of May 1 by the various mints and assay offices, the Treasury announced on May 4. It said that $\$ 12,726,-$ 109.15 of this amount was imports, $\$ 465,455.64$ secondary and $\$ 2,249,462.16$ new domestic. The gold, the Treasury made known, was received as follows by the various mints and assay offices during the week of May 1:

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia | \$10,824.10 | \$110,384.13 | \$951.51 |
| New York | 11,257,100.00 | 256,800.00 | 251,200.00 |
| San Franclis | 1,458,185.05 | 48,472.88 | 1,052,104.61 |
| Denver |  | 21,263.10 | 646,238.68 |
| New Orleans |  | 13,263.11 |  |
| Seattl |  | 15,272.42 | 298,967.36 |
| Total for week ended May 1, 1936_ | \$12,726,109.15 | \$465,455.64 | \$2,249,462.16 |

President Roosevelt Asks Industrial Leaders for Suggestions Looking to Building Up of Certain Industries with View to Placing Permenently In Private Industry Workers Now on Government Relief Rolls
At his press conference yesterday (May 8) President Roosevelt made known that he is seeking suggestions from industrial leaders looking to the building up of certain industries, particularly railroad equipment and housing, in which there are possibilities for expansion. The President which there are possibilities for expansion. The President indicated that this was the purpose of his recent talks with
Walter P. Chrysler, Owen D. Young and Bernard M. Baruch.
The President indicated that it was hoped through such expansion a substantial number of those on government work relief rolls would be placed back in private industry permanently.
From Associated Press advices from Washington yesterday (May 8) we quote:
The President said the railroad equipment industries were being held back because railroads, heavily laden with capital charges, were unable to buy equipment.
He added that before adequate housing for low income groups could be provided, construction would have to be placed on a mass production basis like the automobile industry
The President said no legislation was planned for this session looking to an improvement in the railroads' ability to buy equipment, but that the subject was being given much study
As to housing, he said construction was picking up very well on homes for persons in the medium income groups. But he added that no way had a big demand for this type of house.

Mr. Roosevelt said he asked Mr. Chrysler the hypothetical question of how much it would cost a local machine shop to turn out a $\$ 600$ car and was informed around $\$ 3,500$.
income groups on a local machine shop basis, whereas being built for low volume basis.
Asked whether any plans were afoot to open up new lending channels to the railroads, the President said it was not a question of more loans on the basis of present capital structures because the railroads would be unable to pay them.
Asked whether the proposed new taxes would not further interfere with railroad purchases, the President smiled and said the tax matter was not settled yet.
Tentative Agreement on Housing Bill Indicated by
President Roosevelt-Views on Wagner Bill at Senate Committee Hearings
At his press conference, on May 5 , President Roosevelt, while indicating that partial agreement on a modified lowcost housing program had been reached, stated that the legislation was not one of the measures insisted upon in his "must" program. The President is reported as stating that all those engaged in the framing of housing legislation were in substantial agreement, after many weeks of deadlock, on the principles and objectives of the bill prepared by Senator Wagner to formulate a Federal program for slum-clearing and construction of low-cost housing. We quote from special advices from Washington, May 4, to the New York "Times," which also said:
Conferences in the near future, the President went on, should iron out remaining differences as to details such as financing and administration of the program.
From other sources came reports that the bill probably would be revised to cut Federal grants for such building in the first year of operation to $\$ 9,000,000$ or $\$ 10,000,000$, these being supplemented by loans of a possible maximum of $\$ 100,000,000$.

> For New Housing Agency

It was made clear that, in any event, the total for grants would be held very low, while the lending authorization, probably to be vested in a new housing agency, would be held down to a point justified by probable demand.
Mr. Roosevelt's announcement was made soon after the conclusion of a conference to which he invited Senators Wagner and Walsh, Secretary
Morgenthau and Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
The same group which met with the President will meet again on Friday [May 8], and it is expected that this will be the last conference necessary to complete revision of the program in a form acceptable to the Administration.
The principal alteration in the bill is expected to be the cutting of the amount to be made available for grants, as the Wagner bill originally proposed $\$ 51,000,000$ for this purpose.

## Bonds to Finance Projects

It also appeared probable that the Federal Government would be relieved of responsibilities for raising money to be distributed under the lending provisions of the bill, with authority given to the proposed housing agency to sell its own bonds, secured by future potential income from housing projects.
Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the program today largely on the basis of expectation that it would result in the construction of low-cost houses which could be leased for moderate rentals, and thus help to eradicate slums.
He conceded that the Public Works Administration housing program, for which some $\$ 125,000,000$ has been allocated, had failed to alter plished good in eliminat situation. That program, he added, had accomhave been undertaken, but had displaced them with housing of a type requiring fairly high rentals.
The housing bill introduced in the Senate on April 3 by Senator Wagner was referred to in these columns April 11, page 2423 .
The American Federation of Labor, through President Green, was said to have informed President Roosevelt on May 5 that it is "wholeheartedly" in favor of the Wagner bill. The Associated Press reports $\mathbf{M r}$. Green as describing the measure as the "best thus far worked out," and said it carried out the principle of the Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Act.
At recent hearings on the bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor varying expressions of opinion regarding the bill were presented, some in support and others in opposition to the proposed legislation. In Associated Press advices from Washington, April 29 , it was stated that the issue of constitutionality was raised by J. O. Pederson, of the Council of Real Estate Associations of New York City. These advices added, in part:
"It is not a proper function of government to provide houses for the people," he said. "If it provides houses, why not food and clothes ?"
Also denying a housing shortage, he said that the Wagner program would bankrupt any city where it was carried out.
J. C. Nichols, Kansas City builder, testified that there was a normal average of vacancies, and that many builders felt that the country was getting into an overbuilt condition."
Herbert U. Nelson, of Chicago, Secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said that a recent survey showed that $3 \%$ of urban dwellings, in 30 cities, were vacant, and most of them were in low-rental partments.
Mr. Nelson said he was sympathetic to the proposal, but that the Wagner plan, which would advance funds to local agencies for slum clearance and After housing, would not accomplish its purpose.
"We giving testimony similar to Mr. Nelson's, Mr. Nichols said : slum areas, but we question whether this bill opposing a plan to relieve slum areas, but we question whether this bill is the proper solution. We
question the direct subsidy plan." uestion the direct subsidy plan."
Walter Schmidt of Cincinnati, former President of the National Assocontended that it would operate as a "destroyer of the urge to home
ownership." "It's people who make slum areas, not houses," Mr. Schmidt said, arguing that new houses soon would deteriorate to the condition of present dwellings in slum areas.
Regarding testimony at a hearing on the bill, on April 23, we quote the following from a Washington dispatch on that date to the "Times":

Although endersing the social aspects of the bill, T. S. Holden of the New York Building Congress and John H. Zink of the Construction League of the United States urged that the committee abandon the capital grants and loans theories and substitute an annual rent subsidy whereby the difference between the economic rent and ability to pay would be paid by the government.
Mr. Holden divided the housing problem into two parts-human and social and the real property aspects. The government, he said, should confine itself to the first, in cooperation with State and local agencies.

## As to Marketing Securities

Asserting that State and local agencies should supplement the rent subsidies to be paid by the Federal Government, Mr. Holden also sug gested that the United States Housing Authority, which the bill would set up, might assist local housing authorities in marketing their bonds or other debentures, and also promote standards of good housing and run an educational campaign.
Under his plan no subsidies would be paid to the housing authorities. The community public welfare agency would handle this phase and determine what rent tenants were able to pay.
The creating of a market for debentures, Mr. Holden suggested, might include at first purchase of the obligations by the RFC or some other agency, such purchase to be in the nature of a "temporary credit accommodation without concealed subsidy."

## Says Private Enterprise Can Act

Mr. Zink took issue with statements, frequently made at the hearing, that private enterprise cannot enter the real low-cost housing field.
He cited two instances, one in Arkansas and another in Pennsylvania, where he said decent low-cost homes to rent for about $\$ 6$ per room had been constructed without any government subsidy with FHA insurance.
This mirht be This mis be usea to get the program under way, he said, and then as the economic condition of the tenants improved the government's outlay would
be greatly decreased and perhaps eliminated.
Peter Grimm of New York, formerly a special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau to analyze and coordinate Federal housing programs, while endorsing the objectives of the bill, on April 24 opposed its financing provisions and presented to the committee an alternative slum-clearance plan. As to this, advices to the "Times" from Washington, April 24, said:
Mr. Grimm's plan involves much smaller Federal participation, the abolition of all capital grants and the payment of annual rent subsidies by the Federal Government.
The program, as filed with the committee, was taken almost verbatim from the report he made to the President on his housing activities while working in the Treasury.
This report has not yet been made public in full, and thus the excerpts
revealed today aroused some revealed today aroused some interest.
He referred to a Coordinating Board for Housing to handle the government's share in the slum-clearance program, which led observers to believe that elsewhere in his full report Mr. Grimm had recommended establishment of one supervising agency for the various housing activities now scattered throughout the government departments and agencies.

## Calls Work So Far "Sterile"

Mr. Grimm also gave some indication of the contents of his report when he testified to the "sterile" nature of the work in the slum-clearance and low-cost housing field so far, asserting that it must be handicapped by "fundamental defects." Citing reductions in the PWA hasing fund said th fell to $\$ 131,000,000$ from a high point of aid that only $\$ 30,000,000$ has been spent so far.
He commended the decentralization features of the Wagner bill, but projects" be discarded entirely, and that all housing projects be carriod out by non-Federal agencies.
Admitting the necessity of subsidy for housing to reach the lower income brackets, Mr. Grimm nevertheless urged that the subsidy cost be not borne entirely by the Federal Treasury, where, he said, the Wagner bill places it. He suggested that the cost of operation be divided, $50 \%$ to be collected from rentals, $25 \%$ to be borne by th local government, and $25 \%$ by the Federal Government, the Federal subsidy to be paid annually in the form of making up the difference between the economic rent and the rent which the tenants are able to pay. Local subsidies would be in any form desired by the communities, including tax exemption.

Offers Financing Plan
Mr. Grimm's program suggested three forms of original financing, none of them incluting the capital grants and loans of the Wagner bill. They included borrowings by State or local governments, the bonds to be secured by State or local ol y or the RFC Mrige, financing by the RFC Mortgage Co $80 \%$ first mortgage plus a $20 \%$ equity nancing by the RFC Mortgage Co.
His program provides that all subsidized housing shall be built on land actually cleared of slums, that the rents shall not exceed those paid in the slum areas, and that tenancy be limited to those unable to pay an economic ent in suitable unsubsidized housing.
He suggested a five-year program of Federal subsidies, increasing each year until the cumulative amount would be 262,000 units. Up to $20 \%$ of At the end of the five financed by the Federal Government.
be $\$ 21,000,000$ per year with a government equity of $\$ 60,000,000$. would Suggestions for amendments to the Wagner bill, constituting what was said to be a "fair cross-section of how private enterprise would like to see the bill amended," were presented to the Senate committee on April 22 by D. E. McAvoy, Chairman of th Long Island division of the Home Mortgage Advisory Board, along with general indorsement of the measure, said advices on that day from Washington to the New York "Herald Tribune," which also reported:

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Mr. McAvoy summarized his suggestions for amendments to the bill as follows:
To eliminate all competition by Federal subsidy to existing equity owners and mortgagees, make it mandatory to demolish in slum areas as many rooms at least as are constructed by local authorities under
subsidies, the excess land to be used for parks and playgrounds.

## Limit "Demonstration" Projects

To limit the "demonstration" projects to not more than $10 \%$ of the program, confining $90 \%$ or more strictly to local authorities' decisions. To raise substa
In effect, to underwrite to the extent of $\$ 500,000,000$ the capital for national mortgage associations, thus to provide financing for private enter prise to erect small homes, under $\$ 5,000$ in selling price. This financing should be at interest not more than $41 / 2 \%$, including insurance, servicing and all surcharges, to amortize over a period of 25 years to 30 years, and represent $90 \%$ of the cost.
The City Club of New York announced on May 3 that, acting upon a recommendation of its housing committee, it had indorsed the Wagner Housing bill.

## Senate Passes Wheeler Bill Amending Federal Trade Commission Act to Provide Control Over Unfair Trade Practices

The Wheeler bill, amending the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide control over "unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce," was passed by the United States Senate on May 4 without a record vote. The proposed legis lation, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," is designed to widen the Commission's regulatory powers and invest in it authority to administer various provisions of the food and drug laws Adding that the measure met little opposition during debate on May 4, the same advices stated that:

Senator White (Rep., Maine) read a short prepared statement in which he questioned the bill's integrity, but did not offer an objection when the presiding officer called for a viva voce vote.

Although the issue has never been specifically determined, it is said by sponsors of the bill that the measure would invest in the Commission authority to declare whether or not advertising practices of the food and drug and other industries are in the public interest. The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture is said to oppose the bill because of this situation, but members of the proprietary industry have, from time

A dispatch from Washington, May 4, to the New York "Times" reported Mr. Wheeler as stating that the bill embodied recommendations of the Commission based on 20 years of enforcement of the existing statute. From the dispatch we also quote:
He [Mr. Wheeler] said that the bill sought to aid the Commission in carrying out its existing powers.
Questioned by Senator Copeland, he declared that the chief aim was to recognize the Commission's responsibility to safeguard the public interest by enabling it to initiate proceedings against a firm suspected of deception without waiting for a complaint from a competitor alleging monetary damages

Senator Robinson said that the Commission has thus far been regarded as a court to regulate disputes between competitors and that the new measure would establish it as a guardian of the public interest in questions involving advertising and other trade practices.
Senator Austin questioned the language, appearing several times in the bill, to the effect that the Commission's findings of fact would be, if apported by evidence, conclusive. He asked whether this was intended in any way to restrict the power of the courts to uphold a citizen's constitu ional rights.
Upon Mr. Wheeler's assurance, that these phrases or any other provisions of the bill were not intended and could not nullify constitutional rights,

In Associated Press advices from Washington, May 4, extracts from an analysis of the bill by the Committee on Interstate Commerce was given, from which the following is taken:

Under the proposed amendment, if the Commission should have reason to believe that unfair and deceptive acts and practices are being engaged in, and that it is in the public interest that they be stopped, it could issue competition and injury to such competition.

## Senator Guffey Introduces Compromise Ship Subsidy Bill

On May 4 Senator Guffey (Democrat) introduced in the Senate his Compromise Ship Subsidy bill, in an endeavor, it is said, to break the deadlock which has blocked all shipping legislation since the House passed a subsidy bill last Spring. Advises to this effect were contained in a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" May 5 which in part also said:
Under the bill the government would build the ships, either through contract with private shipbuilders or in the navy yards if there appeared to be collusion in private bidding, or private companies were unable or unwilling to undertake construction. The ships then would be sold to operating lines at a discount of not more than $331-3 \%$ of the construction
"It has been erroneously charged that this measure would result in government ownership," Senator Guffey declared.
The bill would provide for charter to private operators of governmentowned vessels in the event that private initiative did not build up the
country's merchant marine.
Earlier reference to Senator Guffey's ship subsidy legislation appeared in these columns Feb. 29, page 1386.

United States Senate Approves Bill to Establish Permanent Form of Government in Virgin Islands
A bill designed to establish a permanent form of government in the Virgin Islands was passed by the United States Senate on May 4 without a record vote. With regard to the provisions of the bill, a dispatch from Washington, May 4, to the New York "Times" said, in part:

The measure represents an effort at reform growing out of the Senatorial investigation last year of the Governorship of Paul Pearson, who was later removed, and succeeded by Lawrence W. Cramer.
The outstanding feature of the bill passed today was the extension of universal suffrage to the inhabitants of the three islands. Under Danish law, which prevailed in the 20 years under American sovereignty, property qualifications limited the number of voters to 800 or 900 people, Senator King said in explaining the bill.

## "Autonomy" Is Limited

The general autonomy in local government to be extended to the islands was limited, as far as concerns the power of the three local legislative bodies, to incurring bonded indebtedness.

Senator King said that this precaution was taken because the governments are not expected to be self-supporting.

Two municipalities would be set up as local units. One would take in the Island of St. Croix, the other St. Thomas and St. John. The 16 mem bers of the local Councils of these municipalities would sit as a terri torial legislature.

Their acts would be subject to veto by the Governor, who would be appointed by the President, as would the government Secretary, second ranking administrative officer. The Legislature, however, could pass Acts over the Governor's veto by two-thirds vote, but the Act could then be voided by the President. Power would also be reserved to Congress to void any Act of the Territorial Legislature

Mr. King said that "the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands are literate and loyal citizens of the United States."
"It is the view of the committee that they are capable of managing their local affairs," he added. "Unfortunately, the islands are not ye economically self-supporting. Hence, it has been necessary to provide for tinuing expenditures of Federal funds to subsidize the local government."

## Congress Passes Record Peace-time Naval Appropriation Bill Carrying \$529,000,000-Protest Against Construction of Two New Battleships in House-Measure Goes to Conference

Both the House of Representatives and the Senate have approved the Navy appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, the House, without a record vote, having passed the bill on May 1, the Senate adopting it yesterday (May 8). As passed by the House, the bill carries $\$ 531,068,707$, the largest peace-time appropriation for this purpose in the history of the United States. The measure was favorably reported by the House Appropriations Committee on April 30, and was passed by the House with little debate. The Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting the bill to the Senate on May 6, made minor changes in the measure, reducing the appropriation to $\$ 529,125,806$. As the bill passed the Senate the amount of the appropriation was cut to about $\$ 529,000,000$. Differences between the House and Senate bills will be adjusted in conference. The appropriation in the bill as it came from the House was $\$ 49$,appropriation in the bill as it came from the House was $\$ 49,-$ 337,328 higher than for the current fiscal year, but. $\$ 18,-$
522,592 below President Roosevelt's budget estimates. While the bill was before the House, Representative Marcantonio ied an unsuccessful attempt to eliminate an appropriation of $\$ 4,000,000$ to start construction of two capital ships as replacements. A motion to recommit the bill was then defeated by 212 to 73 .
The House on May 4 discussed a supplemental measure which would authorize the construction of 54 auxiliary vessels over a period of 10 years at a cost of $\$ 175,000,000$. This bill had been favorably reported by the Naval Affairs Committee, but a small group in the House on May 4 successfully objected to its consideration at this time.
A Washington dispatch of May 1 to the New York "Herald Tribune" summarized the naval appropriations bill and the House debate as follows:

As passed, the bill provided for:
An initial appropriation of $\$ 4,000,000$ to start two 35,000 -ton battleships to cost a total of $\$ 102,000,000$. The laying down of the ships, howships, is contingent on one of the treaty Powers laying down similar ships. Appropriation of $\$ 168,500,000$ for construction of 84 vessels of various types.
The laying down of 12 new destroyers and six submarines.
Construction of 333 new airplanes.
Increase in the Navy enlisted strength from 93,000 to 100,000 , with 3,000 additional next year.
Increase of enlisted strength of the Marine Corps from 6,000 to 17,000 , with 500 additional next year.
The vote on the motion to recommit was the only record vote of importance, the final vote on the bill being a voice vote.
In defeating efforts to strike out the appropriation for battleship replacements the House acted in deference to the express wishes of President Roosevelt. The provision for the two capital ships was written into the bill by the Appropriations Committee after it had received a letter from Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, who insisted that if any treaty Power increased its capital ship strength, this country would have to replace the 26 -year-old New York and Arkansas to retain its present ratio.

Democrat Assails President
For his part in forcing the appropriation for the capital ships, the President was taken to task by Representative J. William Ditter, Democrat of Pennsylvania. A member of the appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Ditter said that the provision for the two battleships had been added to the bill "not as a result of any testimony but at the request of the
Administration through the naval establishment." "Pacifist" Democrats,
the legislator said, would have to assume responsibility for such a large Navy appropriation
As to the Senate Committee's action we quote the following from the Washington account, May 6, to the New York "Times":
There was virtually no opposition to the measure in the committee. A motion by Senator Nye to strike from it the conditional authorization included by the House for the construction of
The committee slightly amended the language of the House bill to read that the two capital ships, to be constructed as replacements for over-age vessels, might be undertaken "only in the event that the President shall determine as a fact that capital-ship-replacement construction is commenced by any of the other signatory Powers to the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament signed at London, April 22, 1930." The effect of the language inserted, Mr. Byrnes explained, was merely to give the President the responsibility of determining that a signatory Power was proceeding with replacement construction. The House bill would have left the question of determining indefinite.

House Passes Resolution Calling for Creation of House Committee to Study Activities of Government Agencies with View to Eliminations or Coordination
On April 29 the House of Representatives passed; by a vote of 269 to 44 , a resolution directing the Speaker of the House to appoint a House committee of five to make a study of the activities of the executive agencies of the government with a view to determining whether there is any overlapping and whether in the interest of efficiency or economy there should be coordination or eliminations. The resolution, introduced by Representative Bankhead (Democrat) was given right of way in the House on April 24 by the House Rules Committee. A similar Senate committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Byrd, was named several months ago n accordance with a Senate resolution referred to in our issue of March 7, page 1566. In the House, on April 29, during the consideration of the House resolution, Mr. Bankhead called attention to a letter from President Roosevelt to Speaker Byrns, mentioning the appointment of the Senate committee and suggesting that the House likewise create a similar committee, the President at the same time indicating that he planned to name a third committee. Reference to the appointment of this committee by the President appeared in these columns March 28, page 2082, in which also was given the President's letter on the subject. Representative Snell, Republican leader, commenting on the three committes, was reported in a Washington dispatch, April 29 , to the New York "Times" as follows:
He [Representative Snlel] said that never before had three separate committees been engaged in the same work with the same end in view. He referred to the special commission named recently by President Roosevelt and the Senate committee headed by Senator Byrd of Virginia, both of which are studying Federal expenditures and overlapping agencies.
"You cannot give a reasonable excuse for having three groups working the same time on the same jobs," Mr. Snell chided the majority.
"The Administration is afraid of the results that might come from the Byrd committee," he went on. "But getting three separate committees at work on the same proposition you are bound to get enough New Deal ympathizers to confuse the situation-you won't get any information of value."

House Tables Resolution Requesting Transmission to It by President of Report of General Johnson on WPA Work in New York City
By a vote of 243 to 98 , the House on April 29 tabled a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the report submitted to the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration by General Hugh S. Johnson upon completion of the latter's term as Administrator of the WPA for New York City. An adverse report on the resolu tion from the House Committee on expenditures in the executive departments was read in the House during consideration of the resolution on April 29, the committee's report stating that its action in advising against the passage of the resolution was based on the following letter from Harry L. Hopkins to the Chairman of the committee, Repre Harry L. Hopkins t
sentative Cochran :

Works Progress Administration
Washiigton, D. C., April 28, 1936.
Hon. John J. Cochran
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Dear Congressman Cochran: General Hugh S. Johnson on Oct. 26, 1835, sent me a confidential memorandum expressing his personal views on a number of subjects. This memorandum was sent to me after General Johnson had resigned from the Works Progress Administration.
In this memorandum are a number of references to individuals and agencies outside of the WPA which are of a private and confidential nature

Very sincerely yours,
HARRY-L. HOPKINS, Administrator.
Deficiency Appropriation\Bill Carrying \$2,364,229,712 Introduced in House-House Committee Cuts $\$ 75,000,000$ From Relief Funds Asked by President Roosevelt Fixing Appropriation at $\$ 1,425,000,000$ Allotment for Rural Resettlement Administration Lowered
President Roosevelt's request for $\$ 1,500,000,000$ for relief work in the 1937 fiscal year has been cut $\$ 75,000,000$ by the House Appropriations Committee, it revealed on May 6.

The appropriation is carried in the deficiency appropriation bill introduced in the House on May 7, calling for total appropriations of $\$ 2,364,229,712$. On May 6 the President
told Representative Bankhead, House majority leader, that he would continue to urge a lump-sum appropriation to be administered by the Works Progress Administration, rather than a series of definite allocations. It was said in Washington, however, that a tentative earmarking of the funds by types of work relief had been made, under which the Rural Resettlement Administration, headed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell, would be sharply curtailed.

In reporting that the Republicans met in conference at night May 6 to discuss their plans and to exchange ideas on the amendments they will offer, a Washington dispatch under date of the 6th to the New York "Times" said:
A tentative agreement between Chairman Buchanan of the Appropriations Committee and Representative Taber of New York, its ranking minority member, was reached by which all points of order against the
bill will be waived by unanimous consent.
Advices to the same paper May 7 referring to the introduction of the bill in the House said in part:

The House immediately began seven hours' general debate, which leaders on both sides have agreed upon, with the Republicans attacking the administration of relief.
Meanwhile, the administration leadership dealt a defeat tonight to the House bloc which has been demanding the earmarking of from $\$ 400,000,000$ to $\$ 700,000,000$ of the relief appropriation for the Hublic Works Administration, when the Democratic caucus which the bjoc had forced, voted fight because the money is all intended for expenditure by the Works Progress Administration of Harry L Hopkins.
An effort on the part of the PWA bloc to reduce the amount of funds to be earmarked to $\$ 350,000,000$ as a compromise was defeated in the caucus on a point of order made by the leadership on the ground that the call for the caucus specified $\$ 700,000,000$.
Debate on the bill for the first day was desultory. The Republicans, while attacking Mr. Hopkins and the entire relief set-up and administration, admitted that they would probably vote for the measure for lack of anything better. However, several amendments were forecast, one to abandon the work-relief policy and turn the job back the states, with Federal assistance, one to take of rell ro,"
ne to take politics out of relief.
Repubicans did not appear eager to discuss the bill, while the Democrats on the importince policy and insistence less than fifty members were in the chamber
The total appropriation of the bill is $\$ 23,859,268.38$ below the budget estimates. Of the entire sum, $\$ 2,289,008,060$ is for appropriations for the fiscal year 1937; $\$ 74,218,730.41$ for the fiscal year 1936, and $\$ 1,002$,922.12 for the fiscal year 1935 .

The $\$ 75,000,000$ cut in the relief appropriation was made, according to the committee report, because of increases in the Civilian Conservation Corps from a budget estimate of $\$ 246,000,000$ to $\$ 308,000,000$ as result of Congressional pressure for maintaining the camps at near their present level. This ended in a compromise with the White House under which the strength of the corps will be kept at 350,000 instead of the 300,000 which the budget estimates envisaged.
The $\$ 1,425,000,000$ relief sum will go to Mr . Hopkins almost to use as he sees fit. It is earmarked in the sense that ten types of work-relief projects are set up, and amounts "not to exceed" a certain figure are set aside for their pursuance. However, the bill provides a $15 \%$ leeway in general earmarkings, set up as follows:

Highways, roads and streets, $\$ 413,250,000$ or $29 \%$.
Public buildings, $\$ 156,750,000$, or $11 \%$.
Parks and recreational facilities, $\$ 156,750.000$, or $11 \%$
Public utilities, including sewers, water supply, airports and so forth, $171,000,000$, or $12 \%$
Flood control and conservation measures, $\$ 128,250.000$, or $9 \%$,
White collar'" projects and women's projects, $\$ 85,500,000$, or $6 \%$, each. $\$ 71,250,000$, or $5 \%$ each
Rural rehabilitation and relief to farmers, $\$ 85,500,000$, or $6 \%$.

## House Passes Bill Authorizing Bureau of Mines to Investigate and Experiment with Respect to Use

 of CoalA bill passed by the House of Representatives on May 4 alithorizes the Bureau of Mines to conduct investigations and experiments on its own initiative and in cooperation with individuals, State institutions, laboratories, \&c., with respect to the use of bituminous and anthracite coal. As reported in United Press advices from Washington, May 4, the Bureau, under the provisions of the measure, would investigate with a view to determining:

1. Development of "a commercial practicable carbonization method of processing sub-bituminous and lignite coal so as to convert such coal into an all-purpose fuel."
2. Developing of efficient methods, equipment, \&c., "for burning lignite or char."
3. Determining or developing methods for efficient use of such coal for electric power generating purposes.

Intimations at Senate Committee Hearing of Possible Modification of Pending Revenue Bill-Senator Connally Asks Treasury Estimate on Yield of $121 / 2 \%$ Corporation Tax and $121 / 2 \%$ on Undistributed Income-Secretary Morgenthau Replies to G. O. May on Overestimates of Revenue Under BillMay on Overestimates of Revenue Under Bill--Views of A. B. A.
The possibility of material changes in the Administration's revenue bill, developed during the hearing on the measure before the Senate Finance Committee on May 7 (the hearings were concluded May 8), a dispatch from its Washington bureau to the New York "Journal of Commerce" having the following to say, in part, in the matter:

While concrete evidence is lacking that the entire plan of the Administration embraced in the Doughton tax bill will be scrapped indications
were more apparent today than at any time before that conservative members of the committee are looking at the proposal with a critical eye only on a modified scale.

## Connally Questions Bill

The latest to question practicability of the theory of the bill of forcing corporations to pay almost all their earnings out in dividends or suffer the imposition of high tax rates was Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Tex.), who, heretofore, through his questioning of witnesses before the Compresent form.
He let it be known to reporters today that he has requested the Treasury Department to furnish the committee with estimates on probable yields flat rate of $121 / \%$ which would lower the present $121 / 2 \%$ imposed upon that portion of income retained for surplus or reserves.
Senator King (Dem., Utah), previously announced that he was in favor of retaining the present corporate tax principle at possibly higher rates together with a boost in the surtax and normal rate on individual incomes in order to raise between $\$ 800,000,000$ and $\$ 900,000,000$ of new taxes deemed necessary by the President.
Two plans, according to the Washington account, May 7, to the New York "Herald Tribune" have eminated from Senator King, viz: One to raise existing corporation taxes Senator King, viz: One to raise existing corporation taxes
and income taxes and the other to adopt an undistributed and income taxes and the other to adopt an undistributed income tax only as a low-rate experimental tax. Another
proposal before the Committee is to decrease the rates of the proposal before the Committee is to decrease the rates of the
House bill running up to $421 / 2 \%$ by substituting a scale ranging downward from 25 to $18 \%$ of total net income, with the lower rates obtained if income is distributed. From the same advices we take the following:

Senator Harrison is also working on a revision of the House bill, with the purpose of simplification. It was reported that he was disturbed by the rising insurgency of his colleagues.
Opposition to the bill was intensified today with a comprehensive attack by the National Association of Manufacturers. Noel Sargent, economist, of the association, and James A. Emery, general counsel, attacked the "deliberate economic planning" and the "regimentation" of the new proposal. They protested its complicated character, its increase of tax in-
equities and its uncertainty of revenue proceeds. equities and its uncertainty of revenue proceeds.

Gets Bankers' Views
The Senate committee today received the first statement of the American Banking Association on the pending tax bill. The A. B. A. declared in favor of the $15 \%$ preferential tax rate which the bill gives to banks, but asked that the bill be revised to exempt bank dividends from the normal individual tax of $4 \%$.
The A. B. A. pointed out that the country's banks owe the government $\$ 878,000,000$, and that this sum could be paid only through accumulated earnings or through sale of stock to residents of the community in which the bank operated. Because of the low earnings of banks, sale of bank stock was diricult, the A. B. A. said. Everything should be done, the bankers declared, to make of the normal income tax on bank dividends would be undesirable.
The Bankers' Association also protested the severe tax rates of the holding company provision of the pending bill, pointing out that there were bank holding companies having deposits of $\$ 5,000,000,000$. These holding companies are required to retain a certain amount of net income under existing Federal regulation, it was pointed out, and the A. B. A. requested that the income of bank holding companies, required to be withheld by law, be considered as distributed income. The Federal Housing Administration also made a somewhat similar request with regard to national mortgage associations.
In reporting a reply made by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to the contentions of George 0. May, Senior partner of Price, Waterhouse \& Co. that the Treasury has greatly overestimated the amount of new revenue that might be produced under the bill and has underestimated the amount that might be raised under the existing law, the dispatch from Washington (May 7) to the "Herald Tribune" from which we have already quoted, stated:

Talk of extensive changes in the tax bill came as Herny Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat,
of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee, admitted that a statement of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee, admitted that a statement biguity. Mr. Morgenthau was answering a charge by George 0 . May, nationally known statistician, that the Secretary of the Treasury had been guilty of an "obvious and serious misstatement of fcet."
While reporters had been given the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury would make comprehensive answer to Mr. May's contention that the pending tax bill would not increase the revenue that might be expected under existing law, Mr. Morgenthau's letter simply reiterated that the Treasury estimate was that $\$ 623,000,000$ of additional revenue would be obtained under the proposed new tax.

## Letter to Harrison

The Secretary of the Treasury wrote to Senator Harrison as follows:
"Yesterday part of the statement which I made before your Committee on April 30 was challenged. The particular part of the statement was the following: 'The Department has also estimated that under the present
law more than $41 / 2$ billion dollars of corporation income in the calendar
year 1936 will be withheld from stockholders, and that if this income were law more than $41 / 2$ billion dollars of corporation income in the calendar
year 1936 will be withheld from stockholders, and that if this income were
fully distributed to the individual owners of the stock represented in these folly distributed to the individual owners of the stock represented in these corporations the resuitant yield in additional individual income taxes would
be about $\$ 1,300,000,000$.' "I can see that the phrase 'withheld from stockholders' Was possibly open
to misunderstanding, inasmuch as the figure $\$ 1,300,000,000$ was arrived at after we had deducted from the $\$ 4,500,000,000$ an amount equal to the
existing corporation taxes,
"What I have just said about a possible ambiguity in the use of this term "What I have just said about a possible ambiguity in the use of this term tax, not at all to my statement of the Treasury's estimate of what, this tax
would yield. That estimate is $\$ 623,000,000$ additional revenue,
Mr. May, whose statement was made before the Committee on May 6, said that on the basis of Treasury figures the added revenue which President Roosevelt seeks might be produced under existing corporation taxes as a result of the increase in business and the increase in the amount of dividends being paid out. Testimony on May 6 was summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of that date to the "Wall Street Journal:"

Mr. May also pointed out a direct conflict between estimates presented to the Committee by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering to the Committee by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering
and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on the amount of earnings corporations would withhold from stockholders under existing law during the current year.
The Secretary said that $\$ 4,500,000,000$ would be withheld while Commissioner Helvering said such an amount would be withheld if the present taxes against corporations were repealed. The difference between the two estimates, according to Mr. May, is $\$ 1,100,000,000$ which would be paid to the Treasury in taxes under existing law leaving $\$ 3,400,000,000$ by the Treasury's own figures which might be withheld.
"I think the figure of $\$ 4,500,000,000$, even when interpreted as the Commissioner interprets it, is greatly overstated," Mr. May said. A careful study of Treasury figures, he said, "leads me to the definite conclusion that the figure is excessive even as applied to the special circumstances of the year 1936 if it be regarded (as we are entitled to regard it) as an indication of the permanent increase in revenue which the proposed
law is expected to produce, the overstatement becomes larger and even law is expected
more apparent..

## Frederick Sargent on Tax Bill

Fred Sargent, President of Chicago \& North Western Railway, urged that some relief be given in the tax bill to the domestic corporations in their effort to get out from under bankruptcy or receiverships.

He pointed out that under Section 105 of the bill-net income of every corporation in receivership or bankruptcy is subject to a tax of $15 \%$ of net income in excess of credit provided in the bill, but that there is no relief to domestic corporations in the process of reorganization through court procedure. He pointed out that the provision of the bill giving special treatment ot receivership and bankruptcy cases does not apply from date of reorganization because the full tax schedule is then made applicable to the corporation.
Mr. Sargent proposed that the tax bill be amended so as to continue for say a period of five years after a company in receivership has been reorganized the application of the $15 \%$ tax rate. "It would help to remove an other wise almost impossible situation with relation to reorganization. Without some such relief I am frank to confess that railroads now in the
process of reorganization will be under very serious handicaps, if not process of reorganization will be under very serious handicaps, if not
impossible handicaps, as against those railroads that may be in a comfortable position with relation to surplus, and that could afford, for a while at least, though even then not permanently, to pay out a large percentage of net income in dividends," Mr. Sargent said.
Criticism of the Administration's new revenue bill, providing for graduated taxes on undistributed corporate surpluses, was voiced this week by industrial and financial leaders before the Senate Finance Committee, as that body continued its hearings on the measure which has already passed the House (as described in the "Chronicle" of May 2, pages $29: 6-27$ ). Most of these critics agreed that the bill would hamper business and would fail to produce the amount of revenue calculated by Administration spokesmen. amount of revenue calculated by Administration spokesmen.
M. L. Seidman, representing the New York Board of Trade, told the Committee on May 1 that the tax provision affecting holding companies in a "virtual death sentence," imposed without public warning. His testimony, and that of other witnesses before the Committee, on May 1, was described, in part, as follows in a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Pointing out that a provision of the House bill would place severe tax burden on many holding companies through provision to tax inter-corporate dividends in certain cases at high rates without credit for passage of the dividends in certain cases at high rates without credit for
income from one company to another, Mr. Seidman said:
"Presumably, there are many instances in which the corporate structure can and should be simplified. Our laws, in the past, encouraged such complicated structures. On the other hand, there must be numerous instances in which corporate structures of this nature are necessary and invaluable in the conduct of large businesses. This is certainly true where business operations extend into many States and are thus subject to corporations is desirable, and that it is the covernment's business to so legislate, there is surely no occasion for any such strong-arm methods as are proposed in this law. I submit that if such holding companies are to be penalized for living, they ought to at least be given a fair trial, and be penalized for living, they ought to at least be given a fair trial, and demned."
George C. Haas, Treasury Director of Research and Statistics, brought on himself some unfriendly questions from Democratic Senators when he tried to refute the theory that corporate surpluses had been used to maintain Senator Walter F. George payments in the depression. At one point better to concede the need for reasonable surpluses and to stress the fact that the House bill gave concessions in that direction.
With indication that the Senate committee would stick by the undistributed income tax, simplified on the groundwork of the House bill and with alterations to raise about $\$ 380,000,000$ more revenue over a threeyear period, the second alternative tax plan from a committee member was presented today. Senator William H. King, Democrat of Utah, suggested increasing present corporation tax rates and increasing personal income taxation in the lower income brackets to create an $\$ 800,000,000$ tax bill. Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive of Wisconsin, had previously suggested a similar broadening of the income tax base.
Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, on whose shoulders falls the burden of making up the revenue deficiency in the House bill because of his chairmanship of the committee, remained secretive as to his plan to increase the yield of the House bill. It is reliably reported, however, that the Senator, with other majority members of the committee, is not friendly toward temporary processing taxes, suggested by the White House and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.
Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were the principal witnesses before the committee on Mas 4. They included Fred H. Clausen, Roy C. Osgood and Ellsworth C. Alvord. All had appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee when that body held headings on the tax measure. Their testimony before the Senate Finance Committee is described elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle." They recommended that the entire bill be scrapped and new taxes be postponed until a sound program for both expenditures and revenue had been prepared.

Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Chamber representatives had directed many arguments against the bill, but indicated that he still believed it would pass the Seuate. His remarks were noted as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 4 to the New York "Times"
Notwithstanding the insistence of Democratic leaders that the principle of an undistributed corporate profits tax be enacted as suggested by President Roosevelt in his message of March 3, the impression still prevailed that the House bill would be changed considerably. Even the Administration spokesmen have said that it requires alteration to simplify its terms. On motion of Senator King, the committee inserted into the record of its hearings an editorial from the New York "Times" of this morning, in Which was suggested an alternate tax mlan whereby the present corporate income tax would be retained, and supplemented with a graduated surtax on undistributed protits, except those retained for expansion and replace ments. Senator King offer
of the suggestion presented.
Other witnesses appearing today were:
Flint Garrison of New York, representing the Wholesale Drygoods Institute, who asked for clarification of the section of the bill relating to floor tax refunds for intermediate processors, wholesalers and retailers.
John J. Watson of New York, President of the International Agricultural Corp., who pleaded for tax exemptions on that part of corporate income used to repair capital or replace past losses.
Harry H. Gerrity of Washington, representing the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, who wanted a clarification of the definition of "personal holding" companies so that real estate operators would not fall automatically in this category.
Hector Lazo of Washington, who asked that cooperative grocers be treated under the bill in the same way as farm and other cooperators.
Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, representing a group of cosmetic manufacturers, who wanted a provision in the law permitting manufacturers to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals against deficiency assessments on excise taxes.
Isaac Diggs, attorney, representing Transradio Press Service, Inc., who asked that the committee extend to radio press broadcasting services the same exemptions to the telegraphic message tax as is now given to newspaper press assiciations and newspapers.
Arthur A. Ballantine, Under-Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, told the committee on May 5 that in the interest of sound government financing additional revenue should be obtained through increased personal income taxation. A Washington dispatch of May 5 to the "Herald Tribune" outlined proceedings on that date as follows:
He spoke for the Merchants Association of New York in opposition to the Administration program for an undistributed income tax on corporations. Increased taxation for those with small incomes, he conceded, would be bitter medicine, but he said that this class "must pay insurance to解 did not produce an $\$ 800,000,000$ tax bill.

## Windfall Tax Plan Assailed

A graphic story of the financial struggle of the meat packers of the Nation under the old processing taxes of the Agricultural Adjustment AdNation under the old processing taxes of the Agricultural Adjustment Ad-
ministration was given by William Whitfield Woods, President of the ministration was given by Wailiam Whitfield Woods, President of the
Institute of American Meat Packers, representing 600 concerns. By actual example, including a case where the government took over a company because of unpaid processing taxes, Mr. Woods told how hundreds of concerns had been saved from bankruptcy by Supreme Court invalidation of the AAA.
He decried the claim of "unjust enrichment" of the processors through withheld and urpaid taxes obtained through the court decision. To a committee, which listened with rapt attention for almost two hours, he warned that the prospective $80 \%$ windfall tax, or a revival of processing taxes, "would ruin a considerable part of the industry."
Mr. Woods's graphs showing the downward trend of the meat packing business and his pictures of plants curtailed by unfavorable business conditions, attributed to the old AAA, to the drought and to a consumers' meat strike so impressed Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that he volunteered that "Mr. Woods had macie an "exceptionally fine statement of his case." The Senator, however, gave no indication of the committee swerving away from either the undistributed corporate income tax or the windfall tax, both of which were advocated in the President's tax message of March 3.
In his first formal statement, Senator Harrison said that he believed that the revenue requested by the President should be fully met in the final bill, which means that the Senate committee must add levies to raise $\$ 380,000,000$ over a three-year period to the tax bill which the House passed last week.
Senator Harrison declined to comment on the suggestion of Mr. Ballantine. It had been previously indicated, however, that the Senate com. mittee is not perticularly friendly to income tax increase or to temporary processing taxes. The committee's plans, Senator Harrison said, would be worked out in executive sessions, which are expected to begin immediately after the predicetd close of public hearings on Friday.
At today's session, the Senate committee also heard the constitutionality
of the windfall tax on processors attacked by a Western lawer of the windfall tax on processors attacked by a Western lawyer and a comprehensive argument against the general policy and the complicated char-
acter of this recapture levy by representatives of the Cotton Textile acter of this recapture levy by representatives of the Cotton Textile
Institute. Institute.

## Tax Called Impossible

Scott Russell, of Macon, Ga., representing the Cotton Textile Institute, set about proving that the windfall tax was administratively impossible by citing an example of a specific mill which would need seven years to compute the tax it owed. Even after this gigantic task, occasioned by
the wording of the House bill, he said, the result would not be accurate. It would take government auditors another eight years to not be accurate. It would take government auditors another eight years to check the result, he said
Mr. Ballantine gave a careful, considered argument against the Administration program to substitute for existing corporation taxes an undis-
tributed income tax levy. It was pointed out that the tributed income tax levy. It was pointed out that the Merchants Associa-
tion of New York had given long study to the proposed tax bill wish the tion of New York had given long study to the proposed tax bill, with the
conclusion that tax experimentation be avoided. "With deficits ahead" conclusion that tax experimentation be avoided. "With deficits ahead,"
the former Treasury official said, "such as the Secretory of the Treasury the former Trensury official said, "such as the Secretary of the Treasury revenue. They believe most stronglv that Federal expenditures must be
radically reduced, but also that there is no dodging the need for increased revenue.
"They are convinced that frank recognition now of that need will help in getting the government expenditures within bounds. It is their conviction that for immediate increase in the revenues such as have been requested by the Administration we should turn to known sources, the use of whe developed, leaving fundamental
careful study and diecussion."

House Judiciary Committee Shelves Modified Version of Walsh Bill Fixing Wage and Hour Standards in Case of Work Under Government Contract
On April 30 the House Judiciary Committee disapproved legislation providing for minimum wage and maximum hour standards on work under government contract. Fought at every step since its passage by the Senate at the last session, the measure was voted down by the House committee 10 to 6, said Associated Press advices from Washington, April 30 , which likewise reported that in addition the committee voted to table the bill, meaning it cannot be called up again in committee at this session. The Associated Press also said:
The House committee action was taken despite the fact that a subcommittee had brought in a bill by Representative Arthur D. Healey, Democrat, Massachuse
Senate approved.

From United Press accounts from Washington, April 30, we take the following:

As the measure came from the Senate it applied to subcontractors in arious degrees, and was assailed as an attempt to set up a National various degrees, and was assailed as an attempt to set up a National
Recovery Administration equivalent. The House subcommittee held extenRecovery Administration equivalent. The House subcommittee held exten-
sive hearings and recommended to the full committee a revised bill by sive hearings and recommended to the full committee a revised bilr by
Representative Healey (Dem., Mass.) eliminating largely the subcontractor requirements and stipulating instead that the main contractor notify his subcontractors of the hour and wage conditions in his contract.
Urged by Secretary Perkins, the legislation was designed to extend to those who supply the government with materials and equipment the same those who supply the government with materiars and equipment the saime under the Bacon-Davis Act.
The Walsh bill was passed by the Senate last August. Passage of the measure by the House was urged in December last by Secretary of Labor Perkins, as was indicated in these columns Dec. 21, page 3950 .

## Action at Current Session on Legislation to Establish

 30-Hour Work Week Doubted by Representative ConneryLegislation to establish a 30 -hour work week is regarded as dead, so far as the present session of Congress is concerned, unless President Roosevelt specifically asks enact ment, according to Representative William $\mathbf{P}$. Connery (Democrat) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Labor Committee. Associated Press advices from Wash ington, May 4, said:
While Representative Connery said he had every reason to believe the President favors a shorter work week, he added that he could not attempt to say whether the White House would come out for a 30 -hour week bill before Congress adjourns.

House Committee Approves Amendments to Securities Exchange Act Extending Indefinitely Unlisted Securities Trading on Registered Exchanges-New Regulations Also Proposed for Over-Counter Trad-ing-Exemption of Municipal Issues
The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce approved on May 7 the bill extending indefinitely trading privileges for unlisted securities on registered securities exchanges. The bill, which was passed by the Senate on April 24, would also provide new regulations for trading in over-the-counter securities. It was stated on May 7 in Associated Press advices from Washington that the Committee has amended the bill to exempt municipal bond issues from the judisdiction of the Securities Exchange Commission. Agreement to amend the bill in this particular was reached on May 6 at a conference between the SEC and representatives of bankers and municipal bond houses. At the conference, at which those in attendance included Myron Darby, President of the New York Municipal Bond Dealers Association; Orrin G. Wood, President of the Investment Bankers Association, and Paul Betters of the Investment Bankers Association, and Paul Betters of
the United States Conference of Mayors, the SEC, according to advices from Washington, May 6, to the New York "Times," agreed to recommend recasting the contested section of the bill to read as follows:
(c) No broker or dealer shall make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce the purchase or sale of, any security (other than commercial paper, bankers' acceptances or commercial bills) otherwise than on a national securities exchange by means of any manipulative, deceptive or other fraudulent device or contrivance. The Commission shall by rules and regulations define such terms for the purposes of this subsection.
It was stated in the "Times" advices that:
Representative Pettengill of Indiana, a member of the Committee, said at the hearing that he opposed any change in existing law that would give the SEC authority to intervene in the control of municipal securities. He favored retaining the original provision which exempts such securities from SEC jurisdiction.

James S. Landis, Chairman of the SEC, who appeared before the House Committee on May 6, in defense of the amendments, was indicated in the "Times" dispatch as having assured the Committee that the Commission was not,

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as has been asserted in some quarters, seeking an extension of authority. From the "Times" Washington dispatch, May 6, we also quote:
"There are some, and we have received many telegrams to this effect," said Mr . Landis, "who apparently see in this legislation a move to extend the Commission's powers over municipal bond transactions. As a matter of fact, we are not seeking any such extension of authority. All that is and concealment of facts. If the wording of the bill is confusing, I am certain that the confusion can be eliminated and the language adjusted to suit all concerned. We have no objection to this. We do not want an extension of authority."
In the matter of the registration of unlisted securities, Mr. Landis said that in the oprinion of the Commission this was a problem the complete solution of which would require several years. The process should be unlisted stocks, involving probably $\$ 7,000,000,000$.

## Bill Backed by Curb Exchange

William A. Luckwood, general counsel for the New York Curb Exchange, on which most of the unlisted securities are traded, was present, and when asked by Representative Rayburn of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, what he thought of the bill, replied:
"The New York Ourb Exchange feels that the bill meets the problem in an intelligent and constructive manner."
The present law regulating unlisted trading will expire on May 31, and the present bill, which is in important respects amendatory of the existing law, would continue the unlisted trading privilege indefinitely.
Telegrams have been received by the Commission, Mr. Landis said, from Mayors and other municipal officials in various parts of the country who objected to a part of the bill because, in their view, it provided for an increased power by the Commission to regulate municipal issues. Mr. Landis explained this was an unfounded fear and that the only authority involved was such as may be necessary to deal with fraudulent transactions in such securities.
"The differences between the SEC and the bond dealers is," said Mr. Laudis, "largely a matter of phraseology and will, I am sure, be cleared up. We have no objection to making this provision specific so that no misunderstanding will be possible, and when this is done $I$ do not think there will be further cause for controversy
xactly what the power of the SEO is."
Mr . Landis explained the over-the-counter provisions, of the bill providing for the registration of brokers and dealers in such securities. The provision merely puts into law, he said, what the SEC is now doing. There are, he saia, about 6,000 such brokers and dealers now registered. valid for such as are not," said Mr. Landis.
Robert V. Fleming, President of the American Bankers Association, and Mr. Wood were in agreement with the position taken by Association, and Mr. Wood were in agreement with the position taken by Mr. Landis that
the bill could well be clarified in many important respects so as to make entirely clear that the purpose of the SEO is to control fraudulent practices in trading in municipal securities only and that no question of the SEC's in trading in muricipal securities only and
The Senate action on the bill was referred to in these columns April 25, page 2754, and May 2, page 2918.

Corporation Tax Bill Opposed by New York State Chamber of Commerce-W. W. Aldrich and T. I. Parkinson Also Voice Opposition-Officers and Committee Chairmen Elected at Annual Meeting
At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held May 7, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, New York, was elected President for the term of one year, succeeding Thomas I. Parkinson who had served two terms and was therefore ineligible for re-election. Mr. Aldrich, who is the 45 th President, is one of the youngest men ever elected head of the 168 -year-old Chamber. He has just turned the half-century mark. The nomination of Mr. Aldrich for the Presidency of the Chamber was noted in our issue of May 2, page 2935.
In his speech of acceptance, made before several hundred business men, Mr. Aldrich criticized certain policies and legislative acts of the Federal Government. He declared that the Social Security act in its present form was "a grave menace to the future security of the country," and that the tax bill pending at Washington was "a hastily devised measure primarily significant as a means of forcing a radical and dangerous change in corporation policy." Mr . Aldrich decried the waste of public funds involved in the handling of relief by Federal instead of by local, nonpartisan agencies, citing this as an illustration of the "haphazard and almost casual policy" of Federal legislation.
Mr. Parkinson also criticized the proposed tax measure, following the adoption by the Chamber of the first report of the recently-formed Special Committee on Fiscal Policies of Government.

A resolution accompanying the report of Fiscal Policies committee said that the Chamber "hereby again records committee said that as opposed to the Federal legislation now under consideration to change radically the method of taxing the earnings of corporations, believing that the consequences would be detrimental to industrial recovery, to business stability, to employment and our national welfare in general.,"
In addition to Mr. Aldrich, other officers and committee chairmen were also elected at the annual meeting May 7.

Three new Vice-Presidents were elected for 4 -year termsPhilip S. A. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Co.; Clark Williams, banker, and George Doubleday, President of Ingersoll-Rand Co. They succeed Doubleday, President of Ingersoll-Rand Co. They succeed
William L. DeBost, James McCulloh and Jeremiah Milbank, whose terms expired. The nine other Vice-Presidents who will continue to serve under Mr. Aldrich are Jesse Isidor

Straus, Ogden Mills Reid, Howard C. Smith, Myron C. Taylor, Howard Ayres, Frederick E. Williamson, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Lawrence B. Elliman and Ernest Iselin.
J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., was re-elected Treasurer and William B. Scarborough, who has been Assistant Treasurer since 1927, was continued in that post. Charles T. Gwynne was re-elected Executive Vice-President for the 12 th time and Jere D. Tamblyn reelected Secretary. Richard W. Lawrence was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Willeby T. Corbett, Thomas F. Woodlock and Leonor F. Loree were reelected members of the Executive Committee at Large to serve until May, 1939. Mr. Parkinson, the retiring President, was elected to serve on the Committee until May, 1938 in place of Clark Williams. The Chairmen of the various committees for the fiscal year 1936-1937 follow:

Finance and Currency-Walter H. Bennett, reelected. Internal Trade and Improvements-Frederick E. Hasler
Harbor and Shipping-Franklin D. Mooney.
Insurance-William J. Graham.
Taxation-Edwin G. Merrill.
Arbitration-Charles L. Bernheimer, reelected
Commercial Education-Harry S. Rogers.
Public Service in the Metropolitan District-Jacob H. Haffner.
Sanitation-Dr. George A. Soper, reelected.
Admissions-John J. Watson.
J. Barstow Smull and Willis H. Booth were reelected trustees of the real estate of the Chamber to serve until May, 1939. Phineas S. Blanchard was elected Commissioner for licensing sailors' hotels or boarding houses.

## Secretary Morgenthau Declares Unfounded Rumor

 that Government Will Use Silver Profit to Pay War VeteransAt his bi-weekly press conference, May 7, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in response to a question, said that there was no foundation for reports that the government would use its profit on silver to aid in paying veterans who turn in their bonus bonds. In reporting this, Washington advices, May 7, to the New York "Times" of May 8, also said:
He [Secretary Morgenthau] said the negotiations with representatives of China on the administration's silver purchase program were near an understanding
Asked if the discussions also involved relationships between China and Great Britain Secretary Morgenthau replied in the negative, stating that they were a straightout American-Chinese proposition.

## Railroads in East Bow to Fare Cut Order-Carriers Declare They File New Passenger Schedules Under Duress-Will Take Court Action

Major Eastern railroads which have objected to an Interstate Commerce Commission order slashing passenger fares filed new rates May 4 in conformity with the order, but served notice they would challenge it in the courts.
Of the major Eastern roads, only the Baltimore \& Ohio was not a party to the schedules filed May 4. . It already has conformed with the commission ruling and will not join the court action.
Effective June 2, the commission prescribed fares of 3 cents a mile in Pullman cars and 2 cents a mile in coaches. The present fares are 3.6 for both, plus a Pullman surcharge of approximately four-tenths of a cent. The commission ordered the surcharge eliminated.
Most of the Western and Southern railroads already charge fares as low or lower than those prescribed by the commission.

## Store-Door Service Allowed by ICC-Group of Eastern

Roads to Begin Service
The establishment by Eastern railroads of a free store-door pick-up and delivery service for less-than-carload freight, regardless of the distance of hauls, was authorized May 6 by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the combined opposition of organized shippers and truckers and the government of the City of New York. The Commission acted upon an appeal from the roads for authority to establish the service on less than statutory notice to shippers and the the service on ess than statutory notice after first suspending tariff schedules, filed under a different section of the law, which were designed to provide the same service.
In their initial move, however, the railroads coupled with their request for the pick-up and delivery service for hauls for any distance, a request that they be permitted to make refunds to shippers from the regular transportation charge in cases where the movement beyond rail terminals was performed by the shippers themselves.
The roads proposed, and the Commission conditioned its decision upon, a minimum charge for the entire haul of 30 cents a 100 pounds. This rate would, therefore, cover not only the rail movement from origin to destination points, but the collection from shipper and consignee as well.
It had been proposed by the railroads in their first application to the Commission that they be permitted to make allowances of 5 cents a 100 pounds to shission's decision of May 6 does not provide, however, for inclusion of such allowances in schedules of rates filed under the authority for the such allowa
Most of the Eastern roads already are providing the store-door pick-up and delivery service for hauls of not more than 260 miles and have told the ICC that their less-than-carload traffic has increased since introduction of the servise.
In acting upon the roads' requests to put the service into effect on ten days' notice, the Commission neither approved nor rejected the proposed allowance to shippers doing their own hauling to and from rail terminals. That aspect of the first proposal is still under investigation and will be the subject of further hearings.

It did, however, deny a petition for "a nation-widei nvestigation of all contracts, ownerships and controls of trucking operations by railroads and all free and below-cost collection and delivery services and allowances therefor by railroads." This petition had been filed by the American Trucking Associations, Inc., and the Brooks Transportation Co., Inc., soon after the first proposal of the roads had been suspended pending an investigation.
At the hearing on the request to institute the service with the allowance reature included, Robert C. Rand, representing Mayor La Guardia, asked that the proposed tariffs be suspended lest they provoke labor troubles among the 40,000 workers in the trucking industry in the metropolitan district.
Tentative Agreement Reached on Pay for Railroad Workers Dismissed Because of ConsolidationsMaximum Compensation Would be $60 \%$ of Wages for 5 Years
Conclusion of a tentative agreement on payments for dismissal to be made to railroad workers who may lose their jobs as a result of railroad consolidations was announced in Washington on May 6. The agreement was reached after negotiations by committees of railway managements and of the 21 standard railway labor unions. Allowances to workers dismissed under the conditions noted would be graded according to length of service, but would not exceed $60 \%$ of full pay for a maximum, period of five years, or a lump sum not exceeding one year's pay. Several important details must still be settled, but if these are defined it is expected that the Wheeler-Crosser bill, designed to protect expected that the Wheeler-Crosser bill, designed to protect
displaced men, will not be pressed in Congress. The tendisplaced men, will not be pressed in Congress. The ten-
tative agreement was described as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 6 to the New York "Times":
An arrangement will also be made under the agreement whereby the carriers will reimburse the employes for moving expenses and for property losses as a result of forced sale of homes when they are compelled to take up residence in other localities because of consolidations.
The allowances for dismissal, which have been tentatively agreed upon, are as follows:

| Years of Service | Coordination Allowance 60\% of Full Pay for | Lump Sum Dismissal Pay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One year and less than tw | 6 months | 3 months |
| Two years and less than three. | 12 months | 6 months |
| Three years and less than five. | 18 months | 9 months |
| Five years and less than ten. |  | 1 year |
| Ten years and less than fifteen | 60 months | 1 year |

## Problems Still Faced

Among the problems still to be considered in connection with the tentative arrangement are what to do about carriers not yet authorizing their spokesmen to make the agreement, as well as a mutually satisfactory definition of a single carrier.
Most of the Eastern roads are represented in the negotiations. Exceptions are the Delaware \& Hudson, the Bangor \& Aroostook and the New England section of the Canadian National.

About two-thirds of the roads in the Southeast are still out of the conference. In the West the Kansas City Southern and the Chicago \& Great Western are not in the conference.

Committee of A. B. A. Making Survey of Government Lending Agencies to Determine Extent of Competition with Banks-Increase in Membership of Association
Tom K. Smith, First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association and Chairman of the Association's Committee on Banking Studies, announced at the Executive Council meeting, at Hot Springs, Va., on April 29, that his committee is making a survey of government lending agencies which are deemed to be in competition with banking, and another of the Postal Savings System, to ascertain to what extent it is in competition with banks. This work is being carried out in cooperation with State Banking Associations, Mr. Smith said, and will be the basis for formulating recommendations as to the continuance or discontinuance of certain government lending agencies.

Between Sept. 1, 1935, and April 28, 1936, 484 new members were added to the American Bankers Association, it was stated by E. N. Van Horne, President of the Continental National Bank, Lincoln, Neb., in making the report of the Membership Committee. This figure exceeds the rate of increase for any year since 1929, he stated, and offsets losses occasioned by liquidated, merged, failed, resigned and delinquent banks by 342. The percentage of members in the Association out of eligible institutions of all kinds shows an increase of slightly over $4 \%$ as compared with Aug. 31, increase of slightly over 4\% as compared with Aug. 31, 1934. Total membership of

Philip A. Benson, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Savings Division, reported that the downward trend in savings deposits in banks in the United States which started in 1931 had been reversed and that during the past year the reported total had increased by nearly a billion dollars, while in the some period the number of savings depositors had increased by $1,750,000$.
James E. Baum, Manager of the Protective Department of the American Bankers Association, at the meeting of the Executive Council, stated that the Protective Commission had gone on record as favoring that bankers and other business men take the lead in finger-printing of officers and employees as a measure of protection and investigation in respect to crime. This action was approved by the Executive Council.

Bank Interest Rates Expected to Continue at Low Levels Unless Federal Action Is Taken to Reduce Excess Reserves or Unless Prices Rise Above Present Levels-Views of Economic Policy Commission of A. B. A.

The Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association expresses it as its conclusion that "even with continued business recovery, and good progress toward budget balancing, and the refunding of most of the short-term Federal debt, the levels of bank interest rates may be expected to continue at low levels intermediate between those now prevailing and those we formerly considered as normal, unless Federal action is taken to reduce excess reserves, or unless prices in general rise far above present levels, and above those that prevailed in the years just before the deprssion."

These views were expressed by the Commission in a report on "The Probable Duration of This Low Interest Rate Period," presented through its Chairman, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, to the Executive Council at its meeting in Hot Springs, Va., on April 29. The Commission also said:
The general conclusions at which we arrive are that the prevailing low levels of interest rates are primarily due to the existing huge excess reserves of member banke, and that a contributing factor operating to deposits in the banks. The volume of excess reserves could be reduced or increased by gold exports or imports, or by various different actions which might be taken by the Federal Reserve authorities, or by the Treasury Department. We consider it unlikely that there will soon be gold exports of such magnitude as largely to decrease the excess reserves. Moreover, it seems improbable that the Administration and the Federal Reserve authorities will take, or can safely take, the steps that would sharply reduce the excess reserves of banks, and result in materially higher interest rates, until the government is well on the way toward balancing its budgets, and has refunded most of its short-term debt.
With long-continued business improvement Federal borrowings will presumably be progressively reduced and finally terminated. While those developments are under way the volume of demand deposits will be continuously increasing as long as deficit financing is being done. This must result in a continued slow rate of turnover of demand deposits despite business recovery.
T. K. Smith Before Oklahoma Bankers Association Reminds Members that Many Perplexing Problems Lie Ahead-With FDIC in Effect He Says Every Banker Is His "Brother Banker's Keeper'
Many perplexing problems lie ahead of banking "which will require study, experience and everlasting cooperation to solve," Tom K. Smith, President Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and First Vice-President American Bankers Association, said in an address at Tulsa, Okla., on May 8, before the Oklahoma Bankers Association convention. He recommended that State Bankers Associations carry on careful research into banking conditions in their State, so as to define the problems confronting them and know what steps must be taken to solve them locally. Mr. Smith discussed particularly Federal deposit insurance, saying, in part:
We cannot rely on law alone. In fact, while recent legislation helped us clear up some of our perplexing questions, these very cures have brought on problems which we must face today and tomorrow. Suppose we think of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as an illustration of what I mean. It is designed to insure depositors against loss ; yet we as swept this country a feum years withstand a wave of bank failures such as swept this country a few years ago. The fact that deposits are insured
is no invitation to loose banking. The presence of the FDIO in our is no invitation to loose banking. The presence of the FDIO in our the public an obligation which did not exist a few years ago
With the FDIC in effect, every banker is truly his brother banker's keeper. We cannot sit idly by and see things done which we know will wreck the insurance corparation. Furthermore, the Federal Government has a responsibility it did not have before. It cannot, on the one hand, insure the solvency of chartered banks and, on the other hand, permit governmental agencies in the banking field to take from these chartered banks. their sources of strength and usefulness by cutting rates or indulging in their sources of strength and usefulness by cutting rates or indulging in
unsound banking practices. The presence of the FDIC also puts an obligation on the public to see to it that they do not permit the chartering of too many banks in the future. We cannot have a sound banking structure if we have more banks than bankers.
State Bankers Associations may render an outstanding service by impressing upon the people within the States and upon the State authorities the importance of this question. It is not a problem for bankers alone; the public must be made to understand its responsibility in view of the FDIC. It means that in order to carry this message to the public within your State you must take advantage of every opportunity to impress upon schools, clubs and colleges their responsibility for a sound bankingstructure by not permitting too many banks to be formed in the future.
In an address before a joint convention of the Kansas and Missouri Bankers Association, at Kansas City, Mo., on May 5, Mr. Smith described in some detail the work of the American Bankers Association in assisting the Washington authorities to develop workable banking legislation and rules and regulations. From his remarks on that occasion we quote:
During the course of the depression with the increasing number of bank failures there developed a growing demand for drastic banking legislation. failures there developed a growing demand for drastic banking legislation.
In answer to this popular feeling, several bills were introduced into the. Congress in 1931 and 1932 and finally culminated in the Banking Act of 1933, which made a definite attempt to remodel the banking structure. Two years later another Banking Act was passed, now known as the Banking Act of 1935, which is probably the most important piece of banking legislation enacted by Congress since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act 23 years ago.

The Act has nearly 50 sections which provide for enforcing regulations by Federal authorities. Some of these regulations are of paramount importance, and it has been necessary for the American Bankers Association to keep in constant touch with all the agencies having to do with the drafting of these rules and regulations. For the past several months we have tried to be helpful to government authorities. They have exhibited a spirit of cooperation and openmindedness, and, as a result, we believe that sound, workable regulations have for the most part now been effected
which will be helpful to bank officers in carrying out the provisions of which will be helpful to
the Banking Act of 1935 .
The executive officers of the American Bankers Association now believe that legislation of a national character affecting banking is behind us, at least for the time being. However, every intelligent banker knows that we have many perplexing problems ahead of us which will require study, experience and everlasting cooperation to solve.

## Unbalanced Federal Budget Regarded by First National Bank of Boston as Barrier to Reemployment-

 Federal Relief Held IneffectiveAccording to the First National Bank of Boston, "a rugged effort, honestly undertaken and sincerely continued, to bring the budget into balance would dispel unemployment more quickly and more effectively than anything else that government can do." Declaring that "reemployment of those on relief is the outstanding issue facing this country," the bank, in its "New England Letter," says that "for three consecutive fiscal years the relief bill of the Nation has consecutive fiscal years the relief bill of the Nation has
averaged more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ annually and there are no signs of diminution. In spite of these tremendous expenditures, unemployment hovers around $10,000,000$, while one out of six of the entire population is on the relief roll. Surely," it adds, "it is time to face this issue squarely and to scrutinize our system of rendering relief." In part, the bank also has the following to say:

While there are no complete figures available on the classification of workers on relief, a recent study made by the Federal Government covering more than $6,000,000$ cases affords a good cross-section. Based upon this study it was found that out of 100 persons on relief approximately 25 were formerly engaged in the building industry, 17 were farm workers, 15 were factory and other semi-skilled workers, 10 were engaged in domestic and personal services, 10 were young persons or housewives with fessional and technical workers, office clerks, salesmen and small proprietors.
American industry has been challenged for not solving the problem of unemployment, but it is obviously impossible for manufacturing enterprise alone to absorb the $10,000,000$ or so unemployed in view of the fact that It has been activity employed less than $9,000,000$ at the peak of 1929. there are slightly more than $3,000,000$ persons unemployed in manufa turing at this time which represents a reduction of $14 \%$ mey in manufacturing It has been held in some quarters that the solution to the unemp, 1934. problem lies in the reduction of the number of hours worked in order that problem lies in the reduction of the number of hours worked in order that employment might be spread among more workers. Such a measure, reduced wages would merely add to the cost of each unit of output and thereby cause a curtailment in production and an increase in unemploy. ment. This problem cannot be solved by dividing the work but by creating new jobs. Only by removing the barriers that are blocking the roads to recovery can this be accomplished. . . . The first step toward the solution of this problem is for the government to provide real cooperation with industry.

Another weakness in our relief system is that it is largely centralized in Washington. Practically $72 \%$ of all relief expenditures are furnished in Washington. Practically $72 \%$ of all relief expenditures are furnished States range from. $40 \%$ to more than $98 \%$. In the case of 13 States more than $90 \%$ of relief expenditures are provided by the Federal Government while 31 States receive more than $75 \%$. by the Federal Government should be shifted to the States and communities and Federal aid should be provided only when other funds are not obtainable.

Some Leaders in Textile Industry Opposed to Ellenbogen Bill as "Little N.R.A." Proposal According to "Rayon Organon"-House Report Questions Constitutionality
Many leaders in the textile industry are opposed to the Ellenbogen Bill now before Congress, despite its endorsement in the name of the National Federation of Textiles, according to the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. In the opinion of some experts, states the "Organon," adoption of the Bill will restore many of the principles of the N.R.A. as it is designed to outlaw unfair, wasteful and destructive competitions, prevent mislabeling and commercial bribery, comptrol wages prevent mislabeling and commercial bribery, control wages and hours of labor, classify workers, and issue labe:
insignia to signify compliance. The "Organon" says:
'Without commenting on the merits or disadvantages of this Bill, we do feel it opportune to report trade reaction to it. By the vote of its Board of Directors, the National Federation of Textiles (formerly the silk Association of America) made a rather widely circulated statement to the effect that they approved of the principles of this Ellenbogen Bill.
"While any group is perfectly within its rights in making any statement it chooses, it seems unfortunate, that this statement as signed with the name of the National Federation of Textiles, should have connoted that the extile industry as a whote approves of his she for we observe, quite on the contrary, that a distinct majority of the entire industry strongly dis-
approves of the Bill both in principle and in detail.,
An attack on the constitutionality of the bill was filed in the House on May 6 by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (Rep., N. J.), in a minority report on the measure as the majority members of the House Labor Committee sought to justify the legislation as a forward step looking toward ultimate stabilization of the industry it was stated in advices May 6 from Washington to the New York "Journal of vices May 6 from Wherce" which also said!"
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Holding that the bill "flies in the face" of the Supreme Court decisions defining the power of the Federal Government to regulate operations of industry under the commerce clause, Mr. Hartley urged that action on the measure be postponed until more definite inter pretations of Federal Guffey Coal Act and the Wagner labor relations law.

## Sales of Farms by Federal Land Banks During First Quarter, 1936, Reported $60 \%$ Above Year Ago

Reflecting the steadily increasing demand for farm real estate, the 12 Federal Land banks sold $60 \%$ more farms during the first quarter of 1936 than in the corresponding period of 1935 . Figures released by the Farm Credit Adminperiod of 1935. Figures released by the Farm Credit Administration on April 28 showed 3,037 farm properties sold by
the 12 banks in January, February and March, compared to 1,919 in the first quarter of last year. The FCA stated: The amount of sales during the recent quarter was $\$ 7,766,000$, compared to $\$ 6,097,000$ in the 1935 first lquarter. The figures indicate that the demand for farm land, so evident during 1935, is continuing this year. Farm real estate sales by the banks in, 1935 aggregated $\$ 29,215,000$ compared to $\$ 17,600,000$ in 1934 .

Farmer Bankruptcies Lessened During Fiscal Year Win Ended June 30, 1935

Bankruptcies among farmers totaled 4,311 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, compared with 4,716 in 1934, and 5,917 in 1933. The figures were published May 6 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, based upon reports to the Attorney General. The Bureau said:
Farmer bankruptcies last year were $7.7 \%$ of all bankruptcies reported to the Attorney General, compared with $8 \%$ in 1934. There was a sub-
stantial increase, however, in the number of farmer cases of indebtedness subject to adjustment or extension.
As in former years, the figures for 1935 indicate that comparatively few farmers use the bankruptcy provisions to which they are legally entitled, but that increasing use is being made of the special facilities for composing obligations or for extending terms on a basis which will permit farmers to make eventual payment to creditors.
The largest relative declines in farmer bankruptcies last year were in New England and East North Central areas. Only 15 states showed increases compared with 1934 .
Nearly 6,000 cases were adjusted or extended under provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act, compared with 410 cases in 1934.

## Substantial Increase Noted in Demand for FCAILLoans

 During March and AprilThe Farm Credit Administration announced May 2 that the demand for practically all types of FCA loans increased substantially in March and April. During the past month, the Administration said, loans have been made at the rate of over $\$ 2,500,000$ for each working day. The announcement of the FCA continued:
Cash financing for farm operations through production credit associations is at the highest level so far recorded. Over 102,000 farmers got loans during the first quarter for $\$ 66,100,000$, an increase of about $20 \%$ in both number and amount. Over $\$ 27,000,000$ was loaned in March and the April volume is expected to be considerably larger. The average size loan is slightly larger than last year.
$\$$ The increasing eligibility of farmers for secured loans through these associations is one of the best indications of improving farm conditions, Governor W. I. Myers recently pointed out. So far this spring, nearly $70 \%$ of farmers' applications are resulting in loans, compared to about $60 \%$ last spring
Although the amount of emergency crop and feed loans this year is smaller than in previous years, the disbursement schedule is earlier than usual. Some 112,747 loans for $\$ 8,139,000$ had been made on April 27. larger and larger proportion of Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loan proceeds. Applications for farm mortgages increased from 5,414 in February to 7,562 in March and to approximately 8,500 in April. The loan volume is between $\$ 20,000,000$ and $\$ 25,000,000$ a month. Total loans and discounts by all institutions under the FCA aggregated $\$ 64,000,000$ in March compared to $\$ 37,000,000$ in February and about. the same amount in January.

## NRC Recommends Immediate Creation of Power Agency for Pacific Northwest-Says Federal Government Should Provide for Control of Current Produced

 at Bonneville and Grand Coulee DamsA recommendation that the present Congress immediately create a Federal corporate power agency to control the power that might be generated at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams in the Columbia River, was made on May 5 by the National Resources Committee to President Roosevelt. The committee, of which Secretary of the Interior Ickes is Chairman, said that such legislation at this session is necessary if power distribution and marketing at the Bonneville project is to be effectuated. A report by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission recommending the creation of a Pacific Northwest Power Agency was issued in February last, and referred to in our issue of Feb 22, nage 1225.
The report of the National Resources Committee points out that Bonneville power will be available within 18 months, and said that "the establishment of a power agency is needed to begin without delay the important task of exploring the alternative possibilities of rate structure in relation to the developing industrial and economic problems of the Pacific Northwest."
The specific recommendation of the Committee added, in part:
We concur in the recommendation of the Regional Planning Commission that a new and separate Federal corporate agency should be established
for the distribution and marketing of the power from the Bonneville Dam, and that such an agency might well consist of three members appointed by and responsible to the President. Such an agency, if appointed by the President, would keep to the front the social and economic purposes under lying the government's power development at Bonneville and ultimately Grand Coulee, and would secure for the whole region the benefits of this large Federal expenditure.
We recommend that the authority of the proposed new power agency should include distribution of the power and establishment of rates to encourage broad regional use of Bonneville power. Authority should in clude those incidental powers concerning construction of transmission lines, purchase or condemnation of lands, and similar activities necessary to the administration of the primary functions of the proposed agency.
We recommend a policy for the sale of electricity which will make rates similar over large areas, which will pass along the economies in the prices of wholesale power to the ultimate consumer, and which will contribute in so far as may be wise to the stabilization of existing communities, the appropriate decentralization of new industries, the increase of steady employment, and the increased consumption of electric energy by farmers and domestic consumers.

We concur in the recommendation of the Pacific Northwest Commission that a super-power or grid system of connected transmission lines should be constructed.

Objections to Administration's Tax Bill Voiced by Representatives of United States Chamber of Commerce at Hearing Before Senate Finance Com-mittee-Fred H. Clausen, Roy C. Osgood, and E. C. Alvord Appear in Behalf of Chamber

The handicaps which business would suffer through the Administration's pending revenue bill were pointed out by representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the hearing on the bill in Washington on May 4 before the Senate Finance Committee. Roy C. Osgood, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago and a member of the Chamber's Federal Finance Committee, presented the following 11 specific objections to the bill from the stand point of the banking, investment and credit needs of indus try, according to the advices, May 4, to the New York "Jour nal of Commerce":

1. Make more difficult the acquiring of capital to finance establishment of new business enterprise, whether large or small.
2. Increase difficulties of the corporation which has impaired capital or credit and seeks to improve its financial position.
3. Adversely affect interests of bondholders and other long-term creditors of corporations, besides making this type of credit more difficult to obtain.
4. Restrict the amount of merchandise and other short-term credit extensions between business firms themselves and between business firms and their customers
5. Seriously affect the ability of great corporations to repay existing bank loans and handicap them in obtaining bank credit in the future.
6. Weaken the investment position of preferred stockholders and impair the usefulness of preferred stock as an important instrument of corporate finance.
7. Tend, from the long-time point of view, to jeopardize the investment position of common stockholders and definitely lead to greater instability in dividend payments.
8. Tend to increase the number of bankruptcies.
9. Tend to diminish, if not dry up, one of the most important sources of capital for investment in business enterprise, namely, corporate savings. 10. Grossly discriminate as between capital needs of corporations in various types of business, and likewise discriminate as between the financially entrenched and the financially unentrenched corporation by failure to recognize the true nature of surpluses and earnings from which dividend payments are made.
10. Further divert capital into tax-exempt securities.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, also representing the Chamber of Commerce, and formerly tax expert connected with the Commerce, and formerly tax expert connected with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, cited the effect on business
trusts and joint stock companies, a type of business enterprice in a widespread use in Massachusetts, Illinois and California, said the advices to the paper indicated above, its March 4 account from Washington regarding Mr. Alvord's views stating, in part:
Unlike corporations whose board of directors fix the amount of dividend payments to be made by the corporation, business trusts, associations and joint stock companies are limited from the outset of their existence in the amount of dividends that may be paid, he explained.
Aside from the fact that the trust instrument and charters limit dividend payments, he added, the right to amend the trust instrument of a business trust is typically not reserved and the right to amend the charter of a joint stock company requires unanimous consent of its members.
Section 15 of the proposed Revenue Act proposes to grant relief to corpo rations bound by contract not to pay dividends by fixing their tax rate at a flat $22 \frac{1}{2} \%$, but the provision is of no aid to the business trust or joint stock companies, Mr. Alvord said.

## Points Fallacy in Plan

"It is a fallacy to assume that the continued classification of these types of taxpayers with corporations, which was for the purpose of effecting equality of taxation under existing law, will have the same effect under a brand new system of corporate taxation," he declared.

## Cites Other Inequities

Mr. Alvord cited other inequities in the Administration's program as follows: Banks, trust companies and insurance companies will be taxed a follows: Banks, trust companies and insurance companies will be taxed a
flat rate of $15 \%$, while income from other business enterprises may be flat rate of $15 \%$, while
taxed as high as $421 / 2 \%$.

Corporations in receivership or in bankruptey are taxed at the flat rate of $15 \%$, whereas corporations in active competition with them will be taxed at higher or lower rates contingent upon their dividend paying ability. A corporation having a deficit will pay a tax of $15 \%$ of its net income, while its competitor may again entirely escape taxation or pay a sub tantially smaller or larger tax.

A corporation which possesses an adequate surplus will be in a position petitor less favarably by distributing all its net income; whereas its comsubstantial taxes.

Corporations selling on a cash basis-such as chain stores and mai order houses-may be much more favorably situated than the corporations compelled to sell on credit.
Corporations engaged in long-term operations, with fluctuations in annual volume and income, will pay greater taxes than corporations earning a reasonably steady annual income.

Fred H. Clausen, of Horison, Wis., who as Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Federal Finance headed the Chamber's representatives, was also heard by the senate Committee, as to which a dispatch from Washington, May 4, to the New York "Times" said:
Mr . Clausen argued that the revenue promise of the bill was "highly uncertain and insufficient;" that it proposed to replace a better, more understandable and more equitable system of taxing business profits, and that, in general, the proposal for taxes was unworkable unless the government provided a collateral reduction in governmental expenditures.
"All taxes are absorbing $20 \%$ of the Nation's income," Mr. Clausen said. "If taxes kept pace with expenditures, the exactions of government would be over $30 \%$.,
He declared that despite four tax bills in as many years, the government today is worse off than it was before. Furthermore, he said, the corporate tax plan actually would hinder business in the effort which the Administration had asked it to undertake for reemployment, since, among other things, it would penalize a corporation seeking to reinvest its earnings in increased productivity.

General Hagood Voluntarily Retires from Army After Day's Duty at Chicago Post-Says Friends Construed Reinstatement by President Roosevelt as Vindication
Major General Johnson Hagood on May 4 was ordered home from his post as commander of the Sixth Army Corps Area at Chicago to await retirement. This order, which was issued at his own request, came after he had served only one day in the Chicago command, following his removal as head of the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio and his subsequent reinstatement to duty by President Roosevelt. General Hagood's friends said that he had been vindicated by the President's action. In requesting formal retirement, General Hagood issued a statement in which he said that "under the circumstances" it would not be to the army's advantage for him to remain on active duty, and added that he could not do so "without a sacrifice of my personal dignity and professional prestige." He issued another statencent on May 5 in which he relinquished command of the Sixth Corps Area, and said that President Roosevelt in a personal interview had requested him "not to retire at this time.'

The controversy regarding General Hagood was referred to in the "Chir onicle" of April 11, pages 2432-33. This statement on May 4 read as follows:
I have requested the President to relieve me at once from command of the Sixth Corps Area and to give me the retirement to which I am entitled, after nearly 44 years of active service, under the Act of June 30, 1882:
My application for retirement has been pending since March 17. I asked for it the day after my arrival in Charleston (after removal from command at San Antonio), but reluctantly consented to it being temporarily held up, first at the solicitation of Senator Byrnes and subsequently at the very gracious request of the President himself.
I have been restored to command, and this has been taken by my friends as a vindjcation. But under the circumstances I do not feel that it will be of any advantage to the army for me to remain on the active list for another year.
Furthermore, there are certain phases of the case in question which make me feel that I cannot do so without a sacrifice of my personal dignity and professional prestige.
I am not being lured away from the army by any offer of lucrative employment in civil life. While on leave of absence I have been doing temporary work with the Sears, Roebuck Co. as a consultant in matters of a budgetary nature. As soon as this work is finished I shall devote myself to writing. I have in preparation a book in which I shall show how the United States can get a very much better national defense at a very much less cost to the taxpayer.

## Medal Awarded to J. P. Morgan for "Services Rendered

 to Humanity'-Dr. M. N. Butler and Two Others Also Honored by National Institute of Social Sciences-Mr. Morgan's ResponseJ. P. Morgan was awarded on May 6 one of the four gold medals bestowed annually by the National Institute of Social Sciences for "distinguished services rendered to humanity". The other winners of the medals are Dr. Nicholas Murry Butler, President of Columbia University; Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, head of the "Seeing Eye", an organization which trains dogs as guides for the blind, and William Edwin Hall, President of the Boys' Club of America, Inc. The presentation of the medals was made at the annual dinner of the Institute held May 6 at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Co., made the presentation speech to Mr. Morgan; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, read the citation to Dr. Butler; Herbert L. Satterlee, lawyer, that in the case of Mrs. Eustis, and William Church Osborn, lawyer, to Mr. Hall.

The award was made to Mr. Morgan "in recognition of distinguished services rendered to humanity, as one exemplifying and promoting high standards of business ethics and upholding the honor and Credit of our country." The citation of Dr. Butler said that the award was conferred upon him as "distinguished in many and various walks of life; as President of Columbia University, which has had its fullest development under his administration; second, as
a publicist having great and uplifting influence upon social and governmental affairs; and finally as an internationalist working diligently through the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and in many other ways for the peace of the world." In responding to the presentation speech of Mr. Young, Mr. Morgan said:
Mr. President, Mr. Young, Friends all:
I do not know in what words to thank you for the very great honour you have done me to-night. To have such recognition from such an association fills me with pride and gratitude. Even though I find it somewhat difficult to understand the reasons why you decided to give me this great honour, it would be absurd for me to try to hide the great pleasure you have given me-a pleasure which comes from the feeling that in the minds of those No one could hope to prove infallible in judgment when his decisions are viewed in the light of subsequent experience.
As I said, I have been wondering not a little just why you have chosen me for this great honour. It seems to me that such a simple plain business life, even though it be a long one, offers but few reasons for such a proceeding. Thinking it over I have concluded that any success I have had has come from the fact that, while I know full well that methods must change, the old and well tried principles on must be held to. They may be summed up in a few short phrases: do your work; be honest; keep your summed help when you can; be fair.
I am most happy in the belief that my associates one and all are as determined as I am that these principles shall continue to be as closely followed in the future as they have been in the past.

Jerome Lewine, First President of Commodity Exchange, Inc., Chief Guest at First Annual Dinner of Members
Its first President, Jerome Lewine, was the honored guest at the first annual dinner of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., held at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 5, with Floyd Y. Keeler, the present head of the Exchange, presiding. With Mr. Lewine and Mr. Keeler at the informal speakers' table were: Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange; Fred S. Moffatt, President of the New York Curb Exchange; John C. Botts, Vice-President of the New York Cotton Exchange; Robert P. Boylan, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Chandler A. Mackey, President of the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange, and George Hintz, President of the New York Cocoa Exchange. Prominent executives of the leading banks and trust companies, producers, bankers, distributors and users of commodities were also present.
After greeting the assemblage, President Keeler recounted the efforts of Mr. Lewine to effect the consolidation of the Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc., National Raw Silk Exchange, Inc., National Metal Exchange, Inc., and New York Hide Exchange, Inc., into the present Commodity Exchange, Inc., presented the testimonial resolutions of the Board of Governors and, on behalf of the members of the Exchange, presented Mr. Lewine with a gold cigarette case.

## Death of Milo Reno-Organizer of Farmers' "Holidays"

 in 1932 and 1933Milo Reno of Des Moines, Iowa, head of the National Farmers Holiday Association and organizer of the farmers' Farmers Holiday Association and organizer of the farmers Excelsior Springs, Mo. He was 70 years old. A brief biography follows, as given in Associated Press advices of May 5 from Excelsior Springs:
"Deplorable" was a favorite word of Mr. Reno in describing the farmer's condition.

We demand the same consideration for our industry as is cheerfully conceded to every other industry," he once said. "We assume for the farmer the right to obtain this consideration by the same methods used by other industries; that is, to refuse to send our products to market for less than production costs.'
Mr. Reno heckled in turn the efforts of William Jardine, Arthur M. Hyde and Henry Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture to improve the condition of the farmers. He particularly assailed the A.A.A.
As a member of the corn belt committee, he fought for passage of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bills in 1928 and 1931.

## Second Annual Celebration of National Foreign Trade

 Week to Be Observed May 17 to 23, InclusiveIn the period from May 17 to 23 , the second annual celebration of National Foreign Trade Week will be observed. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, D. C., with its 79 district and cooperative offices throughout the country is working closely with those sponsoring the celebration. One of the Bureau's contributions to the success of this educational movement will be a fourcolor poster, size 22 by 28 inches bearing the slogan "World color poster, size 22 by 28 inches bearing the slogan "World
Trade Benefits All" spread over a picture of balanced scales Trade Benefits All" spread over a picture of balanced scales
(signifying balanced trade) superimposed on a phantom world map. These posters will be conspicuously displayed in post offices, stores, banks, schools and other places where the message will be brought to the attention of the general public.

Spring Meeting of Board of Governors of Investment Bankers Association to Be Held in White Sulphur Bankers Association to Be
Springs, W. Va., May 13-17
Announcement was made recently by Orrin G. Wood, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, that the regular Spring meeting of the Board of Governors of the Association will be held at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., from May 13 to May 17,
inclusive. President Wood, it is stated, has extended invitations to attend the meeting to many former members of the Board, to members of national committees, and to the the Board, to members of national committees, and to the with the Board meeting, many of the national committees of the Association will also hold meetings; the tentative program for the five days calls for two days devoted to committee meetings and special Board sessions, and three days to regular meetings of the Board. All those present, Mr. Wood announced, will be privileged to attend the regular Board sessions.

Annual Convention of National Association of Credit Men to Be Held in Richmond, Va., During Week of June 8
With initial arrangements completed, official announcement was made May 3 by Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, that the forty-first annual convention of the Association will be the forty-first annual convention of the Association will be
held in Richmond, Va., during the week of June 8. Wholesale, manufacturing and banking credit executives who comprise the Association's membership of 20,000 are expected to gather from every State in the country to a total reaching 2,000 delegates. Coincident with the annual convention, which closes the Association's fortieth year of activity since its founding in Toledo in 1896, Mr. Heimann announced that the Credit Congress of Industry, a feature for the past. five years, will form part of the program this year. In this Congress credit executives of each individual industry meet in special industry groups for an entire day for the mutual consideration of particular credit problems in the individual industries represented by the delegates. The convention will be headed by C. S. Fensom of the WatkinsCottrell Co., Richmond, who has accepted the general chairmanship of the convention. Cooperating with him will be Brace Bennitt, Convention Director of the National Association of Creait men ; John P. Abernathy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Richmond Association of Credit Men, which is the local affiliate of the National Association, and E. R. Patterson, President of both the Richmond Rubber Co. and the Richmond Association of Credit Men.

Second Annual Convention of Realtors of Southeast Region to Be Held at Asheville, N. C., June 12 and 13
Some 40 speakers conversant with problems of current changing conditions in real estate are scheduled for the second annual convention of Realtors of the Southeast Section, to be held at Asheville, N. C., on June 12 and 13. Seven States will be represented at the convention, namely, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina. An announcement by the National Association of Real Estate Boards says, in part:
Walter W. Rose, Orlando, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, heads the speakers' list, with an address at the closing. banquet on "What We Can Do to Help the Real Estate Market." Other speakers already chosen include: Alfred H. Wagg, Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, who as Vice-President of the National Association for the
Southeast Region, heads the convention general sessions; Cyrus Crane Willmore, St. Louis, Chairman of the Association's. Land Developers and Home Builders Division, who also will head a roundtable on "The Under $\$ 5,000$ House;" Charles S. Wanless, Springfield, IIl., Vice-Chairman of the Division and Vice-President of the Association for the Great Lakes Region, who will be the speaker on "Building Satisfactory Houses."
G. I. Huffman, Houston, Texas, Chairman of the National Realtor Farm Brokers, will talk on farm investment and preside at the farm lands conference.
J. Alvin Register, M. A. I., Jacksonville, Fla., Vice-President of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers for the Southeast Region, will head the appraisal conference.
E. G. Hacker, Lansing, Mich., President of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the Association, will talk on the increasing demand for skilled property management.

## National Association of Mutual Savings Banks to Meet

 at Atlantic City May 13-15The annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks will be held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, on May 13, 14 and 15, when reports of newly completed studies and addresses by representative men on the status of the utilities, railroads, municipal credit and mortgage financing will form a conspicuous part of the program. Upward of 1,000 delegates from 18 States are expected to be on hand when President Robert C. Glazier, of Hartford, Conn., calls the conference to order. A speaker at this session is Carl K. Withers, Bank Commissioner of New Jersey. "The Federal Old Age Security Program and Some of Its "Consequences" will be discussed by M. A. Linton, President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Wilson G. Wing, head of the Providence Institution for Savings, Providence, R. I., is to weigh the results of Federal legislation. The Association's announcement also said:
The afternoon session of the same day will be devoted primarily to mortgages, speakers including Charles A. Miller, President of the Savings Banks Trust Co., New York; A. George Gilman, President of the Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass. ; R. LaMotte Russell, Treasurer of the
Savings Bank of Manchester, Conn. H Harold J. Staples, Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Manchester, Conn. ; Harold J. Staples, Treasurer of the real estate authority and former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury
as adviser on real estate mortgage affairs and coordinator of housing activities, who will address the conference on the prospects of improvement in the realty market.
On May 14 the discussions will have to do with rails and utilities, the speakers including Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Myron F. Converse, President of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.; J. Hamilton Cheston, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; Philip A. Benson, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn ; F. W. Charske, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific RR.; Edward K. Woodworth, President of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord, and Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp
In the evening of the 14th, Rutherford E. Smith, President of the Savings Banks A6sociation of Massachusetts, will preside as toastmaster. Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, will upon the same occasion analyze the immediate future of capital. At the concluding same occasion analyze the immediate future of capital. At the concluding of the Hampden Savinga Bank, Springfield, Mass. ; Stacy B. Lloyd, President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; John S. Linen, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York, and Carl P. Dennett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Economy League.

## Annual Convention of Illinois Bankers Association

 to Be Held in St. Louis Last Week in MayThe forty-sixth annual convention of the Illinois Bankers Association will be held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., on May 25, 26 and 27, when St. Louis bankers will act as hosts to the approximately 1,500 guests who are expected to attend. In addition to the four regular sessions of the convention there will be a luncheon and departmental on fiduciary relations, on May 26 , which will be in charge of Harold Eckhart, Vice-President of the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, and Chairman of the Committee on Trust Functions. The annual Association dinner will be held the evening of May 26. The St. Louis Bankers Committee has as its General Chairman Tom K. Smith, President of the Boatmen's National Bank and also First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association. W. L. Hamingway, President Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., is General Chairman. In connection with the convention, members of the American Bankers Association in Illinois members of the American Bankers Association in Illinois will hold a session to select
American Bankers Association.

## ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.

Arrangements were made May 4 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 100,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 130,000$, on April 27.
On April 27 a certified copy was filed with the New York State Banking department of the order granted April 20 at a special term Part I of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, declaring the Bryant Park Bank, New York City, dissolved and its corporate existence terminated.

The Banco Nacional de Mexico this week completed the purchase of a controlling interest in the Harbor State Bank, of New York City. It was announced that present plans are to move the main office of the Harbor State Bank to the offices of Banco Nacional de Mexico at 52 William street and maintain the present Harbor State Bank offices as a branch. The new bank it is stated will specialize in LatinAmerican business and will take over the New. York agency of the Banco Nacional de Mexico. John B. Glenn, who was for a long time an officer of the Equitable Trust Co. and the Chatham Phenix National Bank \& Trust Co., where he was in charge of its foreign department, and who for the past four years has been agent in New York for the Banco Nafour years has been agent in New York for th

The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York City has announced the appointment of Russell F. Thomes as Secretary to succeed M. Ferguson, whose resignation became effective Mas 1. Mr. Thomes became associated with the Central Trust Co. in 1916. Just prior to the merger of the Central Union Trust Co. and the Hanover National Bank, in 1929, to form the present organization, Mr. Thomes was appointed an Assistant Vice-President, a position which he appointed an Assistant Vice-President, a position which he held at the time of his recent promotion. He is a member
of the Advisory Committee of the National Association of Bank Auditors and Controllers and a former President of that organization. It is announced that Mr. Ferguson's resignation comes at the end of nearly 53 years of service with Central Hanover and its predecessors. As to his period of service, the announcement said:
He became associated with the Central Trust Co. in June, 1883. Since Jan. 21, 1909, he has been Secretary of, first, the Central Trust Co., then In January, 1917, he was elected a Vice-President of the Central Trust Co., and has continued to serve in both capacities until the present.

John C. Orr II has been made Vice-President of the New York Trust Co. of New York City, effective May 15. Mr. Orr was formerly Assistant Trust Officer.

The United States Trust Co., New York, announced this week the appointment of H. Irving Pratt Jr. as an Assistant Secretary.

The Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, has acquired the assets of the National Bank of Yorkville, 207 East 86th Street, as of May 2, on which date the latter bank went into liquidation. The Marine Midland Trust Co. will operate
the acquired bank as a branch of its main office at 120 Broadway. Frederick Rath (formerly a Vice-President of the National Bank of Yorkville), as an Assistant Vice-President of the Marine Midland Trust Co., will be in charge of the banking office and his associates will be Gilbert $C$. Freeauf and John Toto, who will become Assistant Treasurers of the trust company. Montgomery Schuyler, former President of the National Bank of Yorkville, will serve as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Yorkville branch.

A $\$ 2,000,000$ deal involving the acquisition of the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., by the Lincoln-Alliance Bank \& Trust Co. of that city, was announced on May 7. Plans for the merger, recommended by the directors, must be approved by the stockholders before taking effect. Rochester advices (Associated Press) on May 7, authority for this went on to say:
Involving a dollar-for-dollar exchange, Linco n-Alliance will offer First National stockholders one share of Lincoln-Alliance plus no less than $\$ 10$ cash for each share of First National.
Raymond N. Ball, President of Linco
ransaction would be completed by June 30 .
The combined institutions would have total assets of about $\$ 75,000,000$. Total deposits, according to the last published statements, were $\$ 66,089,441$, while capital funds and reserves totaled $\$ 7,977,153$.
Announcement was made on May 4 by H. E. Meeker, receiver for the First National Bank in Mamaroneck, Mamaroneck, N. Y., that the first dividend to be paid by the institution since it was closed in January, 1933 would be the institution since it was closed in January, 1933 would be Mamaroneck adrices to the New York "Times" on the date named, added:
WThe amount to be paid will be about $\$ 90,000$, or $5 \%$ of the deposits. On closing, the institution had about 7,000 depositors with $\$ 1,800,000$ in the bank.
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mass., passed the century mark on May 6. Established May 6, 1836, as the Warren Bank, it took the Shawmut title the following year, and claims to be the largest New England bank to have retained its distinctive name for 99 consecutive years. Through mergers in 1898 and 1912, it succeeded to the banking business of the Tremont Bank established in 1814. President Walter S. Bucklin, ninth in the line of chief executives of the institution, issued the following birthday message (as published in the Boston "Herald" of May 6):

On behalf of all directors, officers and employees of the Shawmut family, I have the honor of responding to the many messages of congratulation which we are receiving on our 100th anniversary. The knowledge that we may have contributed something toward the fulfilment of those high purposes for which our predecessor strove is, to us, a source of great satisfaction. It is now more than 12 years since I assumed the Presidency of this great New England institution. In that time we have met many serious problems, yet through the depression of the 1930's, as in the troubled
days of 1837 , and later financial crises, the Shawmut ideal of 'outstanding days of 1837, and later financial crises, the Shawmut ideal of 'outstanding
strength' has been constantly maintained. We now look to the future with strength' has been constantly maintained. We now look to the future with a full sense of responsibility for the maintenance of a great heritage."

## We quote the "Herald" further:

The Shawmut was one of the first national banks to receive authority to start a trust department. Later the savings department was opened. The first of the many branches was established in 1924. This, the Arloseston street branch, serving the Park Square district, remain the silver storage vaults.
The last merger of the National Shawmut Bank took place in 1927, when the business of the Citizens National was purchased.
At present the National Shawmut Bank is capitalized at $\$ 10,000,000$ with surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 20,536,405$ and has deposits of $\$ 180,720,698$.

We learn from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of May 7, that as a part of the observance of Constitution Day on Sept. 17 last, the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., of Philadelphia has prepared a pamphlet containing a complete copy of the Constitution of the United States and all its emandments, together with comments and observations on the Constitution by men outstanding in American history.

According to Somerset, Pa., advices, appearing in "Money \& Commerce" of May 2, Robert G. Dickson has tendered his resignation as Vice-President of the County Trust Co. of that place. Mr. Dickson has accepted a position with the Pennsylvania State Banking Department and will be located in Philadelphia, it was stated.

The resignation of Joseph B. Cartmell as Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Springfield, Ohio, was announced recently by Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, President of the institution. Mr. Cartmell had been Chairman of the Board since 1930 and prior to that time had been President of the bank since its organization in 1927. Springfield advices, printed in "Money \& Commerce" of May 2, from which this is learned, went on to say in part:
Dr. Tulloss saic that Mr. Cartmell had been anxious to resign for some time in order to devote his entire attention to the affairs of The Buckeye Incubator Co., in which he is interested financially.

From the Chicago "News" of May 5, it is learned that payments amounting to $\$ 108,388$ in waived deposits to depositors of six Illinois banks were authorized on that day
by Edward J. Barrett, the State Auditor. The institutions named are the East Dubuque Savings Bank, East Dubuque; State Bank of East Dubuque, both of East Dubuque; Thomson State Bank, Thomson; First State Bank of Shannon; Sandwich State Bank, Sandwich, and the State Bank of Kent. We quote the paper:
The East Dubuque Savings Bank is to pay $20 \%$, amounting to $\$ 37,402$. This is the third repayment, bringing the total reimbursements to $40 \%$ The State Bank of East Dubuque is also paying out $20 \%$, amounting to $\$ 20.861$. This is also the third repayment, bringing the total to $40 \%$. The Thomson State Bank, Thomson, is disbursing $15 \%$, amounting to $\$ 10,949$, bringing its total repayments to $35 \%$. The First State Bank of which brings its total repayments to $40 \%, 20 \%$, amount $\$ 20,234$ which brings its total repayments to $40 \%$.
to $\$ 13$ Sandwich State Bank is making its first repayment, $10 \%$, amounting $20 \%$, bringing its total to $40 \%$. The amount of the present disbursements is $\$ 4.987$.

Ray Potter, President of the Lansing National Bank of Lansing, Mich., has announced that 1,785 additional shares of preferred stock with a book value of $\$ 50,000$ will be retired. When this is completed there will be 3,572 shares remaining, with 12,500 shares of common stock. We quote further from the "Michigan Investor" of May 2:
The first retirement of preferred shares occurred on Feb. 26, 1935, when 7,143 of the original 12,500 shares were paid up, totaling $\$ 200,000$. At the opening of the bank the capital structure consisted of equal amounts of 12,500 shares of common and preferred stock, each representing an investment of $\$ 350,00 \mathrm{c}$.

We learn from the "Michigan Investor" of May 2 that William R. McCaslin, receiver of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been authorized by 'Circuit Judge William B. Brown to borrow $\$ 323,825$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay in full a loan from the Peoples National Bank, successor to the Grand Rapids Savings Bank. Upon payment of the loan the Peoples bank is to surrender collateral it is holding which in turn is to be used as security for the RFC loan. The paper continued:
Mr. McCasin's petition for the order informs the court that at the Mr. McCastin's petition for the order informs the court that at the
beginning of the receivership he borrowed $\$ 400,000$ from the Peoples bank, beginning of the recivership he borrowed $\$ 3400,000$ from the Peoples bank, loan was on the bond account of the old bank. The bonds bear interest to loan was on the bond account of the old bank. The bonds bear interest to
meet the RFC loan interest and will be liquidated to meet the principal of the loan, he said.

On the petition of Lewis Waltin, the receiver, Judge Louis C. Cramton has ordered the payment of dividends to the depositors of two Vassar, Mich., banks-the Michigan Savings Bank and the State Savings Bank-which have been closed for four years, it is learned from the "Michigan Investor" of May 2. A dividend of $5 \%$ has been ordered in each instance, it was said :

- The Empire National Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minn., one of the largest banks in that city, celebrated its tenth anniversay on April 26. The institution, we learn from the "Commercial West" of May 2, has recorded a steady growth since its organization (as the Empire National Bank of St. Paul) ten years ago. It began business with a capital of $\$ 250,000$ and surplus of $\$ 150,000$, and at the end of its first year had deposits aggregating $\$ 3,300,000$. Four years later, April 26, 1930, deposits had grown to $\$ 4,747,000$ and capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregated $\$ 556,000$. On Jan. 2, 1932 a trust department was added. Today its deposits exceed $\$ 7,500,000$; its capital, common and preferred, amounts to $\$ 500,000$, and its surplus and undivided profits aggregate $\$ 200,000$. David $B$. and undivided profits aggregate $\$ 200,000$. David B. Vice-President; C. T. Dedon, Vice-President and Cashier, and H. W. Blake, Vice-President and Trust Officer.

William Ldward Connell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, died on May 5. He was 78 years old. Mr. Connell had been connected with the First National Bank of Fort Worth for 36 years, starting as Cashier. He was also Vice-President 36 years, starting as Cashier. H.
of the Cice"o Smith Lumber Co.
Effective April 15, The First National Bank of Lamar, Col., was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution which was capitalized at $\$ 50,000$, was absorbed by the Lamar National Bank of the same place.
The Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif., was authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency on May 1 to maintain a branch at Milpitas, Santa Clara County, Calif.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Robert P. Lewis, former representative in the New York regiona office of Securities and Exchange Commission, has become associated with
Lyon, Pruyn \& Co., New York.
-Blyth \& Co., Inc., national investment banking house, announces that A. C. Allen is now associated with the firm in charge of their Detroit office in the Buhl Building.
-Edward J. Duffy \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Matthew J. Halligan and Wesley Smith have become associated with them.
-Hart, Smith \& Co. announce that Roy W. Klebes, formerly with the Bond \& Mortgage Guarantee Corp., is now associated with them in their sales department.
-S. J. Gordon announces the formation of the ifrm of S. J. Gordon \& Co. to deal in investment securities, with offices at 29 Broadway, New York City.
H. G. Einstein \& Company formerly with Orvis Bros., is now associated with H. G. Einstein \& Company, members New Xork Stock Exchange.
-Farson, Son \& Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, quote in their current circular the prices of a wide range of municipals.
-McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc., 67 Broad St., New York, has prepared a comparative study of South Carolina counties.
-United States Trust Company of New York announces that H. Irving Pratt, Jr., has been appointed an assistant secretary.
-Leonard A. Frisbie has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Gordon Graves \& Co

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Quiet trading with few price changes of importance marked the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange during the present week. There has been a moderate demand for oil stocks and some activity in mining and metals, but with few exceptions the changes have generally been within a narrow channel. Rubber shares improved following the advance in price of rubber tires, but the specialties generally eased off. The volume of trading has specialties generally eased off. The volume of trading has
been small, and while the trend of the market has shown a tendency toward higher levels there has been considerable irregularity apparent.
The trend of prices was slightly lower during the abbreviated session on Saturday, and while there were occasional firm spots, particularly among the specialties, the list, as a whole, ended the day below the preceding close. Trading was quiet and there were few transactions of importance. The transfers for the day were down to approximately 105,700 shares. Dor Chemical had an overnight gain of $57 / 8$ points to 100 , Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie was higher by $21 / 2$ points and United States Radiator pref. improved 2 points to 22. There were some additional advances, but these were generally in minor fractions.
Irregularity was apparent throughout the session on Monday, but trading was quiet and without special feature. Small gains were registered by some of the more active of the public utilities and oils and rubber stocks, but trading was light and without noteworthy movement. Among the issues closing on the side of the advance were American Hard Rubber, 3 points to 32 ; Bunker Hill-Sullivan, 2 points to 70; National Container Co. pref., $65 / 8$ points to $395 / 8$; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., $21 / 2$ points to 60 , and Singer Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 339 . Consolidated Mining \& Smelting had one of its spectacular movements and surged forward 14 points to 269 .
Curb market transactions showed moderate improvement on Tuesday though the market, as a whole, continued quiet throughout the day, the transfers being approximately 281,740 shares. Oil stocks were in demand and Red Bank was up about 2 points, while Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania closed with an advance of $11 / 8$ points. Other gains included Alabama Power pref., 2 points to $631 / 4$; Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to 120 ; Brill Corp. pref., $51 / 2$ points to 35 , and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, $21 / 2$ points to $871 / 2$. Rubber stocks were in demand due to the increase in tire prices, General Tire \& Rubber advancing $57 / 8$ points to $757 / 8$, followed by Fisk Rubber pref., which gained a point at $521 / 2$. Singer Manufacturing Co. added 6 points to its advance of the previous day and Masonite moved up to advance of the previous day
$811 / 4$ with a gain of $31 / 4$ points.

The volume of trading tumbled downward again on Wednesday, though there was a fairly good demand for some of the oil shares and a number of the trading favorites among the utilities and mining and metal stocks. Prominent among the shares closing on the side of the advance were Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to 122; American Hard Rubber, 2 points to 34 ; Cities Service pref. BB, 6 points to 48; Consolidated Mining \& Smelting, 13 points to 282; Lane Bryant pref., 5 points to 78 ; Masonite Corp,, $33 / 4$ points to 85 ; Scovill Manufacturing Co., $23 / 4$ points to $333 / 4$, and United Gas Corp., 4 points to 99 .
Declining prices and a small volume of transfers were the chief characteristics of the curb market trading on Thursday. Some of the leading public utilities, especially in the preferred group, made modest gains, but the market as a whole displayed a downward tendency. The sales for the day were approximately 248,380 shares, as compared with 257,895 on the preceding day. Bunker Hill-Sullivan attracted some buying and moved up $21 / 4$ points to $721 / 2$. Pittsburgh Plate Glass also was in demand and registered a gain of $43 / 4$ points to $1223 / 4$. There were a number of a gain of $43 / 4$ points to $1223 / 4$. There were a number of
other small gains but most of the changes were on the side of the decline.
Price movements were again downward on Friday, the declines ranging from 1 to 3 or more points. There were a small number of more or less inactive stocks that showed light gains, but the list at the close of the session showed a major number of declines. The volume of business was small, the transfers for the day dipping to 169,000 shares against 248,000 on the preceding day. As compared with Friday of last week, the market was slightly lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 119 against 121 on Friday a week ago; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at $823 / 4$ against 85 ; Humble Oil (new) at $615 / 8$ against $651 / 2$; New Jersey Zinc at $781 / 2$ against $791 / 8$, and Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. at $91 / 2$ against $97 / 8$.

DAILY TRANSAOTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

| Week Ended May 8, 1936 | Stocks (Number Shares) | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {Fove }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foreign } \\ \text { Government } \end{gathered}$ | Foretgn Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 101,735 | \$1,048,000 | \$19,000 | 89,000 | \$1,076,000 |
| Monday | 231,125 | 1,813,000 | 11,000 | 36,000 | 1,860,000 |
| Tuesday | 281,480 | 2,399,000 | 20,000 | 116,000 | 2,535,000 |
| Wednesday | 254,145 | 2,009,000 | 44,000 87 | 43,000 | 2,096,000 |
| Thursday | 247,780 168,590 | $2,423,000$ $1,935,000$ | 87,000 41,000 | 50,000 49,000 | $2,560,000$ $2,025,000$ |
| Total | 1,287,855 ${ }_{\text {\$11,627,000 }}$ |  | \$222,000 \$303,000 \$12,152,000 |  |  |
| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended May 8 |  | Jan. 1 to May 8 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Domestic Bonds | 1,287,855 | 5 1,494,085 | $85 \quad 66,455,742$ |  | 16,174,695 |
|  | \$11,627,000 | \$33,402,000 | 00 \$372.310,000 |  | $\$ 444,655,000$$7,216,000$ |
| Forelgn corporate ..... | ${ }_{3}^{222,000}$ | 0- $\begin{array}{r}180,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,856,000 |  |  |
|  | 303,000 | - 180,000 |  |  | 4,552,000 |
| Total_--------- | \$12,152,000 | \$33,901,000 | 0 \$384,7 | 27,000 \$ | \$456,423,000 |

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of April 22 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $5201-$ 629,685 on April 15 as compared with $£ 201,149,928$ on the previous Wednesday.
Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to $£ 514,310$.
In the open market about $£ 1,600,000$ of bar gold changed hands at the have been small and although there has been little change in the premium over gold exchange parities, the tendency has been for this to decrease lightly.


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on April 11 to mid-day on April 20:

 the value of about $£ 688,000$
The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March, 1936:


Exports


IN NEW YORK Apr.
Apr.
Apr.
Apr.
Apr.
Apr. 5 cents cents
cents
$1 / 4$ cents

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period rom April 16 to April 22 was $\$ 4.94 \frac{1}{2}$ and the lowest $\$ 4.93 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{s}$.

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

|  | Sat. <br> May 2 | Mon., May 4 | Tues., May 5 | Wed., May 6 | Thurs., May 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frt., } \\ \text { May } 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, p. oz_-d | $201 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. | 203/8d. | $205-16 \mathrm{~d}$. | 2034d. | 201/4. | 201/4. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 140s.10d. | 140s.4d. | 140s.41/2d. | 140s.8d. | 140s.81/2 | 40s. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Consols, 21/2\% | Hollday | 851/3 | $851 / 4$ | $855 / 8$ | 85 \%/8 | 85 \%/8 |
| Britisu $31 / 2 \%-$ W. L. | Hollday | 1057/3 | 1057/6 | 106 | 1061/8 | 1061/8 |
| British 4\%- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960-90....- | Hollday | 1171/2 | 1173/2 | 1175/8 | 117\% | 117\% |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been: Bar N. Y. (for-

| eign) _........ | Closed | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. S. Treasury | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |
| U.S. Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
banks to treasury under tariff act of 1922

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 2 | 4 | May 5 | May 6 | May 7 | Ma |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, sehillin | . 18706 | . 187080 | .187066* | .187100* | .187200* | .187150* |
| Belgium, belga | . 16905 | .169515 | . 16129946 | .169857 | . 170100 | . 170209 |
| Czuecjoslo' ${ }^{\text {chia, }}$ | . 01241318 | . 01291326 | . 0412855 | . 041403 | . 041435 | . 0411503 |
| Denmark, kro | . 220462 | . 221404 | . 221604 | . 221295 | . 221845 | . 222245 |
| England, poun | 939375 | . 960625 | . 965333 | 4.95708 | 4.969916 | 4.976833 |
| Finland, mark | . 021775 | . 021868 | . 021906 | . 02186 | . 021918 | . 021937 |
| France, franc | . 065831 | . 065823 | . 065825 | . 065827 | . 065825 | . 085827 |
| Germany, reich | . 401965 | . 402215 | . 402764 | . 403121 | . 403707 | . 404314 |
| Greece, drac | . 009359 | . 009343 | . 009368 | . 009375 | . 009375 |  |
| Holland, | . 678460 | . 677592 | . 678130 | . 678200 | . 678165 | . 674900 |
| Hungary, | .294366 | .294366* | .294466* | .294500* | . 294666 |  |
| Italy, lira | . 078650 | . 078700 | . 078650 | . 078650 | . 078633 | . 078616 |
| Norway, | . 248162 | ${ }^{2} 249200$ | ${ }^{249429}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | . 2489079 | . 2489886 | . 250109 |
| Poland, zloty | .187575* | .187750* | .187900* | . $1888137{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | . $188817{ }^{\text {² }}$ | .188175* |
| Portugal, | . 044900 | . 045010 | . 045132 | . 045072 | . 045117 | . 045170 |
| Rumania, le | ${ }^{0} 007315$ | ${ }^{.007325}$ | ${ }^{.007325}$ | .007325 .136425 | . 007325 | ${ }^{0} 007325$ |
| ain, | . 136417 | . 136417 | . 136417 |  | . 1364 | . 136403 |
| Sweden, kro Switzeriand | . 22545153 |  | . 25259178 | $\begin{aligned} & .255558 \\ & .324521 \end{aligned}$ | $.256183$ | . 25236911 |
| ugoslavia, | . 022858 | . 0222858 | . 022875 | . 022866 | . 022883 | . |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) | . 2968 | . 2968 | . 2968 | . 297083 | . 297083 | . 297291 |
| Hankow (yuan) do | . 297291 | . 297291 | . 297291 | . 29750 | . 297500 | . 297708 |
| Shanghai (yuan) d | . 296875 | . 296875 | . 296875 | . 297291 | . 297291 | . 297708 |
| Tientsin(yuan) | . 297291 | . 297291 | . 297291 | . 297500 | . 297500 | . 297708 |
| Hongkong, doll | . 325333 | . 325833 | . 325468 | . 325062 | . 325406 | . 325812 |
| dia, rup | . 372680 | . 374450 | . 374630 | . 374370 | . 375100 | . 375530 |
| Japan, yen | . 288780 | . 289812 | . 290162 | . 289900 | . 290222 | . 290470 |
| singapore (S. S.) | . 579 | - | . 581562 | . 811 | . 5821 |  |
| Australla, pound $\qquad$ 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand, pound. |  | 883 |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa, pound. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, dollar Cuba, peso |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 9977 | . 999375 . 999000 | . 999479 | . 999375 | . 9999778 | . 999616 |
|  | . 2777625 | . 277625 | . 277625 | . 277625 | . 277625 |  |
| Newtoundland, dollar | . 995250 | . 99 | . 997000 | . 996875 | . 9 | . |
| Argentina, peso Brazll, milrels | . 32927 | .330393* | .331175* | . 330475 | . 33106 | . 331 |
|  | .085500* | .085650* | .085550* | . 085500 | . 085312 | . 0858 |
| Chile, peso.. | . 050 | .056250* | 0506 | . 050000 | . 0500 | * |
| Uruguay, peso.....---- | .569800* | .569800* | . 597898 | . 56798 | . 596 | ${ }^{569800 *}$ |
|  | . 798750 | . 800000 | . 7975 | . 7975 | . 797 | 797 |

* Nominal rates; firm rates not available.

Correction-In the "Chronicles" of April 11, April 18, April 25 and May 2 the quotations for Colomblan pesos were inadvertently represented as belng for Uruguayan pesos and conversely, those for Uruguayan pesos were shown as being for
Colomblan pesos. If in these issues the title "Colombia" is substituted for "Uruguay" and vice versa, the figures will appear correctly.

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

## CHARTER ISSUED

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Adril } 29 \text { The Nolte National Bank of Seguin, Seguin, Texas_- } \\ & \text { Pres. Edgar Nolte; Cashiar. A. A. Vordenbaum. Succession of: }\end{aligned} \$ 60,000$ Pres., Edgar Nolte; Cashier, A. A. Vo
E. Nolte \& Sons Bank of Seguin.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
May 1-The First National Bank of Lamar, Col. $\quad$ Effective April 15, 1936. Liq. Agent, J. C. Goudy, Lamar,
E50,000 Col. Absorbed by: "Lamar National Bank," Lamar, Colo. Charter No. 14254 .

BRANCH AUTHORIZED
May 1-Bank of America Nat. Trust \& Savings Assn, San Francisco, Calif.
Location of branch Unicorporated town of Milpitas, Santa Clara Location of branch, Calif. Certificate No. 1236A.

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, May 8, bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns, will be $16.9 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,888,274,803$, against $\$ 5,037,890,303$ for the same week in 1935. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $18.3 \%$. Our ${ }_{4}$ comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearinds-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending May 9 | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,988,819,432 | \$2,526,513,749 | +18.3 |
| Chicago. | \$237,244,355 | -212,615,598 | +11.6 |
| Philadelphia | 289,000,000 | 248,000,000 | +16.5 |
| Boston. | 178,204,000 | 152,000,000 | +17.2 |
| Kansas City | 68,974,372 | 71,137,190 | $-3.0$ |
| St. Louls | 68,600,000 | 56,800,000 | +20.8 |
| San Francis | 98,393,000 | 89,513,000 | +9.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 98,925,552 | 72,511,478 | +36.4 |
| Detroit | 72,829,066 | 61,246,733 | +18.9 |
| Cleveland | 63,407,068 | 48,208,539 | +31.5 |
| Baltimore | 49,213,554 | 42,120,827 | +16.8 |
| New O | 29,385,000 | 21,013,000 | +39.8 |
| Twelve cities, five | \$4,242,995,399 | \$3,601,680,114 | +17.8 |
| Other cities, five days | 663,900,270 | 564,751,040 | +17.6 |
| Total all citles, tive days | \$4,906,895,669 | \$4,166,431,154 | $+17.8$ |
| All cities, one day | 981,379,134 | 871,459,149 | +12.6 |
| Total all cities for w | \$5,888,274,803 | \$5,037,890,303 | +16.9 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended May 2. For that week there is a decrease of $3.9 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 6,996,177,300$, against $\$ 7,278,537,614$ in the same week in 1935 . Outside of this city there is an increase of $4.7 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $7.9 \%$. We group the cities according ta the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District, including this city, the totals show a loss of $7.8 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $1.9 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $3.0 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District has to its credit a gain of $18.8 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $4.7 \%$, and the Atlanta Reserve District of $0.9 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by $8.5 \%$, and in the St. Louis Reserve District by $12.0 \%$, but in the Minneapolis Reserve District the totals are smaller by $3.4 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is a decrease of $2.5 \%$, but in the Dallas Reserve District there is an increase of $18.8 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $10.0 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week Ended May 2, 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  |  | 8 | \$ |
| 1st ${ }^{\text {Boston. }}$, 12 cities | 269,225,400 | 274,354,663 | -1.9 | 247, 230,535 | 239,765,874 |
| ${ }^{2 d}$ 2d Philadelp'ia 9 | 4,670,472,503 | $5,065,392,927$ $389,084,533$ | ${ }_{-3.8}^{-7.8}$ | $4,257,266,272$ <br> $3251,13,275$ | 3,575,629,429 |
| 4 th Cleveland.- 5 | 232,704, 765 | 389,084, 233 $246,366,304$ | +18.8 | $326,173,275$ $218,585,591$ | $286,871,486$ $150,568,864$ |
| 5 5th Richmond - 6 | 122,542,341 | 117,064,277 | +4.7 | 103,757,737 | 73,929,688 |
| 6th Atlanta-.-. 10 | 120,173,471 | 119,082,502 |  | 109,603,467 | 74,022,537 |
| 7th Chicago .- 19 | 496,671,999 | 457,914,512 | +8.5 | 378,411,921 | 260,162,132 |
| 9 th Minneapoilis | 132, | 118,594,584 |  | 104,814,000 | 84,237,257 |
| 10th Kansas City10 | ,182, | -30,305, |  | 88,10120 | -68,904,249 |
| 11th Dallas....- 5 | 51,256,2 | 43,161, |  | 39,866,78 |  |
| 12th San Fran_. 12 | 240,585,888 | 218,700,379 |  | 190,247,20 | 145,269,208 |
| Total <br> Outalde <br> N. <br> Y. City | $\begin{aligned} & 6,996,177,300 \\ & 2,439,512,186 \end{aligned}$ | 7,278.537,614 <br> 2,330,168,336 | $\begin{aligned} & -3.9 \\ & +4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $6,166,177,890$ | $5,075,372,049$ |
| Canadr.-....-. 32 cities | 335,855, |  |  | 474,867, | 31,80 |
| We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the |  |  |  |  |  |
| month of April. For that month there is an increase for the entire body of clearing houses of $8.9 \%$, the 1936 aggre- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| gate of clearings being $\$ 26,990,579,535$ and the 1935 ag- |  |  |  |  |  |
| gregate $\$ 24,779,527,997$. In the New York Reserve District |  |  |  |  |  |
| the totals record an improvement of $4.8 \%$, in the Boston |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of $10.8 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the |  |  |  |  |  |
| totals are larger by $30.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $14.8 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11.6\%. The Chicago Reserve District enjoys a gain of |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21.0\%, the St. Louis Reserve District of $11.1 \%$ and the |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis Reserve District of 7.2\%. In the Kansas City |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve District the increase is $\mathbf{8 . 1 \%}$, in the Dallas Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |
| District $21.5 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16.9\%. |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 5} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fe |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ${ }^{\text {Boston.-.-14 }}$ | 7,897 | 1,015,145,951 | +14.1 | 981,507,285 | 0,120,528 |
| 2nd New York-13 | 16,685,745, | 15,916,113,137 |  | 16,469,617,332 | 1,117,735,663 |
| 3rd Philadelp'ia 12 | 1,552,216,001 | 1,400,320,589 | +10.8 | 1,339,502,297 | 901,942,744 |
| 4th Cleveland.-14 | 1,274,709, 138 | 976,126,058 | $+30$ | 863,183,055 | 610,901,708 |
| 5 th Richmond - 8 | 528,293,614 | 460,359,93 | +14. | 416,220,060 | 286,334,272 |
| 6 6th Atlanta...-16 | 576,905, | 516,968, | +11. | 439,536,980 | 309,644,173 |
| 7th Chicago ... 25 | 2,042,747,004 | 1,687,987, | +21. | 1,457,027,312 | 874,122,617 |
| 8th St. Louis-- 5 | 553,679,854 | 498,330,294 | + | 437,975 | 314,617,183 |
| 9 th Minneapolis13 | 414,291,27 | 386,59 | +7.2 | 316,244,959 | 236,069,542 |
| 10th Kansas Clty 14 | $709.478,3$ | 656,409 | + | 539,012,652 | 389,200,774 |
| 11th Dallas ....- 10 |  | 329, | +21 | 290,5 | 225,545,194 |
| 2th San Fran.-21 | 1,094, | 935,762 | +16.9 | 800,3 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ttside } \\ & \text { N. } \\ & \text { City } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 26,990,579,535 \\ 10,787,158,485 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 24,779,527,997 \\ 9,314,327,817 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} +8.9 \\ +15.8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 24,350,745,087 \\ 8,262,130,385 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,691,338,654 \\ 5,902,516,643 \end{array}$ |
| anada-.-..... 32 c | 1,434,904,778 | 1,251,670 | +14 | ,273 | 49,92 |
| We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the four months for four years: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4 \mathrm{Mon}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon } \\ & 193 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Months } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Months $1933$ |
| Fer |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st Boston.---14 | 4,537,426,976 | 3,905,621,588 | +16.2 | 3,759,344,596 | 3,160,137,415 |
| 2nd New York.-13 | 67,912,707, | 63,317,969,480 | +7.3 | 59,837,673,482 | 48,454,061,648 |
| 3rd Philadelp'ia 12 | 6,293,392,428 | 5,575,545,138 | +12.9 | 4,856,797,264 | 4,265,628,623 |
| 4th Cleveland.. 14 | 4,452,585,6 | 3,722,508,896 | 29.6 | 3,288,608 | 2,586,172,441 |
| 5 th Richmond - 8 | 1,989 | 1,769,151,483 | +12. | 1,591,225, | 1,268,275,157 |
| 6th Atlanta.... 16 | ,20,0 | 2,037,437,339 | -10. | 1,753,138 | 1,204,136,821 |
| 7th Chicago ... 25 | 7,761,609,4 | 6,549,373,548 | +18. | 5,369,293, | 3,702,209,342 |
| 8th St. Louis-- 5 | 2,161,002,63 | 1,933,723,781 | +11.8 | 1,723,338, | 1,246,041,009 |
| 9 9th Minneapolis13 | 1,495,972,313 | 1,375,570,438 | +8.8 | 1,226,896,8 | 944,267,413 |
| 10th Kansas City 14 | 2,817,761,20 | 2,485,365,5 | +13.4 | 2,120,481 | 1,571,642,431 |
| 11th Dallas | 1,579,097,16 | 1,312,121,995 | +20.3 | 1,199,465 | 875,964,023 |
| 12th San Fran -- 21 | 4,195,659,8 | 3,538,438,9 | +18.6 | 3,098 | 2,382,072,261 |
|  |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |
| side N. Y. Cit | 41,402,255,063 | 35,967,838,102 | +15.1 | 31,465,611,7 | 24,605,818, |
| Canada-.-.---. 32 citles | 5,838,031,800 | 4,829,431,880 | +20, | 4,676,353,557 | 3,755,832,5 |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for April and the four months of 1936 and 1935 are given below:

| Description | Month of April |  | Fout Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stocks, number of shares. | 39,609,538 | 22,408,525 | 218,712,223 | 72,072,289 |
| Railroad \& miscell. bonds | \$194,970,000 | \$177,996,000 | \$1,128,859,000 | \$679,492,000 |
| State, foreign, \&c., bonds | 22,938,000 | 27,511,000 | 123,662,000 | 131,306,000 |
| U. S. Government bonds.- | 18,154,000 | 60,483,000 | 114,891,000 | 316,649,000 |
| Total bonds. | \$236,062,000 | 8 | 67,412 | 27,447 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the four months of the years 1933 to 1936 is indicated in the following:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Shares | No. Shares | No. Shares | No. Shares. |
| Janua | ${ }^{67,201,745}$ | 19,409,132 | 54,565,349 |  |
| February March | 60,884,392 <br> 51,016,54 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,404,525 \\ & 15,850,057 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }_{29,900,904}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,314,200 \\ \mathbf{2 0 , 0 9 6 , 5 5 7} \end{array}$ |
| First quarter. | 179,102,685 | 49,663,714 | 141,296,205 | 58,129,049 |
| April-...-.-...... | 39,609,538 | 72,072,289 | 171,141,487 | 111,025,645 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1, 1936, and 1935 :

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of April and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:

| $\begin{gathered} (000,000 s \\ \text { omitted }) \end{gathered}$ | April |  |  |  | Jan. 1 to Apr. 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| New York... |  | 15,465 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago. | 1,273 | 1,045 | ${ }^{934}$ | - 691 | 4,900 | 4,107 | 3,406 | 2,692 |
| Boston | 996 | 879 | 851 | 677 | 3,908 | 3,375 | 3,268 | 2,734 |
| Philadelp | 1,485 | 1,347 | 1,285 | 859 | 6,032 | 5,359 | 4,644 | 4,065 |
| St. Louls | , 362 | 325 | 286 | 212 | 1,380 | 1,230 | 1,091 | 823 |
| Pittsburgh | 610 | 416 | 372 | 264 | 1,987 | 1,600 | 1,380 | 1,118 |
| San Francisc | 591 | 521 | 451 | 357 | 2,300 | 1,972 | 1,735 | 1,378 |
| Baltimore. | 270 | 236 | 224 | 144 | 1,110 | 904 | 831 | 633 |
| Cincinnati | 234 | 205 | 182 | 137 | 880 | 785 | 691 | 550 |
| Kansas Clty | 363 | 360 | 274 | 202 | 1,460 | 1,336 | 1,084 | 823 |
| Cleveland. | 334 | 276 | 250 | 163 | 1,237 | 1,026 | 923 | 741 |
| Minneapolis | 260 | 244 | 207 | 178 | 925 | 851 | 786 | 620 |
| New Orleans | 126 | 114 | 97 | 59 | 508 | 443 | 402 | 294 |
| Detroit. | 444 | 376 | 310 | 34 | 1,679 | 1,475 | 1,157 | 383 |
| Louisville | 125 | 112 | 96 | 66 | 511 | 448 | 396 | 269 |
| Omaha. | 140 | 116 | 110 | 70 | 537 | 448 | 469 | 263 |
| Providence | 41 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 172 | 144 | 134 | 111 |
| Milwauk | 93 | 71 | 58 | 42 | 327 | 256 | 211 | 166 |
| Buffalo | 134 | 122 | 111 | 89 | 519 | 459 | 433 | 361 |
| St. Paul | 101 | 98 | 80 | 53 | 384 | 359 | 327. | 208 |
| Denver. | 112 | 96 | 84 | 65 | 442 | 375 | 292 | 253 |
| Indianapolis | 65 | 58 | 47 | 34 | 257 | 222 | 184 | 150 |
| Richmond. | 132 | 126 | 111 | 90 | 531 | 498 | 455 | 372 |
| Memphis | 64 | 59 | 54 | 36 | 261 | 248 | 229 | 139 |
| Seattle | 137 | 113 | 92 | 76 | 518 | 415 | 359 | 287 |
| Salt Lake Cit | 60 | 52 | 42 | 32 | 224 | 200 | 162 | 133 |
| Hartford. | 52 | 44 | 41 | 31 | 200 | 170 | 141 | 120 | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}\text { Total-(........24,807 } & 22,914 & 22,772 & 15,478 & 99,233 & 90,260 & 83,489 & \mathbf{6 6 , 7 4 1} \\ \text { Other cities-..... } & 2,184 & 1,866 & 1,579 & 1,213 & 8,214 & \mathbf{7 , 2 6 3} & \mathbf{6 , 2 7 6}\end{array} \mathbf{4 , 9 2 0}$



We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for April and for the week ended May 2 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR APRIL, SINCE JANUA RY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 2

| Clearings at- | Month of April |  |  | Four Months Ended April 30 |  |  | Week Ended May 2 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 35 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cicor } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 193 |
| First Federal Reser Maine-Bangor--.... Portland | ve District- | Boston- | \% |  | s |  | \$ | s | \% |  |  |
|  | 2, 2 , 8661,775 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,438,430 \\ & \mathbf{6 , 3 6 5 , 8 4 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +0.9 \\ +54.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,784,006 \\ 3,95,573,645 \\ \mathbf{3 , 9 8 , 1 8 7 , 3 5 3} \end{array}$ |  | $+1.3$ | $\begin{array}{r} 662,773 \\ 2,313,383 \\ 229,610,899 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -5.2 \\ +25.2 \\ -4.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 575,420 \\ 21,881,285 \\ 214,31,005 \end{gathered}$ | $380,248$ |
| Mass.-Boston | 996,405,492 |  |  |  |  | +31.8 +15.8 +1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fail River | 2,6696,678 | 3,005, 075 | -11.2 | 6,0 | - $\begin{array}{r}373,247,776 \\ 11,28,334 \\ 5 \\ 5\end{array}$ | -1.4 |  | $\begin{array}{r}240,000,000 \\ 723,065 \\ \\ \hline 287\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow[+24.9]{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,81,81,05 \\ 214,32,05 \\ 62,517 \end{array}$ | 21,560,147 |
| Holyoke | (1,686,189 | 1,313,491 | +36.1 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,236,960 } \\ 10,258,873 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.8 <br> +15.3 <br> +8.7 |  |  |  | -286.017 | 236,429 |
| New Bedror | 2,886,442 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 657,812$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +25.5 \\ -9.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Springtield | 14,100,638 | 11,329,331 | +24.5 | 51,596,744 | 44,411,859 | +16.2 | 589,803 $3,356,519$ | 2,995,169 | +12.1 | 2,802,910 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Worcester }}$ | 7,358,372 | 5,395,458 | +36.4 | 28,324,141 |  |  |  | 1,356,774 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,09,4,496 \\ 3,366,547 \\ 1,06 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,160,249 \\ & 1,76685 \\ & 3,674,034 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conn.-Hart } \\ & \text { New Haven } \end{aligned}$ | 17,227,433 | + ${ }^{43,669,639}$ | +18.0 +25.1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 199,514,718 } \\ 66,241,076 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $170,169,768$ <br> $53,796,977$ | +17.2 | $15,030,138$ $4,308,732$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,681,48 \\ \mathbf{3 , 5 7 2 , 2 7 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +18.5 \\ +20.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| W Waterbury | $6,282,300$ 4121 4 | 4,760,700 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22,851,000 \\ 171,743,000 \end{array}$ | 18,812,800 | $\begin{aligned} & +21.5 \\ & +18.5 \\ & +18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,975,3000 \\ 606,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,8,87,800 \\ 670,894 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +12.5 \\ +-9.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,568.100 \\ 993,545 \\ \begin{array}{r} 0 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,225,300 \\ & 576,245 \end{aligned}$ |
| R. I - - Mrovide | $41,021,100$ <br> $2,814,816$ | $37,9888,000$ $2,359,655$ | +19.3 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 14,21,71,800 \\ 7,761,836 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (14 cities) | 1,157,897,575 | 1,015,145,951 | +14.1 | 4,537,426,976 | 3,905,621,588 | +16.2 | 269,225,400 | 274,354,663 | -1.9 | 247,230,535 | 239,765,874 |
| cond Fede | erve District | - Ne |  |  | $180,550,361$ | $\mid-30.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Binghamton | \|i,842,510 | ${ }_{4}^{48,536,506}$ | ${ }_{+6.7}^{-15.2}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 180,550,361 \\ 17,482,425 \\ 48,920,558 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,302,117 \\ 1,050,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,235,847 \\ 1,033,381 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27.6 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,180,335 \\ 857,574 \\ 80 \end{array}$ |  |
| Butralo. | 134,052, 325 | 122,000,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0,915,586 \\ 10,9,459,733 \\ 9, \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 29,600,000 \\ 740,759 \\ 600,347 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 26,679,382 \\ 483,321 \\ 383,485 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 16,203,421,050 | ( ${ }_{\text {a }}^{2,1828,044}$ | +17.9 +5.9 +1.8 |  |  | +8.8+14.6 |  |  |  |  | $559 \% 245$ <br> 88.759 |
| ${ }^{\text {Jamestow }}$ Nork |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,556,6655,114 |  | - 7.9 | 4,157,701, 1212 | 3,490,356\%761 |
| Rocheste |  | $\begin{array}{r}15,465,200,180 \\ 28,734,044 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | +15.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,202,036 \\ 7,84,617 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | +9.1+12.4 | $7,255,041$ | 3,490, ${ }_{6} 858,78179$ |
| Syracuse | +17,810,701 | $15,602,580$ <br> 1093,547 | +14.2+407 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3,481,213$$3,095,921$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,164,358 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 458,578 \end{aligned}$ |
| J-M |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}68,720,544 \\ \hline 88,311547 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | +30.1 +8.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,324,646 \\ & 3,57,766 \end{aligned}$ |  | +29.7 |  |  |
| N. ${ }_{\text {Newark }}$ |  |  | 10.7 +5.3 +8 | $310,1316,758$ <br> 5941167,175 |  | $\begin{gathered} +3.1 \\ +8.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 550,000 \\ 20,956,233 \\ 32,653,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 610,870 \\ 20,168,839 \\ 36,224,425 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.9 \\ -9.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 285,000 \\ 20,452,978 \\ 30,410,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,044 \\ 17,266,281 \\ 24,498,436 \end{array}$ |
| Northers N |  | 131,902,279 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -3.1 | 13, 001,182 | 14,188,433 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (13 citie) | 8 | 15,916,113,137 | 4.8 | 67,912,70¢,269 | 63,317,969,480 | +7.3 | 4,670,472,503 | 5,065,392, | -7.8 | 4,257,266,272 | 3,575,629,429 |
| Third Fede | 1,935.484 | Phiadelphia |  |  |  | +14.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| thl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harrisbur | 8,967,335 | 7,622 |  | ${ }_{3} 3,251$ | ${ }_{28,888,336}^{4,756}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancast | 5,863 |  |  | 20,605,708 | 16,421 | +25.5 | 1,310,70 | 9,8 | +31.1 | 821,992 | 762,357 |
| Lebanon | 55,1 | 1,551 | + | ${ }^{6,35}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 1,485,000,000 | 1,347,000, 010 | +10.2 | 6,031,775,000 | 5,359,000, | +12.6 | 365,000,000 | 376,000 | $-2.9$ | 315,000,000 | 7,0000000 |
| Reading. |  | 5,087,240 | + | 19,918,640 | 19,657, | +1.3 | 1,541,268 | 1,66 | -7.4 | 1,298,694 | 1,146,893 |
| Serant | 9,333 | 8,695, |  | 42,709,9 |  | +18.4 | 2,194,49 | 2,1 |  | 2,347 |  |
| will |  | ${ }_{5}^{4,234,}$ | +15.6 | 17,883, | 15,516 | +15 | 1,192,742 | 1, 1 | 9.1 | 1,521 | 1,830,367 |
| J.-Trent | 18,758,700 | 11,338,000 | +65.4 | 76,065,900 | - $57,0900,000$ | ${ }_{+33}^{+25}$ | 3,539,000 | 4,496, | . 1 | - | 2,438,000 |
| Total (12 citle | 1,552,216,001 | 1,400,320, | +10.8 | 93,392, | 75,545,138 | +12.9 | ,528, | 389,084, | $-3.0$ | 326,173,275 | 286,871,486 |
| Fourt |  | Cieve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio-Canto | ${ }^{9,444,48,768}$ | 20469 | ${ }_{+}^{+40.8}$ | 31,898,9 | 24,657 |  | b |  |  | 311588 |  |
| Cleveland | ${ }_{334,122,461}^{24}$ | 275,569,8 | +21.2 | 1,236,918,3 | 1,025,719 |  | 76,931,944 | -69,431,246\| | +10.8 | ,033, | ,699,361 |
| Columbus | 49,223,000 | 41,688,5 | +18.6 | 180,355 | 169,5 |  | 10,596,900 | 10,339,100 | +2.5 | 9,908 | 7,976,900 |
| Hamilt | 2,260,431 | 2,129,464 |  | 8,179, | 7,634 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manstield | 6,354,918 | 5,363,736 | ${ }_{+18}^{+25}$ | - ${ }_{23,035,315}^{3,23,258}$ | ${ }^{29,986}$ |  | 1, | 1,18 | . 7 |  |  |
| Youngstow | 12,482, | $9,383,5$ | ${ }_{+}^{+33 .}$ | $41,621,0$ | 31,661 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pa.-Beaver | 814,334 <br> 520,435 | 400,111 | +8.4 | $2,753,736$ $1,871,356$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,810,9} 1$ | +39.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greensburg | 1,186,691 |  | $-11.3$ | 4,307 | 3,828, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh | 610,482,958 ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 416,406,747 | ${ }_{+}^{+46.6}$ | 1,986,874,211 | 599,995,654 | +24 | 148,711,851 | 112,184,682 | +32.6 | 103,41 | 69,183,219 |
|  | ${ }_{8,240,182}^{4,338051}$ | $\xrightarrow{4,7076,922}$ | +6.4 +22.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,317,791 \\ 29,109 ; 635 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,418,254 \\ 25,125,860 \end{array}$ | $\|+15.9\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (14 cities) | 74,709,138 | ,126, | +30.6 | 4,52,585,64 | 22,508 | +19.6 | ,704,7 | ,366,3 | +18.8 | 218,585, | 0,568,864 |
| fth F |  | Richmond- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Va.-Hunti | 1,012,277 | 632,238 | $+60$ | 3,783, | 2,378,972 |  |  | 71,436 | +62.4 |  | 70 |
| Nortolk | 132,018, ${ }^{1,00}$ | -10,090,000 |  | 9,863 |  |  | 2,786,000 |  |  |  |  |
| s. C.-Charle | - ${ }^{4,753,039}$ | 3,235; 4 | $+$ | 178238, | [14,967 |  | \| | $30,264,373$ <br> $1,072,448$ | +6.0 +13.3 | - 8 887,471 | $2,854,254$ |
| Columb | 7,011 | 886 |  | 30,624, | 24,20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | 235,754,044 | 14.7 | ,009,681,736 | 903,930 |  |  |  |  |  | 998,603 |
| D. C. F-Washing | 100,389,014 | 77,447,954 | $\begin{array}{r} +19.1 \\ +29.6 \end{array}$ | 351,759,964 | 2 $282,083,88$ | + +10 | 21,720,757 | 19,386,239 | +1 | 15,387 | 9,748,868 |
| Total (8 cities) | 528,293,614 | 460,359, | +14. | 1,989,259,755 | 769,151,48 | +12.4 | 22,542,3 | 117,064, | +4.7 | ,757 | 8 |
| Sixth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn.-Knox | 13,645,769 | 12,100, 328 | +12.8 | ,55 | ,039 | +13 |  |  | 8 | 2,443,109 |  |
| Ga.-Atlanta | 64,48181 191 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,914,818 | 9,021,456 |
| Augusta | 4,596,49 | ${ }_{4,436}$ | $\stackrel{+3.6}{+3}$ | 18,417, | 17.715 |  | +1,144,664 | 1,170,9 | ${ }_{-2.2}$ | 1,061 | 1,120,660 |
| Colum | 2,807 | 2,342, | +19.8 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macon | 3,184,11 | 3,132,454 | +1.6 +26.7 | 12,842,176 |  |  |  | 875,996 |  | 595,708 |  |
| Fla.-Jack | $74,264,032$ 5 5 102,984 | $58,605,829$ $4,777,795$ | + + +6.78 | $264,141,963$ 21,669 | ${ }^{220,13848}$ |  | 13,138,000 | ,286,0 | -8.0 | 1,261,000 | 898,928 |
| Ala.-Birmin | 72,372,902 | 66,282,360 | +9.8 | 275,880,742 | 264,297,354 | + + +4.2 | 15,206,627 |  | -6.1 | 15,2-38,22̄] | ${ }^{9}, 7090.337$ |
| Mobile | 5,347,169 | 4,864,120 | +9.9 | 21,559,302 | 18,972,015 | +1 | 1,341,675 | 1,270,843 | +5.6 | 921,000 | 906,271 |
| Montg | 3,234 | ${ }^{3,213,816}$ | +0. | 13,309, | 12,979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iss. -H | 3,920 | 3,958 | -1.0 | 15,955 | 15,52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Merssidia | 4,727, | 5,773 | $-18.1$ | 20,437 | 21,44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vicksb | 1, 2968817 | , 4732,132 | +24.4 | 5,279,589 | ${ }_{2}^{4,483}$ | +17.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| La. - New | 126,216,590 | 113,741,007 | +11.0 | 507,626,046 | 443,409,478 | +14 | 29,214,690 | 25,775,731 | +13.4 | 23,336,916 | 12,221,492 |
| Total (16 |  | 988 | +11.6 | 2,250,067,622 | 2,037,437,339 | +10.4 | 120,173,471 | 119,082,502 | +0.9 | 109,603,46 | 74,022,537 |
| Seventh Fed |  | -Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ich. - Ann Ar | 1,438,102 | 2,510, |  | 7,371,460 | 8,998,692 | -18.1 | 108,666 | 427,134 | $-74.6$ | 466,909 | 543,308 |
| Detroit_ | $44,788,960$ $4,369,067$ | $\underset{3}{375,825,001} 3$ | +18.1 +30.7 | $1,678,667,300$ <br> $19,210,652$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,474,840,484 \\ 13,527,982 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +13.8 | 117,051,523 | 736,918 | +17.4 | 80,591,940 | 273,602 |
| Grand Ra | 11,888,921 | 8,824,974 | +34.7 | 46,272,853 | 32,691,905 | $+$ | 3,174,62 | 2,064,5 | +53.8 | 1,548,195 | 1,076,553 |
| Jackson | 1,713,029 | 1,635,721 | +4.7 | 7,273,027 | 6,566,288 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Lansing }}$ - Fort | 7,138,837 | 5,085, | +40.4 | 23,396,923 | 18,942,588 |  |  | 1,497 |  | 102,8 | 270,800 |
| Ind.ary | \| $\begin{array}{r}4,531,572 \\ 11,760643\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{3,214,424} 9$ | +4.0 +29.2 | 170,749,030 | - ${ }_{33,228,143}$ |  | 1,126 | 855,3 | +31.7 | 81,61 | 497,652 |
| Indianapoli |  | 58,014,000 | +12.9 | 257,242,000 | 222,247,000 | +15.7 | 15,582,000 | 15,66 | -0.5 | $12, \overline{456,000}$ | $10,818,0000$ |
| South Bend | 4,992,857 | 3,861,540 | +29.3 | 18,261,553 | 14,269,375 | +28 | 1,065,936 | 905,0 | +17.8 | 1,040,7 | 446,826 |
| Terre Haute | 20,094,646 | 17,535,214 | +14.6 | 76,657,136 | 65,976,780 | $+16$ | 4,939,191 | 4,321,33 | +14.3 | 3,663,2 | 2,749,457 |
| Milwaukeo. | 3,596,035 | 2,773,101 | +29.7 | $\begin{array}{r}14,876,139 \\ \hline 27,018,819\end{array}$ | ${ }^{10,6467,527}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milwauke | - ${ }_{\text {92,631,703 }}^{1,791983}$ | $\begin{array}{r}71,406,750 \\ 1,533,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +29.7 +12.2 | 327,018,818 | 256,031,459 | +27.7 +10.8 | 21,177,772 | 16,831,480 | +25.8 | 13,039,013 | 11,214,186 |
| Iowa-Cedar | ${ }_{4}^{4,397,664}$ | ${ }^{1,073,067}$ | +8.0 | 15,839,175 | 13,201,309 | +20.0 | $1,376,845$ | $1,550,999$ | -11.2 | 381,598 |  |
| Ses Moines | 39,514,110 | - ${ }^{35,270,160}$ | +12.0 | 129,867,731 | 115,224,440 | +12.7 | 17,375,356 | 19,210,178 |  | 14,373,230 | 12,050,665 |
| -Aurora | $\begin{array}{r}15,449,196 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 614,170\end{array}$ | 13,013,997 | +18.7 | 52,470,130 | ${ }_{4}^{44,700,9}$ | +17.4 | 3,785,094 | 3,185,412 | +18.8 | 3,665,712 | 2,189,203 |
| Blooming | 1,785,805 | ${ }_{1}^{1,6}$ | + + +5.6 | ,428,451 | , | +1 | $\overline{436,079}$ |  | -5 | 560 | 541,135 |
| Chicago. | 1,272,838,209 | 1,044,952 | +21.8 | 4,899,567,007 | 4,107,261,922 | +19.3 | 299,992,3 | 285,272,7 |  | 238,918, | 04,591,331 |
| Deca | ${ }^{3}, 490,227$ | 2,771,016 | +26.0 | 12,781,242 | 10,115,964 | +26.3 | -926,38 | - 6988,7 | +32 | 540,91 | ,558,226 |
| ckf | 19,246,040 | $12,582,036$ 3,310261 | + + +32.0 | $65,608,046$ 15157,484 15 | 45,513,158 | +44.2 | 4,815,9 | 3,305,390 | +45 | 3,381,24 | ${ }_{\text {2,595, }}^{2,516}$ |
| Rpringtield | 4,895,889 | ${ }_{4,222,341}^{3,200}$ | +16.0 | 17,705,490 | 14,966,046 | +18.4 | 1,265,771 | 1,227,794 | +3.1 | 973,374 | 1,195,664 |
| tal | 2,042,747,004 | 1,687,987,068 | +21.0 | 7,761,609,454 | 6,549,373,548 | +18 | 496,671,999 | 457,914,512 | +8.5 | 378,411,921 | 260,162,132 |

CLEARINGS-(Concluded).

| Clearings at- | Month of April |  |  | Four Months Ended April 30 |  |  | Week Ended May 2 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| Eighth Federal Res | erve District | St. Louis | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ |
| Mo .-St Louis.------ | 362,285,178 | 324,997,458 | +11.5 | 1,379,804,046 | 1,229,660,448 | +12.2 | 87,500,000 | 77,600,000 | +12.8 | 69,400,000 | 56,800,000 |
| Ky.-Louisville --.---- | $124,631,080$ $64,380,719$ | $111,851,911$ $59,180,898$ | +11.4 +8.8 | $511,402,997$ $261,042,702$ | 447,916,925 | +14.2 +5.1 +1 | $27,762.850$ $17,070,682$ | 26,867,516 $13,774,068$ | +3.3 <br> +23.9 | $2,803,573$ $12,036,436$ | 17,068,755 |
| III.-Jacksonville--.-- | 64, 199,877 | 59,208,027 | +3.9 | 201,912,889 | 248,371, 7634 | +5.1 +19.1 | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{17,070,682}$ | 13,774,068 | ${ }_{+}^{+23.9}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{12,036,436}$ | 9,982,689 |
| Quincy --- | 2,183,000 | 2,092,000 | +4.3 | 7,840,000 | 7,039,000 | +11.4 | 512,000 | 353,000 | +45.0 | 574,000 | 385,813 |
| Total (5 citles) | 553,679,854 | 498,330,294 | +11.1 | 2,161,002,634 | 1,933,723,781 | +11,8 | 132,845,532 | 118,594,584 | +12.0 | 104,814,009 | 84,237,257 |
| Ninth Federal Rese Minn.-Duluth | rve District- | Minneapolis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis-.------- | 10,888,680 | 243,666,467 | +7.6 +6.7 | 925,116,856 | $\begin{array}{r}34,272,748 \\ 851 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +16.8 | 2,174,474 | 2,627,670 | -17.2 | 88 | 28 |
| Rochester.-- | 1,160,483 | $1,022,246$ | +13.5 | $4,210,149$ | $3,660,945$ | +15.0 | 64,212,411 | 64,402,542 | -0.3 | $55,019,658$ | 48,508,830 |
| St. Paul.-.- | $101,134,679$ $10,065,900$ | $97,859,782$ <br> $7,693,279$ | +3.3 +30.8 +3.8 | $384,279,505$ $33,180,391$ | $\begin{array}{r}358,770,682 \\ 28,393,404 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +7.1 | 466 | 26,010524 | 8.9 | 204,352 | 14,157,607 |
| Grand Forks | $10,065,900$ $4,525,000$ | $7,693,279$ $3,441,000$ | +30.8 <br> +31.5 | $33,180,391$ $14,362,000$ | 28,393,404 | +16.9 +16.0 | 1,971,355 | 1,829,409 | +7.8 | 1,563,903 | 1,456,349 |
| Minot | 672,749 | -638,359 | +5.4 | 2,518,315 | 2,163,604 | +16.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S.D.-Aberde | 2,471,211 | 2,244,655 | +10.1 | $8,847,704$ | 8,155,778 | +8.5 | 560,808 | 566,213 | 1.0 | 447,496 | 497,977 |
| \%. Sioux Falls.- | 7,269,091 | 5,082,578 | +43.0 | 25,299,769 | 18,734,740 | +35.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mont.-Billings.-...-- | 2,540,234 | 1,847,555 | +37.5 | 8,968,943 | 7,152,155 | +25.4 +1 | 513,546 | 435,414 | + 17.9 | 376,079 | 248,912 |
| Helena. | 10,239,455 | 10,379,789 | +1.4 | 17,559,023 | 41,142,167 | +19.7 +8.7 | 2,051,675 | 2,653,766 | -26.5 | 2,369,339 | - |
| Lewistown | 220,486 | 194,895 | +13.1 | 838,088 | 649,917 | +29.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ( | 14,291,275 | 6,590,709 | +7.2 | 1,495,972,313 | 375,570,438 | +8.8 | 95,182,735 | 98,525,538 | -3.4 | 83,102,0 | 68,904,249 |
| Tenth Federal Rese | District- | S City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neb.-Fremont -.-.-- | 476,866 | 509,686 | -6.4 | 1,876,738 | 1,672,422 | +12.2 | 117,443 | 158,506 | $-25.9$ | 70,129 | 62,421 |
| Hintings------------- | ${ }_{12,223,637}^{499,45}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 404,487 } \\ 9,677 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +23.5 +26.3 | 1,901,288 | 1,544,095 | +23.1 | 107,353 | 82,451 | +30.2 |  |  |
| Omaha | 139,990,046 | 115,607,371 | +26.1 | 536,728,780 | - $448,330,986$ | +21.7 +19.7 | 2,955,714 | 2,373,115 | +24.6 | 5 | 953,341 |
| Kan.-Kansas | 6,445,571 | 5,551,352 | +16.1 | 24,203,096 | 22,767,093 | +6.3 +6 |  |  |  |  | 9,410,546 |
| Topeka- | $7,775,936$ | 10,493,711 | -25.9 | 36,342,752 | 38,878,372 | -6.5 | 1,729,855 | 2,304,094 | -24.9 | 1,769,695 | -796 |
| Wichita- | 11,662,066 | 10,842,757 | +7.6 | - 49,850,793 | 44,708,486 | +11.5 | 2,523,453 | 2,365,126 | $+6.7$ | 2,133,850 | 2,005,714 |
| Mo.-Joplin Kansas Clty | $\begin{array}{r}1,938,069 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,681,889 | +15.2 | - 7,888,578 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,521,069 \\ 1335659129 \end{array}$ | +21.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas City $\qquad$ | $362,525,898$ $12,342,389$ | $360,110,105$ $12,220,242$ | +0.7 +1.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,460,284,745 \\ 50,553,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,335,659,129 \\ \mathbf{4 8 , 9 0 7 , 3 3 7} \end{array}$ | +9.3 +3.4 | $81,635,175$ $2,650,027$ | $89,414,178$ $2,710,299$ | . 7 | $71,547,014$ $2,780,936$ | 55,149,391 |
| Okla.-Tulsa | 36,690,056 | 29,225,946 | +25.5 | 140,404,308 | 106,700,214 | +31.6 +31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colo.-Colorado Spgs- | $\begin{array}{r} 2,452,355 \\ 111,633,617 \end{array}$ | 2,153,052 | +13.9 +168 | 10,466,596 | 8,835,634 | +18.5 | 268,927 | 393,895 | $-31.7$ | 461,831 | 569,487 |
| Pueblo $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,633,617 \\ 2,822,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,552,756 \\ 2,378,334 \end{array}$ | +16.8 +18.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 441,557,361 \\ 10,848,920 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 374,777,853 \\ 9,196,779 \end{array}$ | +17.8 +18.0 | 617 | 537,635 |  |  |  |
| Total (14 cities) --.- | 709,478,395 | 656,409,582 | +8.1 | 2,817,761,205 | 2,485,365,583 | +13.4 | 126,987,612 | 130,305,694 | -2.5 | 107,119,04 | 83,556,792 |
| Eleventh Federal $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas-Austin...-.-- | 5,476,213 | 6,621,074 | $-17.3$ | 19,337,459 | 24,032,911 | -19.5 | 1,209,320 | 1,070,522 | +13.0 | 768,892 | 784,915 |
| Beaumont | $3,825,404$ $186,128,544$ | $4,073,217$ $153,502,898$ | ${ }_{+6.1}^{6}$ | rer $\begin{array}{r}15,838,481 \\ 720,172,756\end{array}$ | -14,499,212 | +9.2 +17.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| El Paso | 16,032,705 | 12,785,980 | +25.4 | 74,262,983 | 612,921,479 $53,746,829$ | +17.5 +19.6 | 39,278,170 | $3,403,262$ | +17.6 | 30,793,869 | 23,637,664 |
| Ft. Worth | 25,429,373 | 21,699,002 | +17.2 | 102,840,950 | 84,004,034 | +22.4 | 5,614,950 | 4,710,657 | +19.2 | $\overline{4}, 65$ | 4,458,130 |
| Galveston <br> Houston | $\begin{array}{r} 8,734,000 \\ 136.696 .616 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,432,000 \\ 110499.522 \end{array}$ | +17.5 +23.7 | - 37,219,000 | 33,120,000 | +2.4 | 1,918,000 | 2,031,000 | -5.6 | 1,707,000 | 1,390,000 |
| Port Arthur | $136,698,616$ $1,632,169$ | $\begin{array}{r}110,499,522 \\ 1,324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +23.7 | 550,231,132 <br> 6,191,005 | $436,926,466$ $5,374,156$ | +25.9 +15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita Fal | ${ }_{3,316,936}^{1,63,169}$ | $1,249,330$ 3 | +23.2 +2.1 | 13,139,199 | 12,486,695 | +15.2 +5.2 +5. | a718,301 |  |  |  |  |
| La.-Shreveport | 13,080,905 | 8,226,821 | +59.0 | 49,864,195 | 35,010,213 | +42.4 | 3,235,824 | 1,936,260 | $+67.1$ | 1,937,266 | 2,183,824 |
| Total | 400,352,865 | 329,414,606 | +21.5 | 1,579,097,160 | 1,312,121,995 | +20.3 | 51,256,264 | 43,151,701 | +18.8 | 39,866,783 | 32,454,533 |
| Twelfth Federal Re | District | n |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wash.-Bellingham...- | 2,848,084 | 2,142,557 | +32.9 | 9,181,080 | 7,303,048 | +25.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle | 137,451,867 | 112,932,830 | +21.7 | 518,091,386 | 414,798,674 | +24.9 | 32,268,375 | 30,123,421 | +7.1 | 22,432,897 | 19,037,631 |
| Spokane | $34,192,000$ | 32,574,000 | +5.0 | 132,572,000 | 126,493,000 | +4.8 | 7,520,000 | 7,898,000 | +4.8 | 6,377,000 | 3,230,000 |
| Idaho-Boima | $3,845,686$ <br> $4,376,128$ | $2,704,845$ $4,703,128$ | +42.2 +7.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,687,349 \\ & \mathbf{1 7 , 4 4 3 , 4 8 2} \end{aligned}$ | $9,158,646$ 16.209851 | +38.5 | 783,425 | 676,106 | +15.9 | 445,670 | 260,121 |
| Ore.-Eugen | 7,775,000 | 4,704,000 | +10.1 | $17,443,482$ $3,033,000$ | 16,2,311,466 | +7.6 +31.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portland | 115,230,346 | 93,861,042 | +22.8 | 436,886,383 | 374,190,453 | +16.8 | 24,467,215 | 2,667 |  |  | 15,676,601 |
| Utah-Ogden | 2,469,926 | 2,207,047 | +11.9 | 10,343,109 | 8,892,352 | +16.3 |  |  |  |  | 15,676,601 |
| Ariz.-Phoenix. | $60,392,835$ $13,921,486$ | $51,648,945$ $11,588,009$ | +16.9 +20.1 | $224,282,909$ $53,354,128$ | 199,733,538 | +12.3 | 14,107,589 | 13,139,299 | +7.4 | 10,797,771 | 7,618,314 |
| Calif.-Bakerstield.---- | 5,200,174 | 4,620,557 | +12.5 | 19,853,237 | 16,982,047 | +23.6 +16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley | 18,120,179 | 14,281,360 | +26.9 | 74,156,727 | 58,203,175 | +27.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Beach | 18,714,393 | 15,227,696 | +22.9 | $69,190,264$ | 53,566,087 | +29.2 | 3,777,686 | 3,543,167 | $+6.6$ | 2,947,007 | 2,861,234 |
| Modesto- | 2,764,000 | 2,315,473 | +19.4 | 10,794,000 | $8,715,473$ $46,279,607$ | +23.8 +30.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Riverside. | 4,479,500 | 3,189,816 | +40.4 | 15,217,216 | 11,896,766 | +30.3 |  |  |  | 2,7 | 2,631,202 |
| Sacramento | 35,951,533 | 28,121,460 | +27.8 | 134,572,139 | 95,818,988 | +40.4 | 6,042,522 | 8,448,659 | -28.5 | $5,108,229$ | 620,970 |
| San Franci | 591,049,786 | 520,688,537 | +13.5 | 2,299,609,702 | 1,971,775,316 | +16.6 | 142,720,000 | 124,470,079 | +14.7 | 115,651,803 | 87,992,517 |
| - San Jose-- | $\begin{array}{r}11,065,750 \\ 6,271,394 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $8,520,039$ <br> $5,045,254$ <br> 6. | +29.9 +24.3 | $\xrightarrow{41,012,712}$ | $31,107,690$ $18,414,891$ | + 31.8 +22.0 | $2,212,388$ $1,540,040$ $1,26,15$ | $2,233,347$ <br> $1,152,791$ | +0.9 +33.6 | \|$1,934,443$ <br> $1,049,872$ <br>  | 1,4929,594 |
| St | 9,721,365 | 6,670,791 | +45.7 | 30,625,880 | 23,420,587 | +30.8 | 1,779,154 | 1,665,395 | $\begin{array}{r} +33.6 \\ +6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,049,872 \\ & 1,330,746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 889,851 \\ & 958,173 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (21 cities) | 1,094,262,791 | 935,762,064 | +16.9 | 4,195,659,828 | 3,538,438,917 | +18.6 | 240,585,898 | 218,700,379 | +10.0 | 190,247,203 | 145,269,208 |
| Grand total (165 cities). | 26,990,579,535 | 24,779,527,997 | +8.9 | 107,446,542,288 | 97,522,828,186 | +10.2 | 6,996,177,300 | 7,278,537,614 | -3.9 | 6,166,177,890 | 5,075,372,049 |
| Outside New York. | 10,787,158,485 | 9,314,327,817 | +15.8 | 41,402,255,063 | 35,967,838,102 | +15.1 | 2,439,512,186 | 2,330,168,336 | +4.7 | 2,008,476,478 | 1,585,015,288 |

CANADIAN OLEARINGS FOR APRIL, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30

| Clearings at- | Month of April |  |  | Four Months Ended April 30 |  |  | Week Ended April 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { nnc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| $\underset{\text { Coronto }}{\text { Canad }}$ | 473,386,496 | 412,700,462 | +14.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79,660 |  |
| Montreal | 401,064,108 | 432,100,402 | +14.7 +18.3 | 2,066,193,863 | $1,786,457,733$ $1,409,489,401$ | +15.7 +16.9 | 102,828,513 ${ }_{97}$ | 162,318,513 | $\underline{-36.7}$ | 126,979,669 | 107,771,187 |
| Winnipeg | 216,881,916 | 187,506,212 | +15.7 | 809,508,001 | 593,715,082 | +36.3 | 56,406,498 | 106,479,655 | -47.0 | $\begin{array}{r}193,339,722 \\ 92,605 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $99,977,684$ |
| Vancouve | 76,588,719 | 61,960,595 | +23.6 | 297,305,245 | 237,775,584 | +25.0 | 17,733,738 | 17,346,186 | +2.2 | 17,602,337 |  |
| Ottawa | 84,074,775 | 84,262,004 | -0.2 | 323,670,360 | 183,860,313 | +76.0 | 21,328,499 | 29,681,244 | -28.1 | 4,534,618 | $12,928,610$ $4,732,681$ |
| Quebee | 18,131,359 | 15,878,522 | +14.2 | 66,171,990 | 59,009,882 | +12.1 | 3,903,522 | 4,557,696 | -14.4 | 3,543,704 | $4,732,681$ $4,682,064$ |
| Halifax | 9,195,191 | 9,064,522 | +1.4 | 35,830,992 | 34,046,157 | +5.2 | 2,021,759 | 2,410,587 | -16.1 | 2,295,449 | 4,682,064 $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 3 , 3 1 0}$ |
| Hamilto | 19,410,699 | 15,678,779 | +23.8 | 75,809,354 | 58,457,678 | +29.7 | $4,124,355$ | 4,345,995 | -5.1 | 4,279,167 | $2,403,310$ $3,783,302$ |
| Calgary | 23,591,524 | 21,961,879 | +7.4 | $92,682,942$ | 78,387,379 | +18.2 | $5,281,119$ | 6,788,023 | $-22.2$ | 4,168,680 | $3,785,710$ $\mathbf{5 , 2 5}$ |
| St. John | 7,467,160 | ${ }_{6}^{6,758,665}$ | +10.5 | $27,809,823$ | 25,203,522 | $+10.3$ | 1,726,392 | 1,725,324 | +0.1 | 1,811,039 | $\mathbf{5 , 2 5 6 , 7 1 0}$ $1,700,735$ |
| Victoria | 7,100,416 | 6,652,211 | $+6.7$ | 27,334,239 | 24,128,362 | +16.2 | 1,527,198 | 1,794,598 | -14.9 | 1,628,368 | 1,388,172 |
| London | $10,881,905$ $17.594,707$ | 10,158,250 | +7.1 | 46,640,376 | $40,151,609$ | $+16.2$ | 2,232,302 | 2,866,022 | -22.1 | 2,779,243 | 3,007,774 |
| Edmont <br> Regina. | $17,594,707$ $13,687,407$ | $17,321,539$ $12,174,892$ | +1.6 +12.4 | $60,875,744$ $49,437,576$ | $64,910,598$ $44,525,257$ | +11.0 | $3,253,212$ $3,128,211$ | $3,926,921$ $4,384,704$ |  | 3,861, 33 | 3,537,056 |
| Brandon. | 1,166,667 | 1,148,249 | +1.6 | +4,368,265 | $4{ }_{4,451,243}$ | +1.9 | - 2444,805 | $4,384,704$ 306683 | -28.7 | $2,692,323$ 333640 | 3,951,276 |
| Lethbridg | 1,958,661 | 1,770,784 | +10.6 | 7,114,716 | 6,483,774 | +9.7 | 451,110 | 441,095 | $\begin{array}{r}20.2 \\ +2.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4283,640}$ | 314,520 |
| Saskatoon | 5,546,106 | 5,319,199 | +4.3 | 20,791,320 | 19,543,215 | +6.4 | 1,256,707 | 1,421,819 | - ${ }^{+2.3}$ | 428,491 $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 1 , 4 6 6}$ | 334,844 |
| Moose Jaw | 2,177,011 | 1,888,416 | +15.3 | 8 8,212,107 | 7,030,646 | +16.8 | -471,591 | 1,475, ${ }^{4} 90$ | -11.6 | $1,201,466$ 552,002 | 985,221 555,231 |
| Brantford | 3,414,237 | 3,258,827 | +4.8 | 13,414,341 | 12,428,721 | +7.9 | 669,374 | 846,701 | -20.9 | 785,735 | ${ }_{783,636}$ |
| Fort William | 2,410,222 | 2,455,159 | -1.8 | 8,946,570 | 8,840,714 | +1.2 | 507,746 | 600,704 | -15.5 | 594,521 | 783,636 608,236 |
| New Westm | 2,651,922 | 2,250,116 | +17.9 | 9,484,727 | 8,206,631 | +15.6 | 621,193 | 569,179 | +9.1 | 560,359 | 608,429 460 |
| Medicine Hat | 1,112,309 | -903,113 | +23.2 | 3,686,987 | $3,197,222$ | +15.3 | 204,909 | 217.924 | +6.0 | 215,409 | 460,429 176,300 |
| Peterboroug | 2,620,851 | 2,610,508 | ${ }_{+}^{+0.4}$ | 10,129,682 | $9,380,093$ | +8.0 | 626,574 | 706,733 | -11.3 | 712,251 | 614,421 |
| Sherbrooke. | 2,624,513 | ${ }_{3}^{2,281,890}$ | +15.0 | 8,992,913 | $8,290,895$ | +8.5 | 523,165 | 542,831 | $-3.6$ | 668,553 | 614,421 <br> 6510 |
| Kitchene | 4,269,767 | 3,918,816 | +9.0 | 17,008,527 | 15,239,520 | +11.6 | 847,943 | 1,159,934 | -26.9 | 1,190,251 | 865,996 |
| Prince Alb | 12,278,963 | $9,697,265$ $1,318,344$ | +26.6 | $46,430,748$ $5,025,323$ | $\begin{array}{r}37,881,834 \\ 4,929 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +22.6 | 3,211,872 | 2,539,517 | +26.5 | 2,416,196 | 2,373,403 |
| Moncton. | 2,834,409 | 2,633,400 | +7.6 | $5,025,323$ $10,921,437$ | $4,929,906$ $10,250,313$ | +1.9 +6.5 | 289,501 662,285 | 328,723 603,332 | -11.9 | 299,918 | 255,948 |
| Kingston | 2,189,441 | 2,106,054 | +4.0 | 8,294,182 | 7,741,751 | +7.1 | 438,637 | 540,061 | +9.8 | 655,491 5643 | 622,949 573 |
| Chatha | 1,963,149 | 1,917,086 | +2.4 | 7,725,496 | 7,275,001 | +6.2 | 411,421 | 452,415 | -9.1 | 442,618 | 426,835 |
| Sarnia | 1,892,831 | 1,806,094 | +4.8 +8 | 7,443,539 | 6,676,474 | +11.5 | 376,614 | 432,526 | -12.9 | 412,003 | 421,400 |
| Su | 3,438,851 | 3,183,349 | +8.0 | 13,039,605 | 11,465,370 | +13.7 | 896,813 | 846,665 | +5.9 | 704,158 | 524,499 |
| Total (32 cities) | 1,434,904,778 | 1,251,670,273 | +14.6 | 5,838,031,800 | 4,829,431,880 | +20.9 | 335,855,226 | 467,316,762 | -28.1 | 474,857,916 | 351,806,801 |

a Not included in total. b No clearings available. * Estimated

## TREASURY STATEMENT SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF AS OF APRIL. 30, 1936

The various agencies of the Federal Government, it is shown in a tabulation given in the Treasury's "Daily Statement" of April 30, appropriated $\$ 17,777,014,101$ for recovery and relief up to the end of April, which compares with $\$ 17,779,280,194$ appropriated as of March 31, 1936. The figure for April 30 does not include amounts advanced under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Potato Control Act of 1935, which laws were repealed by Congress in February after the United States Supreme Court had held the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. A report of the Treasury covering appropriations up to March 31 was given in the "Chronicle" of April 11, page 2441.

According to the tabulation for April 30, $\$ 12,572,646,137$ of the amount appropriated was expended - $\$ 9,828,458,273$ during the fiscal year ended June 30,1935 , and previous year, and $\$ 2,744,187,864$ thus far during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936; $\$ 5,204,367,964$ remains unexpended. Of the appropriations, $\$ 2,308,079,809$ are listed in the tabulation as specific allocations to the various governmental agencies; $\$ 6,204,772,649$ as having been made available by the Reconstruction specific allocanorer $\$ 3,235,935,000$ under the National Industrial Recovery Act, $\$ 1,366,005,000$ under the Emergency Finance Corpora Appropriation Act, 1935 ). The Treasury's tabulation for April 30 follows
FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND ALLOCATED FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF. EXPENDITURES THEREFROM, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

| Oroantzations | Funds |  |  |  |  |  | Expendurures a |  | Unexpended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Approortations |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Reconstruction } \\ \text { Frnance } \\ \text { Corporation } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FLscal Year } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal Year } \\ 1935 \text { and } \\ \text { Prior Years b } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Spectis | Statutory and Executive Allocations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National Industrial Recovery Act Approved June 161933 |  | Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935. Approved April 81935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural aid: <br> Agricultural Adjustment Adminlstration | c322,500,000 | $37,554,000$ | 3 | s | d <br> $\mathbf{4 4 8 9 , 4 3 9 , 3 3 0}$ <br> $315,748,397$ <br> $200,000,000$ | $\underset{360,054,000}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $50 \stackrel{8}{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{5 0 , 6 2 6}$ | $159,610,800$ | $\underset{149,819,572}{\mathbf{S}}$ |
| Commodity Credit Corporation.e |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,00,000 \\ 60,000,000 \\ \hline- \end{array}$ | 133,629,959 | 37,000,000 |  | 492,439,330 626,378,356 200,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 179,928,813 \\ & 835,693,866 \end{aligned}$ | $104,197,869$$2023,005,524$200,000 200,000,000 | 208,312,647 238,676,698 |
| Farm Credit Administratione-e.-...- | 80,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Land banks: | $125,000,000$$145,000,000$$58,950,000$ |  |  | --.-.-..---- |  | $\begin{gathered} 125,000,000 \\ 145,000,000 \\ 58,950,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 , 0 4 6 , 1 8 5}$$\mathbf{2 4 , 6 0 1 , 1 1 5}$$\mathbf{2 3}$ 23,550,392 | $124,958,815$ $74,493.662$ <br> $19,506,931$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,087,370 \\ 45,905,221 \\ \mathbf{4 5 , 8 9 2 , 6 7 5} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Emergency Rellet Admin | h 605,000,000 | 152,304,158 | 480,590,512 | 934,030,085 | 911,040,000 88,960,000 -------- | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,082,964,756 \\ 1,826,665,000 \\ 1,688,395 \\ 85,320,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | 2,443,115,494 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31,030,526 \\ 9,633,448 \\ 199,902,697 \\ 2,079,656 \end{array}$ |
| Federal Surplus Commodies Cor | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathrm{h} 337,700,000 \\ 93,101,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400,005,000 \\ 323,362,315 \end{gathered}$ | $322,890,000$ |  |  |  | $437,336,203$ <br> 2,679,093 | $816,450,155$$767,449,494$ 80,561,249 |  |
| Emergenoy conservation work |  |  |  | 605,334,450 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Works (including Work Relief): Boulder Canyon project. <br> coans \& grants to States, munic., \&o-e- <br> Loans to railroads.e. <br> River and harbor work <br> Rural Electrification Administration <br> Works Progress Administration. | 113,339,960 | $\begin{gathered} 44,093,000 \\ 435,37,994 \\ 192,139,5006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000,000 \\ 133,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,000,000 \\ 345,753,590 \end{array}$ | j |  | $8,04,155$$91.639,270$ | $43,265,888$ <br> 216,303 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{93,907,485}^{2,239}$ |  |  | 1,193,521,556 | ${ }_{175,687,149}^{126,812,48}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136,969,752 \\ & 585,238,957 \\ & 202,375,133 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 1255,488, ${ }_{1}$ | - |  | 500,000,000 $130,801,892$ |  |  | 124,389,694 |  | 134,964,134 516,419,017 |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 12,842,912 \\ 1,429,783,976 \\ 312,687,284 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $220,375,133$ 16,820 |  |
|  | 172,000,000 | 760,526,631 | 74,730,254 |  |  | 1,219,944,170 | ${ }_{335,323,613}^{913}$ | 460,640,362 | 423,980,194 |
| Ald to home owners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home-loan system: Homeloan bank sto | k 50,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,058,500 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 23,209,359 \\ 6,724,224 \end{array}$ |  | --- | $125,000,000$$200,000,000$ | $125,000,000$ <br> 2000000000 | 16,896,300 | $81,645,700$$200.000,000$30 | 26,458,000 |
| Home Owners' L Lan Corporation-..-:-1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89,830 |
| Federal savligs and loan associations- |  |  |  | 103,773,050 |  | $13,5831,550$ <br> 40.000 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{106,013,447} 1$ |
| Federal Housing Administration. |  |  | 3,389,487 | 227,900,000 | d39,000,0 | - $250,4988.846$ | 124,243,494 |  | 158,939,688 |
| Subsistence homesterds |  |  |  |  |  | 6,724,224 | 428,264 | 6,034,250 | 261,710 |
| Iscellaneous: | 150,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 4,993,468 | -..-.-.- | ${ }^{35,000,000}$ |  | 19,583,4 | $\begin{array}{r} 150,000,000 \\ 19,129,222 \end{array}$ | $16,628,772$$-132,491$ |
| Export-Import Banks of Washington_e- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 150,200,000 \\ 150,371,468 \\ 24,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Administration for Indusstrial Recovery ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 19,378,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | m | 50,000,000 |  |  | ------ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,800,584,920 \\ 75,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{g 1 6 9 , 8 4 5 , 0 5 3} \\ 27,814,668 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 2,276,434,748 \\ \hline 47,185,331 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,693,995,225 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority |  |  | 000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\overline{2,308,079,808}$ | $3,235,032,174$ | 1,360,453,407 | 4,651,907,239 | 6,204,772,649 | 17760 245,278 | 2,744,187,863 | 9,828,458,272 | 5,187,599,142 |
|  |  | 902,825 | 5,551,592 | 10,314,404 |  | 16,768,822 |  |  | 16,768,822 |
|  | 2,308,079,808 | n3235935,000 | -1366005,000 | p 4662221643 | 6,204,772,649 | 17777014.100 | 2,744,187,863 | $\left.\left.\right\|_{9,828,458,272}\right\|_{\text {5,204,367,964 }}$ |  |

a The following appropriations Included in the 1936 Buaget estimate of 8300 .-
000,000 tor general


 b The emergency expenditures hncluded in this statement for the period prior to the fiscal year 1934 Inolude only expenditures on accoun of Federal Land banks under authority of the Act of Jan. 23 1932. EXpenditures by the several departments and establishments for public works under the Emergenoy Rellet and Constructlon Act of 1932 were made from general disbursing acouans, anc expendtures of such diepart-
are not susceptible to segregation from the general are not susceptible to segregation bails of the daily Treasury statements. c The sum or $\$ 322,500,000$ includes appropriatlons under the Aots of May 12 ,
1933 , May 25 , 1934, June 19, 1934, and Aug. 24, 1935, totatilng $\$ 360,000,000$, less 1933, May, 25 , 1934, June 19, 1934, and Aug. 24, 1935, totallnt $\$ 360,000,000$, less
$\$ 37,500,000$ carried to the surplus fund from the appropriation of $\$ 100,000,000$ Drovided by the Act of June 19, 1934.
 made avallable by the Reconstruction Finance Corporatito tor carrying out the purposes of Sec. 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. and for the purccase
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of preterred stocl or capltal notes ot the Reconstruction Finance under the Act of March 9 1933. The Reconstruetton Finance Corporation is reauired to make avallabio to the Froers or carrying out the

 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The authority of the Reconstruction
Finance Corsoration to issue its bonds, notes, and debentures has been inereased Finance Corporation to ssave ets bond to provide funds for sueh purposes. e Expenditures are stated on a net basis, i.e., gross expenditures less repayments and eollections. detallis of whlich are set forth in the supplementary statement below.
E Exeess of credits, deduct.
 lllocated by the President as foilows: Federal Emergency Rellef Administration. Sent transterred to the Emergency Rellet appropriation. 1 See note a above.

details of revolving funds i
securitles acquired by the Federal Emergenoy Administration of Pub 110 Work
but the amo at any one time in suoh securtites may not exceed $\$ 250,000,000$. Moneys paidd
 Ntruction FInance Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time struction Finance Corppration is authorized to have outstanding at any one time
Is ncereased by the sum necessary for such purchases not to exceed $\$ 250,000.000$. The purchase of such securitien by the Reconstruution Finance Corporation is
reflected as expenditures of the Reconstruction Finanoe Corporation and as credits against expenditures of the Fediral Emergency Adminlistration of Public works. The amount by which the availabble funds on account of such transactions has been increased is, theretore, included in the funds of the "Reconstruction Finance Cor-


Bavings and loan promotion as authorized
 Corporation in a face amount of not to exceed $\$ 250,000,000$, and the smount of obllgatlons which the Reconstructlon Finance Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time is increased by $8250,000,000$. The amount to be
included in this column will represent the proceeds deposited with the Tresurer inciuded In this column will represent the proceeds deposited with the Treasurer
of the United States on account of the sale of such obligations by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. in mithe appropriation of $\$ 500,000,000$ for subseription to capital stock is includ ed in the ingures shown in $n$ Exclusive of the $\$ 64,065,000$ transfer referred to in note (p)

- Exclusive of the $\$ 25,600,000$ and $\$ 34,570,000$ transters reterred to in note (p). p Includes $84,000,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of April 8 , 1935 ,
 Industrial Recovery, $\$ 64,065,000$; 1rom the approprlation of $\$ 525,000,000$ for relief In stricken agricultural areas provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 ,
 1935, approved June 19, 1934, $834,570,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 950,000,000$ for emergeney relief and eivil works provided in the Act of Feb. 15, 1934, $87,300,000$; 140.54 : and mone trand ment Act, $\$ 12,921,502.64$.

| Organizations | This Month |  |  | Fiscal Year 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Payments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Repayments and } \\ \text { Collections } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { Expenditures } \end{aligned}$ | Payments | Repayments and | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expenditures } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { S843,531.67 } \\ 6.541,806.74}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 3,043,902.30 \\ 3,311,929.02}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { a } \\ 3,22200,370,87.72}}{ }$ | S209,774,719.07 <br> $60,021,369.86$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { S179,928,813.47 }}{235,693}$ |
| Farm Creadit Administration,--unieipailites, | - 6.8488 .724 .51 | 13,387, 18.65 |  | 267, $2059,882.59$ |  | (126,839,2388.00 |
| Loans and grants to states, mumicil | $1,431,579.46$ 1689964.38 | 292,189.01 | 16,751,010.25 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {14, }}^{143,488,255.52}$ | 19,583,400.06 |
|  |  | ${ }_{72,755,211.82}$ | a31,406,787.31 | 820,711,362.70 | 990,556,416.36 | 169,845,053.66 | Reconstruction Finance Corporation=ections (deduct).

## COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

The statement of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States, as officially issued as of Jan. 31, 1936, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as interest attaches to the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary thereof, making comparison with the same date in 1935:

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS Jan. 31, 1936 Jan. 31,1935
Balance end of month by dally gtatements, \&c.-....
Add or Deduct-Excess or deficiency of receipts over Add or Deduct-Excess or deficiency of receipts over
or under disbursements on belated items..........
Deduct outstanding obligations:


Balance, deflcit ( - ) or surplus ( + ). $\qquad$ $+\overline{1,238,220,958}$ INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OUTETANDING
$\qquad$ $2,003,979,341 \quad 2,319,392,43$ Interest Jan. 31, 1936 Jate 31, 1935
Payable


##  $28,894,500$ $253,700,000$

 $758,-\cdots 55,-700^{7}$$1,036,762,000$
480, $758,983,30$
$1,036,834,500$ $489,087,100$
$45,13,20$ $454,135,200$
$352,993,950$ $354,914,050$
$818,64,500$ $818,646,500$
$755,478,850$ $834,474,100$
$1,400,570,500$ $8241,508,050$
$491,377,100$ ……... $9,584,563,400$
$1,954,046,000$

 Net debt $\qquad$ a30516389,922 $28,475,841,181$
$+1,238,220,958+1,992199,147$ -.-b29,278,168,964 26,483,642,034 $\$ 30,516,452,985.58$, and the net amount of public debt redemption and recelpts in transit. \&c., was $\$ 63,063.50$. b No reduction is made on account of obligations of forelgn governments or other investments.
bonds called for redemption on April 151934.
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES JAN. 31, 1936.

| Detall- | Princtpal | Contingen <br> a Interest | Tablal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guaranteed by the United States: |  |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.: |  | \$ | \$ |
| $3 \%$ bonds of 1944-49 | 862,085,600.00 | 5,388,035.00 | 867,473,635.00 |
| $31 / \%$ bonds of 19 | 98,028,600.00 | 1,194,723.56 | 99,223,323.56 |
| $3 \%$ bonds of 1942-47 | 236,615,300.00 | 295,769.13 | 236,911,069.13 |
| $11 / \%$ bonds of 19 | 22,325,000.00 | 127,903.65 | 22,452,903.65 |
| 2\%\% bonds of 194 | 79,530,100.00 | 905,207.18 | 80,435,307.18 |
| 11/2\% bonds of 1939 | 100,122,000.00 | 621,590.75 | 100,743,590.75 |
|  | *1,398,706,600.00 | 8,533,229.27 | 1,407,239,829.27 |
| Federal Housing Adminlstration.- |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation: |  |  |  |
| 4\% bonds of 1933-51. |  | b139,098.19 | 139,098.19 |
| $3 \%$ bonds, series A, 1944-52 | 1,114,481,450.00 | 8,617,745.46 | 1,123,099,195.46 |
| $23 / 4$ bonds, series B, 1939-49 | 1,247,362,800.00 | 458,432.97 | 1,247,821,232.97 |
| $113 \%$ bonds, series C, 1936 | $49,736,000.00$ | 831,085.00 | 49,704,915.00 |
| $13 \%$ bonds, series $\mathrm{D}, 1937$ | $49,843,000.00$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{x} 36,343.85}$ | 49,806,656.15 |
| 2\% bonds, series E, 1938 bonds, series $\mathrm{F}, 1939$ | $\begin{array}{r}49,532,100.00 \\ 325,254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\times 41,276.75$ | 49,490,823.25 |
| 13\%\% bonds, serles G, 1942-44- | $325,254,750.00$ $74,558,750.00$ | $813,129.19$ | 326,067,879.19 |
|  | 74,588,750.00 | 367,396.41 | 74,926,146.41 |
| - | *2,910,768,850.00 | ,287,096.62 | 21,055,946.62 |

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES
We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in National bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:

|  | Amount Bonds on Deposit to Secute Ctrculation for National Bank Notes | Nattonal Bank Clreulation Afloat on- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bonds | Legal Tenders | Total |
| Mar. 311936 | \$ |  |  | 413.459,760 |
| Feb. 291936 |  | b600,000 | - ${ }_{\mathbf{a} 428,125,995}$ | 4138,725,995 |
| Jan. 31 1936... |  | b600,000 | a445,407,210 | 446,007,210 |
| Dec. 311935 |  | b600,000 | a472,546,661 | 473,146,661 |
| Oov. 311935 |  | ${ }^{\text {b } 6000000}$ | a $4988,090.117$ | 498.690,117 |
| Sept. 301935 |  | b600,000 | a572,428,022 | 573,028,022 |
| Aug. 31 1935.... | *900,000 | 600,000 | 618,311,862 | 618,911,862 |
| July 31 1935-..-- | 2,351,260 | 13,984,735 | 735,754,750 | 749,739,485 |
| June 301935 | 141,945,660 | 220,605,430 | 548,490,215 | 769,095,645 |
| May 31 1935...- | 283,529,310 | 244,006,952 | 550,975,223 | 794,982,175 |
| Apr. $301935 . .-$ | $330,642,140$ 478,777400 | ${ }_{2}^{271,360,682}$ | 553,161,838 | 824,522,520 |

$\$ 2,327,717$ Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding April 1, 1936. secured by
lawful money, against $\$ 2,380,123$ on April 1,1935 .
a Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury.
b Secured by $\$ 600,000$ U. S. $2 \%$ Consols 1930 deposited with U. S. Treasurer.

* Includes $\$ 300,000$ bonds which were on deposit although circulating notes had

The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits Mar. 21936 and April 1 1936, and their increase or decrease during the month of March:
National Bank Notes-Total Afloat-
Amount afloat March 2, 1936 .......
Amount afloat March 2, 1936 $\qquad$ $\$ 428,725,995$

Amount of bank notes afloat April 1, 1936 \$413,459,760 Amount deposited to $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Amount deposited to redeem National bank notes March 2.......... } & \mathbf{\$ 4 2 8 , 1 2 5 , 9 9} \\ \text { Net amount of bank notes redeemed in March } & \text { 15,266,235 }\end{array}$
Amount on deposit to redeem National bank notes April 1, 1936._ a $\$ 412,859,760$ a Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS
The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of February, March, April and May, 1936:


## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL COR <br> PORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF

 MARCH 31, 1936The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of March 31, 1936, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in corporations and credit agencies, innanced wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's such to be issued by the Treasury; the last previous one, for Feb. 29, 1936, appeared in our issue of April 11, pages 2438-2440.

The report for March 31 shows in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds a proprietary in terest of the United States as of that date of $\$ 3,163,788,734$, which compares with $\$ 3,223,429,847 \mathrm{Feb}$. 29 . In the case of these wholly-owned Government agencies, the proprietary interest represents the excess of assets over liabilities, interest represents the excess
exclusive of inter-agency items.
The Governmernt's proprietary interest in agencies financed partly from Government funds and partly from private funds as of March 31 was shown to be $\$ 1,164,266,380$. This compares with $\$ 1,162,148,679$ as of Feb. 29. In the case of these partly-owned Government agencies, the Government's proprietary interest is the excess of assets over liabilities exclusive of inter-agency items, less the privatelyowned interests. The statement follows:


| $\begin{gathered} \text { 告} \\ \text { 高 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | cu |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \dot{b} \\ & \stackrel{y}{5} \end{aligned}$ | 螑 | \％ |  |  | M｜｜c｜c｜coid |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | － |
|  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  <br>  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By } \\ & \text { Bi k } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ¢． |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  | － |
|  | \％ |  |  |  | O |
|  |  | （20．0． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \vec{u} \\ & \vec{Z} \\ & \text { din } \end{aligned}$ | \％ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \vec{m} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \tilde{y}_{4} \\ & \infty \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | ธू |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 0.0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{d} \\ \dot{d} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | － |
|  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ i \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | ¢ |
|  | ช จึ్ర |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \left.\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{m} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a} \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | 总 |  |
|  |  | $\infty$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \stackrel{8}{0} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Oin :ixis |  |
|  | ¢ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { did } \\ & \text { id } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | $15$ |  |
|  | S |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Non－stock（or includes non－stock proprietary interests）．
b Excess inter－agency assets（deduct）．
c Defilit（deduct）．
d Exclusive of inter－agency assets and liabilitles（except bond investments）．
e Also includes real estate and other property held for sale．
f Adjusted for inter－agency items and items in transit．
8 Exeludes contingent assets and liabilitles amounting to $\$ 228,607$ for guaran－
h Includes U．S．Housing Corporation，U．S．Railroad Administration，U．S Spruce Production Corporation，and notes received on account of sale of surplus war supplies．
 Industries，Inc．；Resettlement Administration；Inland Waterways Corporation； Rural Electrification Administration，The RFC Mortgage Company；Tennessee Valley Associated Co－operatives，Inc．．Tennesee Valley Authority；loans to rail－ roads，and inter－agency interests held by the United states Treasury
J Net after deducting estimated amount of uncollectible obligations held by the
$k$ Includes $\$ 3,888,977$ due to Federal Land banks from the U．S．Treasury for subseriptions to paid－In surplus．
1 Preliminary statement．
m Includes unissued bonds covering loans in process．
$n$ Less than 81,000 ．
o Assets not classified．Includes the amount of capital stock held by the United
Statees；also $\$ 32,310,600$ subscribed by the Home 0 wners
Loan states；also $\$$ Includes assessments paid in by member banks and trust companies to the p Incluces assessment
amount of $\$ 26,264,817$ ．
q In liquidation．
T Represents capital stock，paid－In surplus，and other proprietary inter－agency
interests which are not Interests which are not ded
corresponding organizations

## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

 UNITED STATES，APRIL 30， 1936The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States April 30，1936，as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement，is as follows：

$\qquad$ $\$ 49,800,000.00$
$28,894,500.00$ $3 \%$ Conversion bonds of $1946-47$－．．－7．．．．．．．．
$21 / 2 \%$ Postal Savings bonds（11th to 49 h ser．） $120,881,020.00$
 $\$ 758,955,800.00$
$1,036,762,000.00$
$489,087,100.00$ $489,087,100.00$
$455,135,200.00$ $454,135,200.00$
$352,93,950.00$ $544,914,050.00$
$818,646,000$ $818,646,000.00$
$755,476,000.00$ $755,476,000.00$
$1,400,474,100.00$
$1,500.00$ $1,40,57,558,800.00$
$1,518,858$
$1,0384900.00$ $1,085,884,900.00$
$491,377,100.00$
$2,611,15,700.00$ $2,611,155,700.00$
$1,214,453,900$
$1,223,496$ \＄196，756，837．25



Total bonds＿．
$\$ 364,138,000.00$
$357921,200.00$
Treasury Notes－
$31 \% \%$ series A－1936，maturing Aug． 11936.
 $514,066,000.00$
$686,616,400$ $686,616,400.00$
$817,483,500.00$ $817,483,500.00$
$502,361,900$ $428,730,700.00$
276 $276,679,600.00$
$618,056,800.00$ $455,175,500.00$ 593，714，200．06 $293,714,200.00$
$526,233,000.00$
941 $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 2 \% \text { series } \mathrm{A}-1941, \text { maturing Mar．15，1941．} & 7376,707,600.00\end{array}$
4\％Civil Service retirement fund，series 1936

4\％Foreign service retirement fund，series 4\％Canal Zone retirement fund，series 193 － to 1940 Postal Savings system series，maturing 2\％Federal Depoalt Insurance Corporation series，maturing Dec． 1 1939．．．．．．．．．．．．．

## Ceribitcates of Indebtedness－ <br> \％Adjusted－Service Certificate Fund series maturing Jan． 1937 $1 / 2 \%$ Unemployment Trust Fund series，ma－ turing June

Treasury bills（maturity value）．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Total interest－bearing debt outstanding Mazured Debt on Which 1 nter oust Hastanding Ceased Old debt matured－issued prior to April 1917 $11 / 2 \%$ ， $4 \%$ and $416 \%$ First Liberty Loan bonds $4 \%$ and $4 \% \%$ Second Liberty Loan bonds of $119 \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of $1928-\cdots$ $414 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of $1933-38$
$33 \%$ reasury notes，at varlous interest rates．．．． Ctis．of indebtedness，at various interest rates Treasury bills．－．．．．－．－．－．．．－．
Treasury savings certificates
Debt Bearing No Interest－ Less gold reserve．．．

Deposits for retirement of National bank and Federal Reserve bank notes－1．－．．．．．．．．．．．．
Old demand notes and fractlonai ourrency hrift and Treasury savings stamps，unclassi
fied sales，\＆c
$\$ 199,575,520.00$
$\$ 199,575,520.00$



$5,541,241,950.00$
$264,628,862.25$
，005，446，332．25

## Financial Chronicle

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES
The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood April 30, 1936, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of April 30, 1936:

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES


Note-Reserve against $\$ 346,681,016$ of United States notes and $\$ 1,177,422.50$ of Treasury notes
silver dollars in the Treasury
Assets-

$\stackrel{\text { 682,869,428.09 }}{8}$ Silver ctfs. $\begin{gathered}\text { Leubitites- }\end{gathered}$

$\overline{1,191,825,163.09}$ Silver ctifs. outstanding 1
Treasury notes of 1890
outstanding.
silver in general fund.-.
$\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{\mathbf{8}}$

Tota
GENERAL FUND

${ }_{449,017,368.27}^{\$} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Lreasurer's checks out- }\end{aligned}\right.$
$\begin{array}{r}1,177,422.50 \\ \quad 92,143,069.59 \\ \hline-1,191,825,163.09\end{array}$
$\$$
$2,777,746.32$

8,789,663.26
$60,078,545.63$
$38,210,336.27$
$3,265,240.13$
$312,432,374.10$
-

$118,858.62$

| standin <br> Deposits of government offlcers: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Post Office Dept. | 8,78 |
| Board of TrusteesPostal Saving |  |
| Postal Savin |  |
| System: |  |
| rve, |  |
| Other deposits |  |
|  |  |
| Postmasters, clerks of |  |
| coutcers, \&c.-...--- |  |
| aposit |  |
| Redemption of Nat'l |  |
|  |  |
| lawful money). |  |
| Uncollected items, ex- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Balance of Increment resulting from reduction |  |
|  |  |
| In weight of the gold |  |
| Selgniorage (see note 1)- 306,426,086 |  |
|  |  |
| Working balanoe..----1,994,908,121 |  |
|  |  |

Total
$\overline{2,642,605,290.17}$
Total.
Total
Note 1-This item represents seigniorage resulting from the issuance of silver certificates equal to the cost of the silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the amount retu.
tion dated Aug. 9,1934 .
Note 2-The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencies
today was $\$ 2,230,909,287.70$.

## GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for April, 1936 and 1935, and the 10 months of the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1934-35.

| General \& Special Funds- | Month |  | July 1 | ril30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts- | 1936 | 1935 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
| Internal Revenue: | s | s | S | \$ |
| Income ta | 35,731,179 | 29,009,119 | 1,081,410,573 | 822,230,465 |
| Processing tax on tarm prod'ts | 151,785,013 | 115,603,253 | 1,687,598,178 | 1,382, 583,209 |
|  | ${ }^{18,344}$ | 43,800,09 | 67,32,999 | 443,089,985 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Princtipa- Iorn obiligations |  |  |  | ,355 |
|  | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4,910,938 }\end{aligned}$ | 4,601,208 |  | 65,958,874 $43,636,394$ |
| Total reoelpts | 230,645,012 | 227,866,758 | 3,33, 24,8850 | 3,090,616,999 |
| Expenditures |  |  |  |  |
| General-Departmental a..... Public buildings a | 33,929,804 |  | ,195,636 | 306,197,329 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cki, }}^{1,1556,403}$ | ,695, | $11,265,569$ $21,088,681$ | 23,050,911 |
|  | $4,779,292$ | 6,000 | ${ }_{60,563,258}^{2,585}$ |  |
| River und harbor work a...- | 1,203, |  | 9,837, |  |
|  | 5,000, | 10,053,513 | 65,03 | 35,077,690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Soclal Security Act------- |  |  |  |  |
| Retirement funds (U. S. share)Dist. of Col. (U.S. share) |  |  |  | 21,009,100 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,364,295 |
| National defense:a | 252,945 | 14,285,745 | 295,980,324 |  |
| Veterang' pensions a beneitita | 36,346,288 | 32,729,026 | 314,291,685 | 257,030,879 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterans Administration a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,300 | - |  |
| ul. Adjust. Admin. (Act |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Contraet Adjusts. Farm Credit Administration : |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{31,811,64 \\ \mathbf{B}, 772,55}}$ | b413,026 | 39,919,225 |  |
| Tennessee Valley Authority a | 3,488,011 |  | ${ }_{\text {li, }}^{41,936,158}$ | 12,895,832 |
| Debt charges-Retirements.- | 16,982 | 185,557, |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{71,986,}$ | 118,272 |  |  |
| Refunds-Customs.-.-.-.-.--Internal revenue. | 1,034 | 1,372, |  |  |
|  |  | 2,125, |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Processing tas }}$ Inten ${ }^{\text {a }}$ arm prod | 762,050 | 3,379,4 | 10,840,572 | 6,565,460 |
| Total, gener | 317,000,192 | 617,246,359 | 3,223,809,63 | 2,974,600,649 |

 Reovery and rellef:
Agricultural ald:

| gricultural a |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricul. Adjust. Admin | 146,873 | 3,630,619 | 50,623,627 | 132,500,617 |
| Commodity Credit Corp-- | b2,200,371 | 9,648,731 | 179,928,814 | b124,126,620 |
| Farm Credit Admin. (incl. <br> Fed. Farm. Mtge. Corp.) | 3,229,878 | 15,192,132 | b35,693,866 | 09 |
| Federal Land banks | 4,84,473 | 4,202,757 | 45,105,324 | 26,483,977 | Reliet. Federal Land banks....-.Federal Land

Reliet: Fed. Emer. Rellet Admin.
(incl. Fed. Surplus com. $\begin{array}{rrrr}146,873 & 3,630,619 & 50,623,627 & 132,500,617 \\ \text { b2,200,371 } & 9,648,731 & 179,928,814 & \mathbf{b 1 2 4 , 1 2 6 6 , 6 2 0} \\ 3,229,878 & 15,192,132 & \text { b35,63,866 } & 90,907,309 \\ 4,894,473 & 4,202,757 & 45,105,324 & 26,483,977\end{array}$ Clvorporation)

| $3,618,765$ | $147,352,662$ | $492,194,413$ | $1,472,668,085$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 53,674 | 149,522 | 51,306 | $11,032,81$ |
| $28,847,75$ | $43,276,433$ | $437,336,204$ | $343,651,570$ |
| 152,054 | $1,123,034$ | $2,679,094$ | $79,305,131$ |
| 589,042 | $1,964,844$ | $8,004,156$ | $20,443,784$ | Publict. Work Agricul., reliet. (nork rel'f):

Boulder Cany Pubile Work (Incl. work rel'ri):
Boulder Canyon project.--
Loans and grants to Loans and grants to States. Loansicipalitiles, to ratioads......Publie hlghways -..........
Rural and harbor work
Works Proctrifican An Admin. Works Progress Admin....
Ald to home---................... Ald to home-owners:--
Home-loan system...
 Subsistence homesteads.-.-.
Miscellaneous:
Export-Import Bks. of Wash. Fed. Depositt Insur. Corp.-.
Admin. for Indus. Admin. for Indus. Recovery.
Reconstructlon Finance Corp -direct loans \& expendsp.
Tennessee Valley Authority.
Total recovery and rellef
Total expenditures......

| Excess of expen | 400,242,155 | 568,762,157 | 2,637,372,665 | $2,768,461,126$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 

Total excess of expenditures.- $390,453,997-361,772,632-2,123,922,791-2,262,169,683$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase }(+) \text { or decrease }(\rightarrow) \text { In } \\ & \text { general fund balance }-\ldots--424,153,879\end{aligned}-511,124,339+600,624,980-647,204,707$
Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ in
the public debt...........
Public debt at begin. of month
or year.
Public debt at begln. of month
or year-c.-. $31,459,140,278$
$28,817,458,098$
$28,700,892,625$
$27,053,141,415$ Publle debt this date ............ $31,425,440,396$ Trust Accounts, Increment
on Gold, scc. Trust Accounts, In
Recelpts Gold, 8 cc.


 Expenditures-
Trust accounts
$\begin{array}{llll}21,053,067 & 20,843,435 & 204,836,147 & 187,969,438\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}155,254 \\ 4,155,324 \\ 2,750,000 \\ \hline 28,113,645\end{array}$ of governmental agening ace



 a Additional expenditures on these accounts for the months and the fiscal years
are included under Recovery and Relief Expenditures, the classification of which Will be shown in the statement of classiflied recefpts and expenditures appearing on sury statement for the 15th of each month.
or advances from the Treasury to be deducted from processing taxes farm products

## DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which we show the dividends
have not yet been paid.

The dividends announced this week are:


Financial Chronicle


| Name of Company | Per <br> Share | When <br> Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pennsylvania Suga | 50c | May | Apr. 24 |
| Peoples Telephone Corp. $6 \%$ pref. (qu | \$11/2 | June | May 31 |
| Pepeekeo Sugar (monthly) | 20 c | May 15 | May 9 |
| Phelps Dodge--न--- | $87{ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | June 15 | May 27 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills (qua | 40 c | June | May 15 |
| Pioneer Mill, Ltd. (month | 15 c | June | May 15 |
| Portland \& Ogdensburg R | 43 c | May 31 | May 20 |
| Prentice-Hall, Inc. (quar.) | 50c | June | May 20 |
| Extra--̇ | 20 c | June | May 20 |
| Preferred (quarter <br> Public Electric Ligh | \$11/20 | June | May 20 |
| Purity Bakeries (quar.) | 10 c | June | May 18 |
| Reeves (Daniel) (quarter | $121 / 2$ | June 15 | May 31 |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | \$1588 | June 15 | May 31 |
| Republic Insurance of Texas ( | \$158 | May 25 <br> June 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 9 \\ & \text { May } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rolland Paper, Ltd., pref. | \$11/2 | June | May 15 |
| Rutland \& Whitehall RR | \$1 ${ }^{2}$ | May | May |
| San Francisco Remedial Loa |  | June 30 | June 15 |
| Quarterly | 75 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Second (Laura) Candy shop | 75 c | June ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ | Dec. 15 May |
| Simon (Wm.) Brewery (qua | 2 c | June | May 11 |
| Extra | c | June | May 11 |
| Skelly Oil Co., 6\% preferred | \$1/2 | Aug. | 1 July |
| Sonotone Corp. preferred (quar.) |  | July | June 10 |
| Spear \& Co., ist pref. initial (qu | \$13/8 | June 1 | May 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | 121 | July 15 | May 15 |
| Standard Oil Co. of N. J., \$ | 50 c | June | May 16 |
| \$25 par (extra) | 25 c | June 15 | May 16 |
| \$100 par (semi-ann | \$2 | June 15 | May 16 |
| \$100 par (extra) | \$1 | June 15 | May 16 |
| Standard Oil of Indiana | 25 c | June | May |
| Extra | 15 c | June 15 | May |
| Susquehanna Utilities Co. | \$1/2 | June | May 20 |
| Sussex RR. (semi-annual) | 50 c | July 1 | June 13 |
| Sylvanite Gold Mines (quar.) | 5 5 | June 30 | May 23 |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, $71 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.)--- | 27118 | Aug. |  |
| Terre Haute Water Works Corp. 7 \% pref | $2{ }^{\text {W13 }}$ | June |  |
| Timken-Detroit Axle, preferred | \$18 | June | May 20 |
| Timken Roller Bearing (quar.) | 50 c | June | May 18 |
| Extra | 25 c | June | May 18 |
| Union Tank Car Co. (quar.) | 30c | June | May 15 |
| United Engineering \& Foundry | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May 19 | May 9 |
| United Gas Improvement Co., pref. (quar.)---- | \$114 3 | June 30 |  |
| United States Freight Co. (quar.) --....-- | 25 c | June | May 21 |
| United States Pipe \& Foundry Co. common (qu.) | 3716 c | July 20 | June 30 |
| Common (quar.) | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Oct. 20 | Sept. 30 |
| Common (quar.) | 3712 c | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| Utility Equities Corp, \$51/2 priority | \$194 | June | May 15 |
| Van Raalte Co., Inc., commo | 25 c | June |  |
| 1st preferred (quarterly) | \$1/4 | June | May 14 |
| aialua Agricultural Co | 40 c | May 29 | May 20 |
| Washington Water Power preferred (quar | \$11/2 | June 15 | May 25 |
| West Jersey \& Seashore RR. $6 \%$ spec. | \$11/2 | June | May 15 |
| Western Public Service Co., \$13/2 prefer | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June | May 11 |
| Wheeling Electric, $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1/2 | June | May 7 |
| Whitaker Paper, common dividend omitted. Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co., 7 \% pref. (quar.) | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 184 \\ & \$ 184 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { July } \end{aligned}\right.$ | June 20 |

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends an-
nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

| Name or Company | Per Shate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | c |  |  |
| Alaska Packers Accociatio | ${ }^{1} 8$ |  |  |
| Albany \& Vermont RR. | \$1/5 | May | May |
| Allegheny stiel (quar.) | ${ }^{250}$ |  |  |
| Allegheny \& Western R |  | July | June 20 |
| ${ }^{\text {Allied }}$ Laboratories | $87^{150}$ | July | June 27 |
| Alpha Shares, partic. stock | 87 |  |  |
| Altorfer Bros., preferred | h\$1 | May 15 | May |
| Aluminum Manufacturing, |  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qu | \$1/4 | June | Jun |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quart | \$13 |  | Dec. |
| American Arch Co. (quar |  |  |  |
| American Baking Co., | \$31/2 | July | June |
| American Can Co., common ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| American Capital Corp., $\$ 51 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ pref. (q | \$13/8 | June | May 15 |
| American E |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | June | May 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$1 | Sept. |  |
| \% preferred |  |  |  |
| , | 1 |  |  |
| can |  |  |  |
| Quarterly | 25c | Jan. | Dec. |
| American Home Products (mo |  | June |  |
| American Metal ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | h\$4 |  | May 21 |
| American News N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Corb |  |  |  |
| American Paper (Goods $7 \%$ prer. (qua | \$13 |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$1. | Dec. |  |
| American Re-Insu |  |  |  |
| American Smelting \& |  |  |  |
| American Tobarco co. | \$174 |  | May ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| Preferred (semi-a | \$214 |  | June 20 |
| Anaco |  |  |  |
| Archer-D | 25 c |  |  |
| Argo Oil | 25c | May 15 |  |
| Armstrong Coid |  |  |  |
| Asbestos Mrg. prefe |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 35 c |  |  |
| Associated Dry Goods ${ }^{\text {colorp., }}$ ist pre |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Ma ${ }^{20}$ |
| Associated National |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line R | \$2 36 |  | Apr. 24 |
| Atlas Imporial Diesel Engine, class |  |  |  |
| Automatic Voting Machine (quar.) | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Baltimore Radio Shoe, Inc. (initial) |  |  | May 15 |
| Preferred | 5 c |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostook RR. Co., | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beacon Mfg. |  |  |  |
| Belden Manufact | \$1/2 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Belding-Heminway |  |  |  |
| Bendix Aviation (quarterly |  |  |  |



| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } & \text { Holders Record } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Des | 20 c | June 1 May 15 |
| xtr |  |  |
| ra | 25 | June |
| Diem \& Wing Paper Co., $7 \%$ preferred (quar.)-- | \$134 | May 15 Apr. |
| Qutor Peppe | 5 |  |
| Quarterl y .- | 35 c | Dec |
| Dome Mines, Ltd. (qua | 5 | July 20 June |
| Dominion Brid | $r 30 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Dominion Coal, prefer |  | Juy ${ }^{1} 15$ June |
| Preferred (qu | \$130 | May 15 M |
| Dow Drug (quarterly) |  | May 158 May |
| Eastern Gas \& Fuel A | 1.1219 | July 1 June |
|  |  | June 11 |
| 36 preferred (quar.) --..................)- | \$1 | June 1 May |
| ast Mahanoy RR. (s) | \$1 |  |
| E1 Dorado Oill Works (q) |  | May 29 May 20 |
| Eliectric shareholdings | Q $\$ 11 / 2$ | June |
| Eilizabeth \& Trenton RR | \$1 | Oct. 1 Sept. 20 |
| Ely 0 \% preferred (semiker Dry | \$154 | Oct. |
| Emerson Dry Co.; $8 \%$ preferred |  | July 1 Jue |
| $4 \%$ guaranteed (cuar | 81 | Sune 1 Sopt. 1 Aug. |
| $4 \%$ guaranteed (quar.) | ${ }_{5} 1$ | Dec. 1 No |
| Erie \& Pitstaburgh RR. Co. $7 \%$ | 873 25c |  |
| 7\% guaranteed | 87 | Sept. 10 Aus |
| guara | $\begin{aligned} & 715 \mathrm{c} \\ & 80 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Guaranteed betterment (quar. |  | Aug. 31 |
| Guaranteed betterment (quar.) | 80 c | Dec. 1 No |
| opean \& North American Ry. (semi-an.) -- | \$21/ | Oct. 3 Sept. 14 |
| Fansteel Metallurgical ${ }^{\text {corp }}$ \% conv. pre | \$13 | June 30\| June 15 |
| \$5 preferred (quar.) | \$114 | Sept. 30 Sept. 15 |
|  | \$1 | Jul |
| uarterly | \$2 |  |
| Ferro Enamel (quar |  |  |
| Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia (s | \$25 |  |
| Fitz-Simons \& Connell Dredging \& Dock (qu.)-- | $123 / 2$ | June 1 May |
| Florida Power ${ }^{\text {Eaborp., }}$ |  | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1 \mathrm{l}$ May |
| pref | \$134 | June |
| Freeport Texas |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1$ | Aug. |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$154 | Oct. 1 Sept. 25 |
| ara |  | May $151 .{ }^{\text {ma }}$ |
| General | \$156 |  |
| General Metals (quar.) | 25 c | May |
| diden Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| Globe-Democrat Publishing Co., prep. (quar.)-: | \$1 | June 1 M |
| Hlobe Wernecke Co.. pref. (quar.) .-. .-.....-- |  | y |
|  | 50 c 50 c | Oani $371 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Jept. } 20 \\ & \text { Dec }\end{aligned}$ |
| Golden Cycle (quar.) |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubber |  |  |
| Great Lakes Dredze \& Dock | 250 | May 15 M |
| Great Western Electro-Ch | 80 |  |
| Greener R R. ${ }_{\text {Green }}$ (semil-ann | ${ }_{81}^{83}$ | June 19 |
| Gurd (Charles) preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 |  |
| Hackensack Water Co. |  | June 1 May |
| Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. | ${ }^{43} 4 \mathrm{c}$ | June 1 May 15 |
| Haloid Co.. preferred. | \$13/4 |  |
| Hamilton Watch. $6 \%$ prefer | h821/2 | no |
| Hanes ( B . H.) kmitting Co. (qua | 12, 12 | June ${ }_{\text {June }}$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred ( uaarteri ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ ) | \$134 | July 1 IJun |
| arbison-Walker Refractor |  | June |
| Common extra | ${ }^{123} 8$ | June ${ }^{1}$ Muly ${ }^{\text {May }}$ 15 |
|  | 75 | May 15 M |
| Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (quar |  |  |
| Hecla Mining (quarterly) | 15 | May 25 Apr. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ May |
| Hercules Powder preferred | \$14 | May 15 May |
| Hershey Chocolate (quar.) | 75 c | May 15 |
| Hreferred (quar.) ${ }^{\text {Hiblard, }}$ | 101 | May ${ }^{15}$ |
|  | 10 c |  |
| Hobart Mfg., class A (quart | 37\% ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | June 1 M |
| Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, | 12, 5 | May 19 May |
|  | c | May 19 May |
| Holt (Henry), partic. A |  | June ${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ |
| Hooven \& Allison $\mathbf{C o}$., $7 \%$ preferred | \$13/4 | June 1 May 15 |
|  | 25c | May 15 M |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Preferred }}$ Horn \& Hardart of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$ | \$184 | June $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Houdaille Hershey, class A (qua | 621/2 | July 1 June 20 |
| Class $\mathbf{B}$ (quarterly) | 37 | July 1 June 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarte | 4 | May 15 Appr. 30 |
| Imperial Chemical Industries, Lidd., Amer. dep. |  |  |
| res. for ord. reg. frinal) - | 51/3\% | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ J 8 A |
| Imperial Quarterly Assurance or |  |  |
| Quarterly | \$3, | Jan2 375 Dec. 31 |
| Indiana Pipe | 200 | May 15 Apr. 24 |
| Injand Steel | 75 c | June 1 May |
| International Harvester, | \$134 | June $1{ }^{1}$ May 5 |
| Interstate Hosiery Mills | 50c |  |
| Iron Fireman M̄pg. (qua | 25 c | June 1 May |
| Quarterly | ${ }^{255}$ | Sept. 180 |
| Jantzen Knitting Milis, | \$14 | June 1 May 25 |
| Jarvis ( W . |  | June 1 May 15 |
| Johnson Pubilishing. \%\% prefe | h32 608 |  |
|  |  | June 30 Ju |
| Quarterly |  | Sept. 30 Sept. 20 |
| Quarterly |  | Dec. 31. Dec. 21 |
| Kayser, ${ }^{\text {Kelvinator Corp. }}$ | 12 2\% | July 1 June |
| Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., 7 | $\$ 1$ | Ma |
| Kendall Co., cumul. partic. prer. ser. |  | June 1 May $11 a$ |
| Kentucky Utili | $873 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Junior pref |  | M |
| Keokuk |  | May |
| (D. Emil) (quarter |  |  |
|  |  | July iljune 20 |




## Weekly Return of the New York City

## Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ASEOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, MAY 2,1936
ADSOCIATION

| Clearing House Members | * Capital | $\underset{\substack{\text { Surplus and } \\ \text { Undivded } \\ \text { Profits }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Demand } \\ & \text { Depositts, } \\ & \text { Average } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \text { Deposits, } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ba |  |  | 149,825,000 |  |
| Ba | 20,000 | 25,431;700 | 373,618,000 |  |
| National Clity Bank | 127,500,000 | 50,72, 00 | a1,393,213,000 |  |
| Chemical Bk. \& Tr. | 20,000,000 | 51,725,400 | 450,904,000 |  |
| Guaranty Tr | 90,000,000 | 177,277,300 | b1,339,460 |  |
| anutacturers Trust | 32,935,000 | 12,788,600 | 478,823,000 | 84,541,000 |
| Cent. Hanover Bk, \& | 21,000,000 | 62,597,400 | 707,694,000 | 13,921,000 |
| Corn Exch. Bank Tr. C | 15.000,000 | 16,109,900 | 236,737,000 | ,597,000 |
| rst National | 10,000 | 91,781 | 499,60 | ,600,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Irving Trust }}$ Co. | 50,000 | 59,017.400 |  | 00 |
| Chase National Ban | ${ }_{150}$ | ${ }^{3,822,780}$ | c1,830, | $1,901,000$ $43,308,000$ |
|  | 150,27,000 | $\xrightarrow[3,435,200]{ }$ | 45,806,000 |  |
| Bankers Trust |  | 68,456,900 | d825,95 | 66.028,000 |
| He Guar. \& Tr |  | 5.249 | 16,355 |  |
| arine Midland Tr | 5,000,000 $12,500,000$ | - ${ }_{22,242}$ | 85,213 301,582 | 20, |
| Publio N. B. \& Tr. Co-- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,775,000 |  | 8,914,000 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

*As per official reports: National, March 4, 1936; State, March 27, 1936; As per orficial reports: National, March 4, 1936; State, March 27, 1936;
trust companies, March 27, 1996.
Includen deposith in torien branches as follows: $a \$ 232,918,000 ; b \$ 76,309,000 ;$ c $\$ 855,443,000 ; ~ d \$ 26,486,000$.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended May 1:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOS
OF BUSINESS
FOR THE
national and state banks-average figures


| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weston Electrical In | c |  | June |
| West Penn Electric, $6 \%$ pref. (quar. | \$11/32 | May 15 | Apr. 20 |
| Westraco Chlorine (quar.) | 10 c |  | Apr. 20 |
|  |  |  | May |
| Weyenberg Shoe Mrg |  | May 15 | May |
| Wilcox-Rich, class | 45 c | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | May |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$112 | Juy | June |
| Willington Fund, Inc. (qua |  | June | May |
| Wilson \& ${ }^{\text {Exo }}$ | $1{ }^{10 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{c}}$ | June | May 15 |
| instead | 815 |  |  |
| Exxra |  | Aug. |  |
| Extra | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | Nov. |  |
| Woolworth (F. W. W. |  |  | Apr. 20 |
| Wrigley (WM.) Jr. (monthly) | 25 |  | May |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tube. |  | Ju | , |
| Zellers, Ltd., $6 \% \mathrm{pr}$ | \$1/8 | May 15 | Apr. 30 |

$a$ Transer books not closed for this dividend.
$b$ A special dividend payable in common stock at the rate of 1 share for
each 5 shares held has been declared on the common stock of Commercial each 5 shares held has been declared on the com
$d$ A regular quarterly dividend on the convertible preference stock,
 declared payable in common stock at the rate of 3 -104ths of 1 share of com-
mon stock per share of convertible preference stock, optional series of 1929 , mon stock per share of convertible preference stock, optional series of 1929 ,
so held, or, at the option of the holder, in cash at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ for each so held, or, at the option of the holder, in cash at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ for
share of convertible preference stock, optional series of 1929, so held.
${ }^{8}$ Payable in stock.
$f$ Payabie in common stock. of Payable in scrip. $h$ On account of accu-
mulated dividends. , Payable in preferred stock.
 stock on each share of Advance-Rumely capital stock held.
$n$ Lincoln Printing pref. div. of $1-5$ sh. of pref. stock for each share held ${ }_{0}$ Blue Ridge Corp., opt. $\$ 3$ conv. pref. ser. $1929,1-32 \mathrm{C}$ of one sh . of com stk. or at the opt. of the holder 7 . 7 in cass.
$p$ Keystone Steel \& Wire Co., three aditional shares of common stock
 r Payable in Oanadian funds, and in tho case of non-residents of Canada
a reduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such hividend wrill be made. $s$ Kress (S. H.) stk. div. equal to 50 c ., or 1 -20th sh. of spec. pref. stk

${ }_{u}^{t}$ Payable in special preferred stock.
Less tax. y A deduction has been made for expenses a Per 100 shares.

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

## New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business May 61936 , in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | May 6, 1936 | Apr. 29, 1936 | May 8, 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | \$ | s | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from | 3,060,886,000 | 3,044,144,000 |  |
| United | 1,607,000 | 1,607,000 | 1,051,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 95,617,000 | 99,753,000 | 67,332,000 |
| otal reser | 3,158,110,000 | 3,145,504,000 | 2,194,078,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. s. Govt. obligation |  |  |  |
| direct and (or) fully | $1,176,000$ $1,702,000$ | $1,693,000$ <br> $1,743,000$ | 1,406,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,8 | 3,436 | 000 |
| Bills bough | 1,734,000 | 1,754,000 | 0 |
| Industrial | 7,682 | 7,656 |  |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Treasury bills | 179,652,0 | 178,150,0 | 000 |
| Total U. S. Go | 729,383,000 | 729,383,000 | 44,318, |
| Other securit |  |  |  |
| Foreign loans on go |  |  |  |
| Total bllls and secur | 741,677,0 | 742,229 | ,092 |
| Gold held abroa |  |  |  |
| Due from foreign ban | 259,000 | ${ }^{239,000}$ |  |
| Uncollected items. | 127,454,000 | 126,036,000 | 105,748,000 |
| Bank premises | 10,849,000 |  |  |
| All other assets | 28,166,000 | 27,487,000 | 28,707,000 |
| Total assets- | 4,070,867,000 | 4,058,859,000 | $\underline{3,101,139,000}$ |
| Ltabilutes- |  |  |  |
| R. notes in actual circul | 786,980,000 | 781,986,000 | 647,258,000 |
| U. s . Treasurer-General | 263,145,000 | 309,97 | 0 |
| Foreign ba | 30,649,000 | 30,413,000 | 5,740,000 |
| Other deposits. | 217,936,000 | 225,528,000 | 189,643,000 |
| Total depos | 3,035,946,000 | ,030,73 | 219,337,000 |
| Deferred availab | 125,641,000 | 123,740 | 106,516,000 |
| aplaal paid in | 50,903 | 50,90 | 59,375,000 |
| Surplus (Section | 7, | 50 | 49,964,000 |
| Surplus (Section | 7,744 | 7,744 | 6,064,000 |
| (eserve ior contingencie | 发3,779,000 | (8,078,000 | $7,500,00$ $5,125,000$ |
|  | 4,070, | 4,058, | 3,101,13 |
| Ratlo of total reserves to deposit |  |  |  |
| F. R. note liabilities combined | 82.6\% | .5\% | 76.5 |
| elgn correspondents...--...- |  |  | 3,00 |
| Commitments to make industrial ad-1 | 10,333,000 | 10240,000 | 7346,000 |

$\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve $b a n k$ notes.
These are certlifgates glven by the Untted States Treasury for the gold taken
over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan. 31 , 1934, devalued from
 difference, the dilference itseif having been appropriat
under the provilons of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, May 7, showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 6, 1936

|  | May 6, 1936 | Apr. 291936 | Apr. 221936 | Apr. 151936 | Apr. 81936 | Apt. 11936 | Mar. 251936 | Mar. 181936 | May 8, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $3,337,000$ | 03,833,000 | 7,663,838,000 | 7,664,835,000 7 | 7,665,346,000 | $7,665,345,000$ | 7,665,840,000 | $7,687,338,000$ | $5,765,819,000$ |
| Redemption fund | 13,377,000 | 12,942,000 | 13,741,000 | 13,736,000 | 13,732.000 |  | 14,873,000 | 15,019,000 | 20,061,000 |
| Other cash * | 322,087,000 | 339,651,000 | 342,255,000 | 341,744,000 | 336,358,000 | 350,037,000 | 353,632,000 | 346,078, | 237,661,000 |
| Total reserves $\qquad$ <br> Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and(or) fully guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted | 8,038,801,000 8 | 8,056,426,000 | 8,019,834,000 | 8,020,315,000 | 8,015,436,000 | 8,030,246,000 | 8,034,345,000 | 3,028,435,000 | 6,023,541,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,097,000 \\ & 2487000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,858,000}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,021,000 \\ 2,249,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,713,000 \\ & 2480,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,886,000 \\ & 2,616.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4}, 489,000 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 7 6 5 , 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 3 3 8 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 7 2 7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,857,000 \\ 2,773,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 639,000 \\ & \mathbf{3}, 321,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4,584,000 | 5,323,000 | 5,270,000 | $6,193,000$ | 5,502,000 |  | 6,065,000 | ,630,000 | 5,960,000 |
|  |  |  | 682,00 |  | ,000 | 4,674.000 | 4.67 |  |  |
| ndust | ,17 | 30,319, | 30,039,000 | 30,313 | 30,257,000 | 30,363,000 | 30,50 | 0,321 | - |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 265,708,000 \\ 1,549,461,000 \\ 615,167,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 265,723,000 \\ 1,554,889,000 \end{array}\right.$ | 265,785,000 | 265,687,000 | $265,691,000$$1,554,894,000$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 265,687,000 \\ 1,554,889,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 265,711,000 \\ 1,554,893,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265,756,000 \\ 1,554,896,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 322,337,000 \\ 1,543,136,000 \\ 564,772,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,554,889,000 | 1,554,895,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,609,667,000 | 609,667,000 | 609,667,000 | 609,687,000 | 609,667,000 | 609,667,000 | B09,667,000 |  |
| Total U. S. Government securitles.- | 2,430,336,00 | 2,430,279,000 | 2,430,341,000 | 2,430,249,000 | 2,430,252,000 | 2,430,243,000 | 2,430,271,000 | 2,430,319,000 | 2,430,245,000 |
| Other sec | 18 | 181,000 |  | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 |  |
| cign loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,469,947,000 | 2,470,786,000 | 2,470,513,000 | 2,471,626,000 | 2,470,880,000 | 2,472,715,000 | 2,471,692,000 | 2,471,130,000 | 2,467,313,000 |
| Gold held abroad. | $\begin{array}{r} -\quad 640,000 \\ 19,813,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 634,000 \\ 16,762,000 \end{array}$ | --750,000 | -750,000 | 844,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 699,000 \\ 17,147,000 \end{array}$ |
| Due from forelg |  | $\begin{array}{r} 631,000 \\ 19,664,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 633,000 \\ 22,870,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 17,647,000 |  |
| Uncollect | $519,305,000$$48,048,000$ | 522,097,000 | 564,780,000 | 696,196,000 | 501,570,000 | $558,332,000$ | $527,356,000$ | $636,336,000$ | $446,015,000$$49,634,000$$42,479,000$ |
| Bank premi |  |  | 48,017,000 | 48,006 | 48.00 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47,864,000 \\ & 35,549,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| All oth | 38,495,000 | 38,093,000 | 36,731,0 | 36,286,000 | 37,396,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,135,049,000 \\ & 3,778,880,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,155,728,000 \\ & 3,741,690,000 \end{aligned}$ | 11,163,378,000 | 11,295,187,000 | 11,090,682,000 | 11,164,386,000 | 11,137,192,000 | 11,237,628,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 0,046,828,000 \\ & 0,160,066,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 3,748,576,000 | 3,761,762,000 | 3,781,039,000 | 3,772,016,000 | 3,732,333,000 | 730,979,000 |  |
| F. R. notes tn actual circulation.-.------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pos | 231,998,000 | $5,5016,314,000$$679,209,000$ | 5,441,618,000 | 5,333,048,000 | 5,161,317,000 | 5,077,088,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5,059,147,000 \\ & 1,146,565,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{5 , 1 4 3 , 7 6 8 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{1}, 067, \mathbf{3 6 4}, 000 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| U. S |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 712,424,000 \\ 86,116,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 829,731,000 \\ 53,826,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 964,390,000 \\ 71,622,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,085,687,000 \\ 63,41,000 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50,969,000 \\ 15,47,000 \\ 261,866,000 \end{array}$ |
| re | 81,851,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 679,209,000 \\ 88,35,000 \\ \hline 7.37 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 64,576,000 \\ \hline 275,801,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,016,000 \\ 261.980 .000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 6,499,045,000 | 6,547,026,000 | 6,509,372,000 | 6,497,363,000 | 6,471,277,000 | 6,493,377,000 | 6,546.089,000 | 6,539,128,000 | 5,085,913,000 |
|  |  | 521,228,000 | 0,8 | 91,750,000 |  | 554,751,000 |  |  |  |
| Deferred avall | 511,668,000 |  |  |  | 494,186,000 |  | 14,646,000 | 622,988,000 | 0 |
| Capital paid in | 130,652,000 | 130,657,000 | 130,697,000 | 130,707,000 | 130,699,000 | 130,715,000 14501 | ${ }_{145}^{130,724,00}$ | 130.7 | 146,669,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | $145,501,000$ $26,513,000$ | $145,501,000$ $26,513,000$ | $145,501,000$ $26,513,000$ | 145,501,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 145,501,000 \\ 26,513,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}145,501,000 \\ \mathbf{2 6 , 5 1 3} \mathbf{0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 145,513,00 | $145,501,000$ $26,513,000$ | $144,8939,000$ |
| Surplus (Section 13 <br> Reserve for conting | - $34,110,000$ | 34,108,000 | 34,104,000 | 34,102,000 | 34,107,000 | 34,105.000 | 34,105,000 | 34,100,000 | 30,808,000 |
| 兂 | 8,880,000 | 9,005,000 | 7785.000 | 7.489 .000 | 7,360,000 | 7,408,000 | 7,281,000 | 7,678,000 |  |
| tal | II,135,049,000 | 11,155,728,000 | 11,163,378,000 | 11,295,187,000 | 1,090,682,000 | 11,164,386,000 | 11,137,192,000 | 11,237,628,000 | $\underline{9,046,828,000}$ |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined. | 78.2\% | 78.3\% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | . $78.2 \%$ | 78.2\% | 8.2 | .0\% |
| Contingent llability on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,000 |
| Commitments to make | 25,842,000 | 25,576,000 | 25,607 | 25,670,00 | 25.664, | 25,048,0 | 25,421,00 | 25.537,00 | 8,040,00 |
| Short-term Securtite |  | $\stackrel{8}{8,670,000}$ | 3,639,000 |  | 3,714,000 | 5.181,000 | $4,099,000$ |  | \$51,000 |
| -15 days bills discount | 2,877,000 |  |  | 4,530,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,099,000 \\ 252,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,263,000 \\ & 129,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $31-60$ days bills disco | 709,000 | 756,000 | 695,000 | 47.00 | 59 | 125,00 | 253,000 | 485,00 | 97,000 |
| $61-90$ days bills discoun | 740,000 | 723.000 | 276,000 | 920,000 | 925,000 | 985.000 | 915,000 |  |  |
| Over 90 days bills disc | 226,000 | 146,000 | 622,00 | 568,000 | 583. | 560, | 546,0 |  |  |
| al bills di | 4.584 | 323 | 270 | 193 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,254,000 \\ 575,000 \\ 1,567,000 \\ 449,000 \\ 2,083,000 \end{array}$ | $6,065,000$ <br> 364,000 <br> 750,000 <br> $1,410,000$ <br> $2,150,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5,630,400 \\ 1,781,000 \\ 428,000 \\ 1.630,000 \\ 840,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,960,000 \\ 403,000 \\ 444,000 \\ \mathbf{2 5 7 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{3 , 5 9 4 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| -15 days bills bough |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6-30}$ days bills bought in | 445,000 | ${ }^{671}$ |  |  | 2,798,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1-60 days bills bought in open m | 401,000 | 280,000 $3 ; 339$ | 529,000 2,998000 | 777,0 483,0 | ${ }_{5}^{697}$ |  |  |  |  |
| -90 days bills bough | 3,274,000 | ;339,000 | 2,998, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,676,000 \\ 1,669,000 \\ 232,000 \\ 557,000 \\ 767,000 \\ 26,945,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,684,000 \\ 1,716,000 \\ 267,000 \\ 424,000 \\ 584,000 \\ 27,328,000 \end{array}$ | $4,682,000$ <br> $1,676,000$ <br> 251,000 <br> 440,000 <br> 581,000 <br> $27,091,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,690,000 \\ 1,580,000 \\ 343,000 \\ 372,000 \\ 537,000 \\ 27,481,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,688,000 \\ 1,580,000 \\ 354,000 \\ 438,000 \\ 588.000 \\ 27,303.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} \hline 4,674,000 \\ \hline & 1,609,000 \\ \hline 329,000 \\ \hline & 411,000 \\ \hline 499,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,674,000 \\ 1,676,000 \\ 161,000 \\ 479,000 \\ 486,000 \\ 27,699,000 \end{array}$ | 67 | ,698,000 |
| 1-15 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,764,000 | 1,318,000 |
| 16-30 days industrial advan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 149,000 | 292,000 |
| 31-60 days industrial advanc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 452,000 <br> 482000 | 337,000 278,000 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days industrial advanc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $27,474,000$ | 24,185,000 |
|  |  | 30,319,000 | 30,039,000 | 30,313,000 | 30,257,000 | 30,363,000 | 30,501 | 0,32,000 | 26,410,000 |
| -15 days | 27,106,000 | 25,806,000 | $21,710,000$ 27 | 21,010,000 | 19,200,000 | 9,200,000 | 7,164,000 | 22,674,00 | 48,881,000 |
| 16-30 days U. S. Government securities |  | 24,000,000 | 27,106,00 | 25,806,000 | 21,710 | $21,010,000$ | 19,200,000 | $9.200,00$ | 40,903,000 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days U. S. Government securities-- | 103,586,000 | 94,376,000 | 87,663,000 | 119,037,000 | 103,576 | - $94,376,000$ | 878,683,000 | - ${ }_{93,133,000}^{4618000}$ | 220,067,000 |
| 61-90 days U. S. Government securities--- Over 90 days U . S. Government securities | 2,144, 1400,000 | 2,215,015,000 | 2,219,374,000 | 2,220,316,000 | 2,238,260,00 | 2,255,851,000 | 2,267,428,00 | 2,258,496,000 | 1,931,314,000 |
|  | 2,430,336,000 | 2,430,279,000 | 2,430,341,0 | 2,430,249,000 | 2,430,252,000 | 2,430,243,000 | 2,430,271,000 | 2,430,319,000 | 2,430,245,000 |
| 1-15 days other secur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days other securiti |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $31-60$ days other securit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days other securities Over 90 days other securit |  | 1,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181, | 1,0 | 181,00 | 181 |  |
| Total other | 181,000 | 181,00 | 181,00 | 181,00 | 181 | 81 | 181,000 | 18 |  |
| Fede |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 421,419,000 |
| Issued t <br> Held by | $\begin{array}{r} 4,037,156,000 \\ 258,276,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 4,012,215,000 \\ 270,525,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,031,692,000 \\ 283,116,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,041,109,0 \\ & 279,347,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{2 6 9 , 0 7 2 , 0 5 0}$ | 257,086,00 | 277,117,00 | 273,719,000 | 261,353,000 |
| In actual crrculat | 3,778,880,000 | 3,741,690,000 | 3,748,576,000 | 3,761,762,000 | 3,781,039,000 | 3,772,016,00 | 3.732.333,00 | 3,730,979,00 | 3,160,066,0 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Security for <br> - Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctits, on hand \& duete mDS eas | 4,042,903,000 | 4,029,903,000 | 4,045,343,000 $3,846,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,045,343.000 } \\ 4.575,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,024,343,000 } \\ 3859 \\ \hline 8.000\end{array}$ | $3,990,843,000$ $5,298,000$ | $3,996,843,000$ $4,190,000$ | 3,966,843,000 | $3,286,979,000$ $4,390,000$ |
| Byleligible paper <br> U. S. Government | $\begin{array}{r} 3,272,000 \\ 48,000,000 \end{array}$ | $3,928,000$ $57,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,846,000 \\ 60,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,575,000 \\ 69,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,859,000 \\ 68,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,298,000 \\ \mathbf{6 7 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,190,000 \\ 59,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,681,000 \\ 88,000,000 \end{array}$ | $225,000,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,033,000 | 8,524, | 3,516,369, |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.
$\times$ These are certificates given by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates beling worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proflts by the Treasury under the provisions of the_Gold Reserve Act of 1934

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Financial Chronicle

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

 WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT GLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 6,1936| Two Ctphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New Yotk | Phtla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from U. S. Treasu | 7,703,337,0 | 501,695,0 | 3,060,886,0 | 397,811,0 | 547,959,0 | 264,641,0 | 204,376,0 | 1,485,741,0 | 221,444,0 | 158,192,0 | 223,122,0 | 141,175,0 | 496,295,0 |
| Redemption fund-F. ${ }^{\text {R }}$. | 13,377,0 | 2,429,0 | 1,607,0 | 282,0 | 644,0 | 691,0 | 2,070,0 | 376,0 | 1,048,0 | 290,0 | 1,111,0 | 494,0 | 2,335,0 |
| Other cash * | 322,087,0 | 31,216,0 | 95,617,0 | 41,184,0 | 30,069,0 | 18,722,0 | 9,812,0 | 42,154,0 | 13,253,0 | 6,518,0 | 17,332,0 | 4,615,0 | 11,595,0 |
| Total reserv | 8,038,801,0 | 535,340,0 | 3,158,110,0 | 439,277,0 | 578,672,0 | 284,054,0 | 216,258,0 | 1,528,271,0 | 235,745,0 | 165,000,0 | 241,565,0 | 146,284,0 | 510,225,0 |
| Bills dilscounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| seo. by U. S. Govt direct \& (or) full | 2,097,0 | 93,0 | 1,176,0 | 349,0 | 20,0 | 21,0 |  |  | 2,0 | , | 9.0 | 47,0 | 135,0 |
| Other bills discount | 2,487 | 51,0 | 1,702,0 |  |  |  |  | 50,0 | 10,0 | 54,0 | 132,0 | 308,0 | 180.0 |
| Total bills | 4,584,0 | 44, | ,878,0 | 349,0 | 20,0 | 21,0 |  | 50,0 | 12,0 | 99,0 | 141,0 | . 355,0 | 15,0 |
| Bllls b | 0 | 350,0 | 1,734,0 | 473,0 | 441,0 | 191 | 164,0 | 581,0 | 87,0 | 61,0 | 133,0 | 133,0 | 328.0 |
| Industrial advances. | 30,170,0 | 2,853,0 | 7,682,0 | 5,245,0 | 1,810,0 | 3,832,0 | 824,0 | 2,133,0 | 520,0 | 1,459,0 | 943,0 | 1,728,0 | 1,141,0 |
| U. S. Government secu |  | 17,95 | 68,47 | 20,755,0 | 23,973,0 | 12,834,0 | 11,019,0 | 28,415,0 | 13,492,0 | 14,513,0 | 13,013,0 | 19,347,0 |  |
| Treasury | 1,549,461,0 | 103,505 | 481,25 | 116,284,0 | 143,754,0 | 76,956,0 | 66,072,0 | 170,390,0 | 81,401,0 | 45,454,0 | 76,917,0 | 56,043,0 | 131,427,0 |
| Treasury | 615,167,0 | 36,216,0 | 179,652,0 | 40,081,0 | 50,298,0 | 26,926,0 | 23,118,0 | 122,359,0 | 28,307,0 | 15,700,0 | 26,914,0 | 19,610,0 | 45,986,0 |
| r | 2,430,338,0 | 157,677,0 | 729,383,0 | 177,120,0 | 218,025,0 | 116,716,0 | 100,209,0 | 321,164,0 | 123,200,0 | 75,667,0 | 116,844,0 | 95,000,0 | 199,331,0 |
| er | 181,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securities......- | 469,947,0 | 161,224,0 | 741,677,0 | 183,187,0 | 220,296,0 | 120,760,0 | 101,197,0 | 3,928,0 | 123,819,0 | 7,286,0 | 118,242,0 | 97,216,0 | 201,115,0 |
| Due from forelg | 640,0 |  | 259,0 | 61,0 |  | 28,0 | 22,0 | 76,0 |  |  |  | 18,0 | , 0 |
| Fed. Res, notes of ot | 19,813,0 | 379,0 | 4,352,0 | 790,0 | 1,289,0 | 1,765,0 | 1,355,0 | 3,037,0 | 2,246,0 | 543,0 | 1,204,0 | 460,0 | 2,393,0 |
| Uncollected items | 519,305,0 | 55,460,0 | 127,454,0 | 39,270,0 | 49,394,0 | 43,866,0 | 19,846,0 | 74,265,0 | 22,476,0 | 14,330,0 | 29,770,0 | 20,012,0 | 23,162,0 |
| Bank premises | 48,048,0 | 3,113,0 | 10,849,0 | 5,080,0 | 6,525,0 | 2,919,0 | 2,284,0 | 4,830,0 | 2,452,0 | 1,531,0 | 3,360,0 | 1,525,0 | 3,580,0 |
| All other r | 38,495,0 | 256,0 | 28,166,0 | 3,604,0 | 1,559,0 | 1,025,0 | 1,369,0 | 444,0 | 241,0 | 428,0 | 308,0 | 788,0 | 307,0 |
| Total resources .-.-.-.-.-.-. -- | 11135049,0 | 755,821,0 | 4,070,867,0 | 671,269,0 | 857,793,0 | 454,417,0 | 342,331,0 | 1,934,851,0 | 386,983,0 | 259,121,0 | 394,467,0 | 266,303,0 | 740,826,0 |
| LIABILITI <br> F. R. notes in actual | 3,778,880,0 | 343,407,0 | 786,980,0 | 279,161,0 | 369,148,0 | 171,421,0 | 162,009,0 | 873,322,0 | 162,253,0 | 115,303,0 | 146,361,0 | 76,333,0 | 293,182,0 |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve | 5,531,998,0 | 288,944,0 | 2,524,216,0 | 280,685,0 | 363,616,0 | 190,205,0 | 110,460,0 | 902,254,0 | 144,937,0 | 82,550,0 | 173,505,0 | 119,678,0 | 350,948,0 |
| U. S. Treasurer-Gen'l | 621,759,0 | 33,229,0 | 263,145,0 | 30,715,0 | 34,873,0 | 29,794,0 | 32,854,0 | 32,925,0 | 36,283,0 | 32,238,0 | 32,022,0 | 33,214,0 | 3,467,0 |
| Forelgn bank | 81,851,0 | 5,967,0 | 30,649,0 | 7,499,0 | 7,419,0 | 3,548,0 | 2,822,0 | 9,354,0 | 2,419,0 | 1,935,0 | 2,337,0 | 2,338,0 | 5,564,0 |
| Other deposits | 263,437,0 | 5,279,0 | 217,936,0 | 2,044,0 | 1,843,0 | 2,035,0 | 1,950,0 | 3,422,0 | 7,445,0 | 4,638,0 | 919,0 | 2,026,0 | 13,900,0 |
| Total depos | 6,499,045,0 | 333,419,0 | 3,035,946,0 | 320,943,0 | 407,751,0 | 225,582,0 | 148,086,0 | 947,955,0 | 191,084,0 | 121,361,0 | 208,783,0 | 157,256,0 | 400,879,0 |
| Deferred avallabi | 511,668,0 | 55,151,0 | 125,641,0 | 37,757,0 | 49,334,0 | 42,774,0 | 18,945,0 | 69,910,0 | 23,410,0 | 13,629,0 | 29,598,0 | 21,802,0 | 23,717,0 |
| Capital pald in | 130,652,0 | 9,397,0 | 50,903,0 | 12,322,0 | 12,548,0 | 4,580,0 | 4,229,0 | 12,022,0 | 3,763,0 | 2,989,0 | 3,951,0 | 3,796,0 | 10,152,0 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 145,501,0 | 9,902,0 | 50,825,0 | 13,406,0 | 14,371,0 | 5,186,0 | 5,616,0 | 21,350,0 | 4,655,0 | 3,149,0 | 3,613,0 | 3,783,0 | 9,645,0 |
| Surplus (Section 13- | 26,513,0 | 2,874,0 | 7,744,0 | 4,231,0 | 1,007,0 | 3,448,0 | 754,0 | 1,391,0 | 546,0 | 1,003,0 | 1,142,0 | 1,252,0 | 1,121,0 |
| Reserve for conting | 34,110,0 | 1,413,0 | 8,849,0 | 3,000,0 | 3,111,0 | 1,268,0 | 2,512,0 | 7,573,0 | 893,0 | 1,470,0 | 844,0 | 1,328,0 | 1,849,0 |
| All_other liablilities | 8,680,0 | 258,0 | 3,979,0 | 449,0 | 523,0 | 158,0 | 180,0 | 1,328,0 | 379,0 | 217,0 | 175,0 | 753,0 | 281,0 |
| $\square_{1}$ Tota | 11135049,0 | 755,821,0 | 4,070,867,0 | 671,269,0 | 857,793,0 | 455,417,0 | 342,331,0 | 1,934,851,0 | 386,983,0 | 259,121,0 | 394,467,0 | 266,303,0 | 740,826,0 |
| Ratio of total res. to dep. \& note liabilitles combined. |  | . | 82.6 | 73.2 | 74.5 | 71.5 | 69.7 | 83.9 | 6. | 69.7 | 68.0 | 62.6 | 73 |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. | 25,842,0 | 2,918,0 | 10,333,0 | 328,0 | 1,516,0 | 2,403,0 | 374,0 | 79,0 | 1,932,0 | 102,0 | 590,0 | 582,0 | 4,685,0 |


| Two Cuphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt | ${ }_{4,037,156,0}$ | 360,979,0 | 879,962,0 | $\stackrel{8}{893,081,0}$ | 381,133,0 | 180,382,0 | 182,390,0 | 907,897,0 | 169,420,0 | $118,506,0$ | $\underset{155,288,0}{\$}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{S} \\ 82,810,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{325,308,0}{\mathbf{s}}$ |
| Held by Fed'l Reserve Bank-- | 258,276,0 | 17,572,0 | 92,982,0 | 13,920,0 | 11,985,0 | 8,961,0 | 20,381,0 | 34,575,0 | 7,167,0 | 3,203,0 | 8,927,0 | 6,477,0 | 32,126,0 |
| In actual circulation. | 3,778,880,0 | 343,407,0 | 786,980,0 | 279,161,0 | 369,148,0 | 171,421,0 | 162,009,0 | 873,322,0 | 162,253,0 | 115,303,0 | 146,361,0 | 76,333,0 | 293,182,0 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to bks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury .-.- | 4,042,903,0 | 376,617,0 | 890,706,0 | 295,000,0 | 383,000,0 | 189,000,0 | 151,685,0 | 915,000,0 | 159,632,0 | 119,000,0 | 151,000,0 | 83,000,0 | 329,263,0 |
| Eligible paper------------- | 3,272,0 | 344,0 | 1,635,0 | +349,0 | 20,0 | 21,0 |  |  | 112,0 | 93,0 | 130,0 | 353,0 | 315,0 |
| U._S. Government securities-- | 48,000,0 |  |  |  |  |  | 32,000 |  | 11,000,0 |  | 5,000,0 |  |  |
| Total collateral.............. | ${ }_{4,094,175,0}$ | $376,961,0$ | 892,341,0 | 295,349,0 | 383,020,0 | 189,021,0 | 183,685,0 | 915,000,0 | 170,644,0 | 119,093,0 | 156,130,0. | 83,353,0 | 329,578,0 |

## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of, he Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions, immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.
 in "Other loans." The item "Demand deposits-adjusted" represents the total amount of demand deposits standing to the credit of individuals, partnerships, corporations. associations, states, oounties, mundicipalittes, \&o., minus the ameount of cash tiems reported as on hand or in process of colloctlon. The method of computng the titem "Net demand deposits,' furthermore, has been changed In two respects In accordance with provisions of the Banking Act of 1935: First, it Includess United States Government deposits, against which reserves must now be carried, while previously these deposits required no reserves, and, seconn, amounts due from banks are now deduceedring
 which are now included in "Inter-bank deposits.". The item "Due to bank" shown heretofore included only demand balances of domestio banks, "The item "Borrowings" assets-net,", and " "Other liabilitles." By "Other assets-net" Is meant the aggregate of all assets not otherwise specilited, less cassh items reported as on hand or in process of collection which have been deducted from demand deposits.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON APR. 29, 1936 (In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Districh | Total | Bos | New York | Phila. | Cleereland | Rchmond | Alianta | Chicaoo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. cuty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS Loans and investments-total. | $\underset{21,795}{\text { s }}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8,223}$ | $\xrightarrow[9,445]{\text { 9, }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 1,170 }}{ }$ | ${ }_{1,800}^{8}$ | 88 | 537 | ${ }_{2,823}^{8}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }_{67}$ | ${ }^{8} 377$ | ${ }_{628}$ | 442 | $\stackrel{8}{2,13}$ |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: In New York City. Outside New York City | 1,032 209 |  | 1,002 70 | 19 |  |  |  | 41 |  |  | - $\quad$2 |  |  |
| Loans on securities to others (ex banks). | 2,063 | 150 | 884 | 146 |  |  | 51 | 206 |  |  |  | 41 |  |
| Acceptances and com'l paper bo Loans on real estate. | + $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 1,141 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 45 <br> 85 | 167 145 145 | 21 65 | 185 | 22 | 22 | 31 <br> 67 <br> 9 | ${ }_{39}^{10}$ | ${ }_{6}^{7}$ | ${ }_{16}^{23}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 36 |
| Loans to banks | 3,48 | 307 |  |  | 207 | 106 | 136 | 408 | 106 |  | 128 | 123 |  |
| U. S. Govt |  | 403 | 3,779 | 320 | 843 | 265 | 200 | 1,507 | 239 | 46 | 241 | 167 |  |
| Obingations fuly guar. by U. S. Govt | ${ }_{3,369}^{1,281}$ | 18 175 | 575 1.383 | ${ }_{307}^{101}$ | $\stackrel{65}{663}$ | 39 79 | 39 77 | 159 392 | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 <br> 49 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve with Fed | 4,416 | 227 <br> 122 | $\begin{array}{r}2,160 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}203 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113 17 17 | 63 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{r}765 \\ 60 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 107 11 120 | 42 <br> 5 <br> 7 | 108 12 12 | 83 10 | 1929 |
| Balance with domestic banks. | 2,252 | 112 |  | 147 | ${ }_{223}^{223}$ | 170 | 151 | 384 | 120 24 | 72 | 262 | ${ }^{170}$ | 5 |
| Other assets ${ }_{L I A B}^{\text {net }}$ | 1,393 | 77 | 565 |  |  |  | 44 | 117 | 24 | 19 | 25 |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adJ | 888 | 956 | 6,583 | 755 | 1,038 | 75 |  | 2,062 | 379 174 | 214 | 435 | 337 | ${ }_{051}^{822}$ |
| United States Governmen | 752 | 16 | ${ }_{228}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58 | 40 | 43 | 138 |  | 3 | - 19 | 析 |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: Domestio banks. | 5,431 | 226 |  |  |  | 98 | 92 | 39 | 233 | 17 | 345 | 169 |  |
| Forelgn ban | 353 |  | 323 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| her |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 | i1 |  |  |  | 3 |
| apital account...................- | ${ }_{3.532}$ | 231 | 1,598 | 224 | 334 | 88 | 85 | 3461 | 83 | 55 | 89 | 77 |  |

# Stock and Bond Sales - New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such saje in computing the range for the year. of such sale in computing the range for the year. 

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Home Owners' Loan, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation's bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices | May $2{ }^{\text {May } 4}$ | May 5 | May 6 | May 7 | May 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



31/4, 1943-45. $\qquad$ 4s, 1944-54. $\qquad$ 33/48, 1946-56. Total sales i $\qquad$ Total sales $\qquad$ Total sales in
3s, 1946-48.
$\qquad$Total sales in $\$ 1,000$3 $3 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, 1940-43.
$\qquad$ 33/8s, 1941-43. $\qquad$ 31/8s, 1946-49. $\qquad$ Total sales in
$31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}, 1949-52$ $\qquad$ Total sales in
$31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1941 \ldots .$. 314s, 1944-46.. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 27/8s, 1955-60.. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 28/4s, 1945-47 $\qquad$ 28/4s, 1948-51 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Federal Farm Mortgage
$31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1944-64 \ldots$
$\qquad$


$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Hlgh } \\
\text { Low }
\end{array}\right.
$$

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

| Week Ended May 81936 |  | Stocks, Number of Shates | $\begin{gathered} \text { Railroad } \\ \text { and Miscell. } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |  | State,Municipal \&For'n Bonds |  | United States Bonds | Total Bond Sales |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday .-.-. |  |  |  | $\$ 2,734,000$$5,869,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 624,000 \\ 1,074,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 273,000 \\ 505,000 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,631,000 \\ 7,448,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,071,020 \\ & 1,174,690 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,188,000 |  | 545,000 | - 9,696,000 |  |
| Wednesda |  | 1,131,370 |  | 7,864,000 | $1,127,000$ |  | 811,000931,000 | $10,756,000$$9,535,000$ |  |
| Thursday.-.---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,779,830 |  | 5,720,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,140,000 \\ & 1,015,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 419,000 | 7,154,000 |  |
|  |  | 5,564,270 |  | \$38,568,000 | \$6,168,000 |  | \$3,484,000 | \$48,220,000 |  |
| Sales at New York Stock Exchange |  |  | Week Ended May 8 |  |  | Jan. 1 to May 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| Stocks-No. of shares. Bonds |  |  | 5,564,27 |  |  | 38, |  | 81,678,129 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,484,000 | \$15,973,000 |  | \$119,557,000 |  | \$344,317,000 |  |
| State and foreign |  |  | 6,168,000 | $\begin{array}{r}7,577,000 \\ 47,631,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1,173,143,000 |  | $142,551,000$ |  |
| Railiroad and industrial |  |  | 38,568,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ,220,000 \$7 |  | \$71,181,000 | \$1,423,544,000 |  | \$1,236,977,000 |  |
| Stocks and Bond Averages <br> Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones \& Co.; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| Date | $\xrightarrow{\text { Indus- }}$ trials | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Rail- } \\ \text { roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Utill- } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 70 \\ & \text { Stocks } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{10}{\text { First }}$ Grade Rails | 10 Second Grade Rails | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Utill- } \\ & \text { ties } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { 40 } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |
| May 8- | 146.87 | 43.47 | ${ }_{29.05}^{29.05}$ | 52.40 | 105.31 | 111.01 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.71 \\ & 83.84 \end{aligned}$ | 105.89 | 101.48 |
| May 7. | 147.14 | 43.75 |  | 52.53 | 105.40 105.53 | ${ }_{111.01}^{111.01}$ |  | 106.10 | 101.59 101.70 |
| May | 148.56 | ${ }_{43}^{44.86}$ | 29.44 |  | 105.40 | 111.03 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.84 \\ & 84.00 \\ & 83.18 \end{aligned}$ | 106.10 | 101.46101.22 |
| May 4. | 146.96 | 43.52 | 29.44 <br> 28.95 | $\begin{aligned} & 52.99 \\ & 52.41 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{105.08}^{105.16}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83.18 \\ & 82.73 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| May $2^{-}$ | 146.41 | 43.39 |  | 52.25 |  | 110.79 | 82.78 | 105.95 | 101.15 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, May 8
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 131936 | 0.20\% | ----- | Sept. 301936 | 0.20\% |  |
| May 20 1936.. | $0.20 \%$ | ----- | Oct. 71936 | 0.20\% |  |
| May $271936 .-1$ <br> June | 0.20\% | ----- | Oct. 141936 Oct. 211936 | 0.20\% |  |
| June 101936 | $0.20 \%$ |  | Oct. 281936 | 0.20\% |  |
| June 171936 | $0.20 \%$ |  | Nov. 41936 | $0.20 \%$ |  |
| June 241936 | 0.20\% | --.-- | Nov. 101936 | 0.20\% |  |
| July 81936 - | $0.20 \%$ |  | Nov. 251936 | 0.20\% |  |
| July 151936 | $0.20 \%$ |  | Dec. 21936 | 0.20\% |  |
| July 221936 | 0.20\% |  | Dec. 9193 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 51936. | $0.20 \%$ |  | Dec. 231936 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 121936 | $0.20 \%$ |  | Dec. 301936 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 191936 | 0.20\% |  | Jan. 61937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 261936. | 0.20\% |  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 131937$ | 0.20\% |  |
| Sept. 91936 | $0.20 \%$ |  | Jan. 271937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Sept. 161936 | 0.20\% |  | Feb. 31937. | 0.20\% | ----- |
| Sept. 23193 | 0.20\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&cc.-Friday, May 8
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturity | Int. <br> Rate | Bid | Asked | Maturity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int. } \end{aligned}$ | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 151936 | 11/8\% | 100.23 | 100.25 | Sept. 151938 | 216\% | 104.17 | 104.19 |
| Dec. 15 1939. | 13\%\% | 101.12 | 101.14 | Feb. 11938 | $25 \%$ | 104.9 | 104.11 |
| Mar. 15 1939... | 112\% | 101.27 | 101.29 | Dec. 151936 | 23\%\% | 102.2 | 102.4 |
| Mar. 15 1941... | 112\% | 101.9 | 101.11 | June 151938 | 27\%\% | ${ }_{102.18}^{105}$ | 105.10 102.20 |
| Sept. 15 1936... | 112\% | 101.1 | 101.3 | Apr. 151937 | 3\% | 103.1 | 103.3 |
| Dec. 15 1940..- | 11/2\% | 101.10 | 101.12 | Mar. 151938 |  | 105.6 | 105.8 |
| Mar. 15 1940.-- | 15\%\% | 101.30 |  | Aug. 11936 | $314 \%$ | 101.3 | 101.5 |
| June 151939. | 218\% | 103.20 | 103.22 | Sept. 151937 | 31/4\% | 104.18 | 104.20 |

## FOOTNOTES FOR NEW YORK STOCK PAGES

* Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day.
$\ddagger$ Compantes reported in recelvership.
$a$ Deferred dellvery
$n$ New stock.
$r$ Cash sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
$\nu$ Ex-rights.


# Abbott, Proctor \& Paine 

Members
New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges
consolidation of ABBOTT, PROCTOR \& PAINE

LIVINGSTON \& COMPANY

Commission orders executed in Stocks, Bonds, Commodities for institutions and individuals

# NEW YORK 

CHICAGO
MONTREAL
CLEVELAND
INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.






HIGH
$\begin{gathered}\text { Saturday } \\ \text { May } 2\end{gathered}$
Sat

Rex

$\left.-\begin{gathered}\text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { the }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$



| High and low Sale prices－PER Share，not per Cent |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> the Week <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Since Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Range for Previous Year 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday May 2 | Monday | Tuesday May 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { May } 7 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { May } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | On Basts of | 100－share Lots |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {S }}$ per stare |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 777_{8} \quad 787_{8} \\ 223_{4} \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 787_{8} & 803_{4} \\ 2312 & 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8012 \\ 237_{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 781_{2} & 81 \\ 23 & 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rll} 781_{4} & 79_{4} \\ 223_{4} & 231_{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,7,70 \\ 12,100 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | n Carblde \＆Carb＿No par O Oll California． | $b_{8} \text { Jan }{ }^{3}$ |  | per share <br> 14 <br> 1484 <br> Jan |  |
| ${ }_{12312}^{12312}$ | 12012120 | 12312 | 125 | $124^{33_{4}} 124$ | $1231_{2} 12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{96}$ |  |  |  | Preferred－－．－．－．－．－．－－－100 | ${ }^{9018}{ }^{2}$ Jan 2 |  |  | ${ }^{9012}{ }^{2} 1_{2}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ |
| 25 | ${ }^{244_{4}}{ }^{25}$ | 24 | ${ }_{22}{ }_{22}^{242}{ }_{23}{ }_{231}^{25}$ |  | ${ }_{2112}^{2488}$ | ${ }_{21,700}$ | United | 22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | lin |  | ${ }_{14}$ | ${ }^{1} 1_{8}{ }_{16}$ | 14，800 | Un Air Lines Transp $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{ta}_{--5}^{5}}$ | 13 |  |  | Deo |
| ${ }_{*}^{26}$ | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{22512}$ | ${ }_{26}{ }_{26}$ | ${ }_{2618}{ }^{2612}$ | ${ }_{26}$ | 2，200 | United Asmer Bosch－－No par | 1612 ${ }^{162}$ | ${ }^{\text {c／}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 114}{ }_{721}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{* 114}{ }_{7214}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  | 118 Aug |
| ＊242 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{22888}^{68}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan ${ }_{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 791_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 14 \\ & 297_{8} \mathrm{Apr} 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1712}{ }^{46}$ |  |
| 4078 | 4014 |  |  |  |  |  | United Corp．．．．．．．－－No | $58_{8} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $914 \text { Feb } 17$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171_{2} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{243_{4}^{4}}$ Novo |
| 40， | － 4112 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4014} 4{ }^{1} \mathrm{AD}$ |  | 208 | ${ }^{33_{3}} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 21 | 2 | ${ }_{225}^{12}{ }^{12}{ }^{23}$ | 8 | ${ }_{23}^{128}$ | ${ }_{* 23}^{123_{8}}{ }_{2314}$ | 16 | United Druewood Corp－－－－－10 | ${ }_{15}^{1034}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1334}$ Dee |
| ${ }^{512}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{5}$ | ＊5 ${ }^{514}$ | ＊5 51 |  | Ureferred－－ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 102 & A p r \\ 73^{2} & A D r \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 65 Mar | $96 \text { Dec }$ |
| $* 35$ 37 <br> 70 70 | 35 |  | 3， |  |  |  | United Eng \＆Fdy $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| 70.70 | ${ }^{691} 1_{2} 7012$ | $70{ }_{2} 71$ | $70^{3} 8$ | ${ }^{114}$ |  |  | United Fruit－．－－．－．－．－No par | $661_{2}^{1}$ Jan 2 | 79 Feb 4 | $601_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ay |
| 143444 ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{4109}^{1478}$ |  |  |  | 14341478 |  | United Gas Im |  | $193_{8} \operatorname{Jan} 8$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{1834} 109$ |  |  | ${ }^{33_{4}} 7^{5}$ |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 109 & \mathrm{Ann} \\ 108 \\ 618 \mathrm{Apr} 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1138 & \text { Feb } 10 \\ 127_{8} & \text { Feb } \\ 7 \end{array}$ | －${ }^{871}{ }^{812} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182 \mathrm{Nov} \\ & 110 \\ & \mathrm{Nov} \end{aligned}$ |
| （ ${ }^{514}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{512} 5$ | crest | ${ }^{512}$ | －512 ${ }^{512}$ | 2，800 | United Stores class A－－No par |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}111_{4} & \text { Dec } \\ 71_{2} & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} * 653_{4} & 683_{4} \\ 5758 & 575_{8} \\ -57 & \end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 653}{ }_{59}{ }^{6}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 69 & 70 \\ { }_{5812} & 60\end{array}$ | 700 | Preferred class A．．．．No pat |  | $80 \text { Feb } 8$ |  | Jan |
|  | $1561_{2} 15$ |  | 1561215 | $1561^{12} 1561^{15}$ | ${ }_{15612} 5661^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{153}^{578} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{15914}$ | 13314 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，100 | $\ddagger$ Universal Pl | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }_{115}^{15}{ }_{31} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Mar}^{7}{ }^{7}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}$ | ${ }^{1148}$ | $*_{15}^{15}{ }^{15} 1^{16}$ |  | $1{ }^{15}$ |  |  | $\pm$ Uri | ${ }_{1}^{114}{ }^{1 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{218 \\ 198 \\ \text { Man } \\ \text { Mar }}}{ }$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3278}$ | ${ }_{32}^{3234}$ |  | 0 SP | ${ }^{2112}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Jan |  |  | ${ }_{2258}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 124$ | $1{ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ |  |  | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 3_{16} \mathrm{May} & 4 \\ 2^{2} & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5}_{16} \mathrm{Apr} 30 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | ne | $31_{2}$ Oct |
| ${ }^{* 12} \begin{array}{ll}12 & 121_{8} \\ 27\end{array}$ | ${ }_{261}^{11}$ | 11 |  |  | ${ }_{* 27}$ | 1．000 | Preferred <br> U S Fight | $\begin{array}{lll} 20 & \text { Jan } & 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 5 & J \sin 23 \\ 19 y_{8} & J a n \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
| 14 14 <br>  14 | 1312 138 | 14 |  | crer |  | ${ }_{2,200}^{1,000}$ | US ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | ${ }_{13}^{2588} \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | eo |
| ${ }_{85}^{* 9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre |  |  | 65 | ${ }_{96} 15$ Nov |
| 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  | USGy |  |  |  | $87 \text { Nov }$ |
|  |  | cher | ${ }_{49}^{1158}$ | 471 | 1159 1238 | 10．600 | US Hoff Mac |  |  | 145 Jan | $\begin{gathered} 165 \\ 101_{8} \\ \text { Dec } \\ \text { Nov } \end{gathered}$ |
| 46 47 <br> ${ }^{46} 6$  |  |  | 49 |  |  | 10,600 600 |  |  | ${ }^{59}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Apr} 2$ | ${ }^{3518}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $505_{8} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 1214 | ${ }_{1214}^{12124}$ | 1214 | $121_{2}{ }^{121}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{1112}$ | 1，600 |  | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{638} \mathrm{Apr} \\ 111_{2} \mathrm{May} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 978 & \operatorname{Jan} 27 \\ 183_{8} & \operatorname{Jan} 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{71}_{2} \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{912}$ Sept <br> $161_{4}$ Sept |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}* 82 & 841_{4}^{4} \\ 8 & 884\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}$ |  | 5.400 | ${ }^{\text {Prior }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $27{ }^{8}{ }_{1} 28$ | $27^{73_{4}} 3$ | ${ }_{3018}$ |  |  |  |  | U S Rea |  | 13 Jan ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{918}^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| 89 | ${ }^{6512} 80$ | ${ }_{9}^{69}$ | ${ }^{331}$ | 655 | $643_{4} 663_{4}$ |  | 18 preterre | ${ }_{47}^{10^{3}} \mathbf{~ J a n a n ~}$ |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{174}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ Dec |
| ${ }_{70}$ | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{* 73}{ }^{7012}$ | ${ }_{772}^{9312}$ | ${ }_{73}^{91}$ | ${ }_{* 72}^{90} \quad 91$ |  | 0 S Sn | 8412 | ${ }^{8912} 5$ | ${ }_{918}{ }^{2} \mathrm{De}$ |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{5512}{ }^{2} 56{ }^{5678}$ | ${ }_{54}^{5418}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5558}$ | 543 |  | O | ${ }^{68812}$ | $7{ }^{23_{8}} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{2712}^{6278}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 125}^{122}$ | 125 |  |  | ${ }_{* 131}^{121} 1$ |  | 2，800 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3787 | ＊35 | ＊35． |  | ${ }^{3} 35{ }^{2712}$ | ＊35 $37{ }^{18}$ | 10 | Preferred |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{341}^{17}$ |  |  |  | 3，300 | Vanadium |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1112} 112$ |  |  |  | 110 | Van |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 401_{8}{ }_{8} 422_{2}$ | ${ }_{42}$ |  | 2 | ${ }_{411_{2}}{ }_{411}{ }^{2}$ | 10 | vick Che |  |  | 34 Ma |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{78}$ |  |  |  | Vicks shr | 72 | 72 May 6 |  |  |
| ＊ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3512}^{551} 36$ | 3 3，100 | Va－C | ${ }_{32}{ }^{42} 8$ |  | ${ }_{172}^{212}$ | ${ }^{37}{ }^{478}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{13314} 133388$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{418} 1218$ | 研 | ${ }_{4418}^{1212}$ | ${ }^{1314} 4133^{4}$ | 134 $113{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{11} 8$ |  | Va cil \＆Pow | 109 | ${ }^{114}{ }_{98}{ }^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{6} 6$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 127 |  | 70 | \％ | 14 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 135}{ }^{76} 145$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{145}^{77}$ |  | 70 | Vulc | 130 | ${ }_{86} 86$ |  | $8^{\text {83 }}$ Mä |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Wabash ．－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．． 100 |  | ${ }^{135}$ | ${ }^{18914}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | Pret | an |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{31}{ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 2,100 \end{aligned}$ | Walgr | 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $116121161_{2}$ | 116 |  | ， |  | ${ }_{63 / 3}$ | $1151_{4} \mathrm{AD}$ | 1184 | ${ }_{114}{ }^{264}$ Jan | ${ }_{120}^{334}{ }^{\text {den }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.800 | $\pm$ Walwo | ${ }_{512}$ | 10 Fe | $1{ }_{14} \mathrm{Feb}$ | Nov |
| 18 |  |  | ＊18 | ${ }_{18}^{273}$ |  | ． 60 | $\mathrm{Walk}(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{Go}$ | 261 | ${ }^{342} 2$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 10} 1011{ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{*} 10{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  | 200 | Ward Bakin | 17078 ${ }^{178}$ | 18 |  |  |
| ． | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{* 18}$ | ${ }^{214}$ | 214 | ${ }^{* 214}{ }^{2}{ }^{21_{2}}$ | ${ }^{21_{4}^{4}}{ }^{21_{4}}$ | 500 | Class B | $21^{1}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{5}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  |
| 5 | ${ }^{*} 5312$ | ${ }^{* 54}{ }_{978}$ | ＊55， 5 |  |  |  | Preterred－－－－－－－－－－－－100 | ${ }^{473}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | 281 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{* 41}^{1018} 10$ | 4148 | ${ }^{3} 4{ }_{48} 10{ }_{48}$ | 10 | Warner Bros | 4 | ${ }^{1458}$ |  | ${ }^{103}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Deo}$ |
| ${ }^{4}{ }^{412}$ |  | 1 | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ |  | crer | 1，000 | $\ddagger$ Warner Cu |  |  |  | ${ }^{52}{ }^{5} 5_{8}$ Dee |
| ${ }^{914}$ |  | ${ }_{* 1978}^{81}{ }_{8}^{81}{ }^{9} 9$ |  |  | ${ }^{18} 8$ | 6，600 | W | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 45 \mathrm{Jan} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1924} 4$ <br> ${ }_{22}{ }^{22}$ |  | ${ }_{* 2214}$ | ＊2218 |  |  |  | Conv | ${ }^{1578}$ Jan | ${ }^{2554}$ |  | 17. Aug |
| ${ }_{22} \quad 22$ | $21 \quad 21$ | $22 \quad 22$ | $217_{8}$ | ＊21 | $21 \quad 21$ | 600 | Waukes | ${ }_{191}^{21}$ | ${ }_{294}^{2812}$ Jan ${ }^{2}$ | 2058 ${ }^{2518}$ |  |
| $4_{4} 6_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{* 80}^{* 614}$ | ${ }_{* 80}^{65}$ | ${ }_{* 80}^{678} 8$ | ${ }_{6}^{634}$ | ${ }^{* 63_{8}} 77_{8}$ | 800 | Webst | $6^{3}{ }_{8}$ May 1 | ${ }^{11144} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{344_{4}}$ |  |  |  | ＊3434 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3412}^{112}$ |  |  | $3 . \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  | 81 |  |  |  | ${ }_{400}$ | Wesson Oil | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ | ${ }_{8238}^{4612}$ |  |  |
| ＊9312 100 | ＊942 ${ }^{\text {98 }}$ | 979 | 10 | 38 | ${ }^{88}$－98 | ， | West P | 9184 | 10012 | ${ }_{34}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{912}^{102} 102$ | ${ }^{102}$ | 1 | ${ }_{921}^{103} 10{ }_{9}^{103}$ | ${ }_{* 912}^{102}{ }_{*}{ }^{10212}$ | 260 | Preferred－－－－－－－－－－100 | ${ }^{\text {Ja，}}$ | 110 | ${ }^{397}{ }^{\text {mar }}$ | ${ }^{9914}{ }^{4}$ Nov |
|  |  | $1199_{4} 120$ | 1194 |  | ${ }_{120}{ }^{1212} 120$ | 780 | West | ${ }_{\text {116i2 }}{ }^{87}$ | ${ }_{121}^{9812}$ A |  | ${ }_{120}{ }^{92}{ }^{3}$ |
|  |  |  | $1133_{4} 114$ |  | 114114 | 40 |  | ${ }_{11144}^{4}{ }_{4}^{2}$ Jan | ${ }_{118}^{121} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{95}^{1042}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{114}^{1233^{2}}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ | 17 | ${ }^{812} 8{ }^{878}$ | 12 | 1，800 |  | ${ }_{818} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 1218 Feb | 512 M | － 1048 |
| （1417 <br> ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{* 13}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{* 15}{ }_{214} 17$ | ＊${ }^{1378}$ |  | ＊1412 |  | Wed prefer | 15.4 | ${ }^{203}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | M | $1934{ }^{\text {Deo }}$ |
| ${ }_{51}$ | ${ }^{512}$ |  | ${ }^{614}$ | 6 | ＋ |  | Weste | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | ${ }_{98}^{4}{ }_{8}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{7514}^{756}$ | ${ }_{36}^{7212}$ |  | $76{ }^{3}$ | 74 | ${ }^{737}$ | 19,2 | Western Union Telegraph－100 | ${ }_{721}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {m }}$ | 95 |  |  |
| 砳 | 1021 | ${ }_{107}{ }^{374} 108$ |  | 104 |  | 20，600 | Westing | －${ }_{\text {3444 }}$ | ${ }_{128}^{4818}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{18} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 3534 Dec |
|  | ${ }_{* 135} 13$ | 13713 |  | ${ }_{136}^{104}$ | $x 1042$  <br> $x_{135}$ 135 <br> 185  | 20,600 50 | West | ${ }^{9412}$ | 122 | Mar | ${ }^{983}{ }_{4} \mathrm{~N}$ |
|  | 24 | ＊ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 2414} 4243$ | 900 | Weston Elec Instrum＇t－No opar | 2234 | －${ }^{14512}$ | 90 Feb | ${ }^{126} 1818$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{22}{ }_{23}^{3734}$ | ${ }_{21}^{* 374}$ |  | ${ }^{* 3733_{4}^{4}} 3$ |  | Clas | ${ }^{3614}$ | J |  | ${ }_{3814}^{338}$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 55}{ }^{114}$ |  |  |  | $211_{4}$ $211_{2}$ <br> .- 69 | 10 | Westv | ${ }_{34}^{21}$ Apr | Ma | ${ }^{163}{ }^{3} 4$ | ${ }^{2512}$ Nov |
| ${ }^{*} 70$ 85 <br> 8  | ＊70 ${ }^{*} 85$ | ＊70 <br> 65 | ＊ 70 | 10 |  |  | Wheeling \＆L Erie Ry Co 100 $6 \%$ non－cum preferred＿－ 100 | $\begin{array}{ll} 34 & \mathrm{Jan} 14 \\ 50 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 69 & \text { May } & 5 \\ 90 & \text { Mar } 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 18 & \text { Jan } \\ 25 & \text { Mar } \end{array}$ | $351_{2}$ 50 Sept Nov |
|  | ${ }_{* 80}^{251}{ }_{*}^{26}$ | ${ }_{* 80}^{2612}$$261_{2}$ <br> 8 | ${ }_{* 85}^{* 27}$ |  |  | 500 | Wh |  | 3718 | 1414 Mar |  |
| 21 | ${ }_{1912}{ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{218_{8}}^{8} 22_{218}$ | ${ }_{2188}{ }^{*}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {White }}^{\text {Pretere }}$ | $183_{8} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 2814 M |  |  |
|  | $14{ }^{3} 88148$ | $143_{4}$ | 1458 | 1458 <br> 144 <br> 14 | ${ }^{1414}$ | 1，500 |  | －${ }_{148}^{1838} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{17}^{284} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{678}$ | ${ }^{1912}{ }^{1912}$ Jee |
| ＊17 20 | ${ }_{* 17}{ }^{19}$ | $1{ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{458}$ |  | ${ }^{414} 4{ }^{41} 4$ | 1，40 | White Sewing Mach＿No par | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $5_{58}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{114}{ }^{1}$ | $43_{4}$ D |
|  | ${ }^{* 17}{ }_{34}{ }^{19} 4$ | 19 | ${ }_{21}^{2014} 4$ | ${ }_{4}^{2014} 4$ | ${ }_{412}$ | 1，100 | Conv pret | ${ }^{16}{ }_{23}{ }_{4} \mathrm{AD}$ | 2412 Jan |  | ${ }_{201}^{201}$ |
| ${ }_{* 73}{ }^{77}{ }^{7} 88$ | ${ }^{7}{ }_{7}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Wils |  | 114 | ${ }_{378}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{318}$ |
|  |  | 75  <br> $77_{4}$ 78 <br> 8  |  |  | 7612 | ，100 | 50 | ${ }^{7112} 4 \mathrm{AD}$ | 87 Jan |  |  |
| ${ }_{263_{4}}{ }^{46}$ | ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{274}{ }_{27}{ }^{4} 4$ | ${ }_{2714}^{48}$ | ${ }_{26}^{4818} 8{ }_{27}^{4878}$ | ${ }_{248}^{4818}$ | 13，00 | Woolw | ${ }^{443} 4$ |  |  | ${ }^{6514}$ June |
| 5918 | ${ }^{12}$ |  |  | 5618 |  | 2,10 | Wort | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }_{75}^{3512 \mathrm{Marar}} 23$ | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{52}$ |  | ${ }_{72}^{* 52}$ | ${ }_{72} 5$ |  |  | 1.40 | Pret | ${ }^{47}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ja}$ | 66 Ma |  | ${ }_{5158}{ }^{\text {c }}$ Nov |
| －9 | ${ }_{70}^{*}$ |  | 7978 | ＊${ }^{*} 70{ }^{3} 885$ | ${ }^{*} 70$ | 1，50 | Wrig | ${ }_{671}^{628}$ | ${ }_{79}^{106} \mathrm{Me}$ | ${ }_{73}{ }^{351}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{* 3483} 35$ |  | ${ }_{34}^{344} 3434$ |  |  |  | 45 Ja |  |  |
| $1213_{4} 12$ | 17 | 128 | 13844 138 |  |  | 61， | Yello | 834 Jan | $20^{2} 8 \mathrm{M}$ |  | 4 |
|  |  | 128 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13378 \\ 48 & 13378 \\ 4878\end{array}$ | 2， | Y Preun | ${ }_{442_{8}}^{8312}$ Jan | ${ }_{55} 38$ | 311 | ${ }_{531}^{96}$ |
|  | 49 5278 <br> 110 $1147^{\circ}$ <br> 18  |  |  |  |  | 16 ， |  | ${ }^{4188}$ | 55 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{16}{ }^{10} 174$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $105$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{618}{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{614} 6^{17585}$ | 612.612 |  | crer | ${ }_{3}^{4,200}$ | Zenith Radio Corp－．－No par |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{143_{4}}$ |
| For footn | 促s sea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO. <br> Mombers Now York Stock Exchange <br> 15 BROAD STREET, <br> Tolephone BOwling.Groen 9-4600 <br> NEW YORK <br> A. T. \& T. Telotype TWX, N. Y. 1-1793

## 3128 New York Stock Exchange Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

May 9, 1936 NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the
egular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of suoh sales in computing the range for the year.

| BONDS <br> N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 8 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Governme |  |
| asury 4/68...-Oct 15 1947-1952 |  |
| Treasury 31/8s...-Oct 15 1943-1945 |  |
| Treasury 4s_....-Dec 15 1944-1954 |  |
| Treasury 36/s..-Mar 15 1946-1956 |  |
| Treasury 33/88...June 15 1943-1947 |  |
| Treasury 3s_.-.--Sept 15 1951-1955 |  |
| Treasury 3s_...-.June 15 1946-1948 |  |
| Treasury 33/88_-.June 15 1940-1943 |  |
| Treasury 33/8__..-Mar 15 1941-1943 |  |
| Treasury 31/68...June 15 1946-1949 |  |
| Treasury 31/8_._Dec 15 1949-1952 |  |
| Treasury 3148........Aug 11941 |  |
| Treasury 31/8..-Apr 15 1944-1946 |  |
| Treasury 27/8__-Mar 15 1955-1960 |  |
| Treasury 2838_--Sept 15 1945-1947 |  |
| Treasury $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ _-_Sept 15 1948-1951 |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corp- |  |
| 3148.--------Mar 15 1944-1964 |  |
| 38.--.-.-.-.--May 15 1944-1949 |  |
| 38--.-------JJan 15 1942-1947 |  |
| 2\%s.........-Mar 1 1942-1947 |  |
| Home Owners' Mtge Corp- |  |
| 38 serles A----May 1 1944-1952 |  |
| 23/8 serles B_-Aug 1 1939-1949 |  |
| 2\%8 series G.........- 1942-1944 |  |

Forelgn Govt. \& Municipals-
Agrcultural Mtge Bank (Colombla) Agnculturar Mtge Bank (Colombia)
Sink fund 6 s Feb coupon on_1947
-Sink fund 6 s Apr coup on



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.8 \\
& 80 \infty \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$


 - External sec \& 178 3d serles-
 Argentine 6s of June 1925... External 8 if 6 s series A.
External 6 s serles B.
$\qquad$ External s \& 6 s (State Ry)
Extl 6 s Santitary Works-
Extl 6 s pub wks May 1927 Public Wub wks May 1927

Pubs extl $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | Australla 30 -year 5 s ....- |
| :--- |
| External 5 s of |
| 1027 |

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## 

 External f 6s..... Stabillzation loan 7s 7 s Bergen (Norway) ext if 5 s$\bullet$ Berlin (Germany) if 6168 $\rightarrow$ External slinkIIng fund 68 - Bogota (City) extl s f $8 \mathrm{~s}-1$

- Bollvia (Republic of
- 



 $\bullet$ Bremen (State ot) exti 7
Brisbane (City) 15 s
 $\xrightarrow{20-\text { year s f } 6 \mathrm{~s} . \ldots}$


## - Exte




 Bulgaria (Kingdom oxt)-.... 1984 j

 Canada (Dom of) $30-\mathrm{yr} 4 \mathrm{4s}$ ) 7 1/8 ' 46 d
 -Carlsbad (Clty) sf 88-....-1954 J J ${ }^{\bullet}$ Cent Agric Bank (Ger) 7s-1950 M
 Cene (Rep)-Ext1 si 7s---..-1942 M N ${ }^{\text {© External sinking fund } 6 \mathrm{~s}--1960}$ A 0 -Ry ref ext 8 f 6 s ........Jan 1961 J J ${ }_{*}$ Ext sinking fund 68.-- Sept 1961 M Chternal sinking fund 6s_--1963 M
 -Guars f 68


Week's
Range or $\qquad$



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 osta Rica (Republic of $)$ -
$\rightarrow 7 \mathrm{~s}$ Nov 1


For footnotes see page 3133

| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended May 8 | | Foreign Govt．\＆Munic．（Concl．） |
| :---: |
| Norway 20－year extl 6 s | Norway 20 －year extl 6s

20 －year external 6 s.
40 －year s $551 / 8$ 40－year $8151 / 8 \mathrm{~s} .-\mathrm{A} .-$

External sink find 5 s | External sink fund $5 \mathrm{~m}, \ldots-1965$ |
| :--- |
| External sink fund $41 / \mathrm{sin}$ | Municipal Bank extl 8 i

－Nuremburg（City）extl 6
Oriental Dever Oriental Devel guar 6s．
Extl deb $51 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$
．




 Stabilization loan s 7 External sink fund g 8
Porto Alegre（City of）－
 $\underset{\bullet}{\text { Prague（Greater Clty）} 71 / 8 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots 1952} \mathbf{M}$
 25－year external 6s

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rlo de Janero (Clty of } \\
& \$ 8 \mathrm{~A} \text { A pril coupon off }
\end{aligned}
$$ ©8 June coupon off

$\bullet 7 \mathrm{~s}$ May coupon oft
$\bullet 7$ J Rome（Clty）extl of

 －Saarbruecken（City）6s
Sao Paulo（City of
 San Paulo（State of）－
fo8s July coupon off．








 Styrla（Province of ）－

 －Tollma（Dept of ext 7 Trondhjem（City）1st $53 / 38 . \ldots$ －External sf 68 Vennetlan Prov Mtge Bank 78＿－1964
Vienna $\rightarrow$ $\cdot \mathrm{s}$ Nov coupon
 RAILROAD AND INDU －İAbitlbl Cow \＆Paper 1st 5 s ＿ 1953 J
Adams Express coll tr Adams Express coll tr g 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{Z}} 1953$ I 198 Adrlatto Elec Co．ext 7 Ala Gt Sou 1st co
1st cons 4s
ser －Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 68 Alb \＆Susq 1st guar 31／3s
fAlleghany Corp coll tr 5 s ．．．．．
$\qquad$
Allegh \＆West 1st gu 48
Alleg Val gen guar g 4s－－－．．－1998 A－
 －Alplne－Montan Steel 7s ．．．．． $1955 \mid$ M Am \＆Forelgn Pow deb 58 ．．．． 19030 American Ice s i deb 5 s ．
Amer I G Chem conv 53 Am Internat Corp conv $53-1949$ M Am Telep \＆Teleg coll tr $5 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$＿1945 ${ }^{\mathbf{M}}$
 20－year sin king fund $538-1960$ M
Convertible debenture 41639 M


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| Ranoe |
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| Sance |
| Jan． 1 |

## $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Low } & \text { Htoh } \\ 106 & 1073 / 2\end{array}$


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##  Armo 1st Arms Atch Ad

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ange } \\ \text { ince } \\ \text { in. } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { N. } \mathrm{y}_{\mathbf{W} \text { Week }}^{\text {sto }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hioh |  |
| 1073／8 | Amer Water |
| ${ }^{108}$ | Deb g 6 s s |
| $6103 \%$ | 10－year 58 |
| 1043／4 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$－Am Writil |
| 1023／2 | Adaconda Cod |
| 27 | －Anglo－Chil |
| 863／ | \＃＊Ann Arbo |
| $821 / 4$ | Ark \＆Mem |
| 104 | Armour \＆ Co |
| 106 | 1stM8148 |
| $801 / 2$ | Armstrong C |
|  |  |
| 173／3 | Stamped 4 |
| 19 | Corv gold |
| 163／4 | Conv 4s of |
| 161／2 | $\mathrm{Convg} \mathrm{fs}^{\text {Conv }}$ |
| $111 / 4$ | Rocky Mt |
| 96 | Trans－Con |
|  | ${ }_{\text {All }} \mathrm{Cal} \mathrm{KnOx}^{\text {ar }}$ |
| 193／4 | Att \＆Charl A |
| 1013／4 | 1 st 30 －year |
| 293／6 | Ath Coast Lin |
| $287 / 8$ $112 \%$ | General un |
| 111 | 10 －yr coll |
| 38 | Att \＆Dan 18 |
| 21 | ${ }_{\text {AtIGul }}$ |
| 19\％ | Atlantlo R |
|  | Auburn |
| 17\％ | Austin \＆ N W |
| 21 | $\ddagger$ tBaldwin Loc |
| 201／4 |  |
| 1227／6 | Refun |
|  | 18 tald 5s． |
| 27／8 | Ret \＆gen |
|  | thwest |
| ${ }_{19}^{23}$ | Tol \＆Cin |
| 193／8 | Ret \＆gen |


| BONDS |
| :--- |
| STOCK EXCHANGE |
| eek Ended May 8 |

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 ${ }_{5}^{5}$ Ranoe
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And
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$\qquad$
 Conv gold 4 s or $1909 .-.$.
Conv 4 of of 1905 Conv g 4s 1ssue of 1910
Conv deb $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.
 Att Knox \＆Nor 1st g 5s．
At1 \＆Charl A L 1st 41／3 A． $\qquad$

 Auburn Auto conv deb 43／s＿－．1939 J
Austin \＆N W 1 st gug $5 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots$
 Ref \＆gen 6s series C ．－Jul
PL E \＆W Va Sy ret
Southwest Rol \＆Cin DIV 1st ref 4s As－．－1950 J
 Con ref 4s．．．
48 stamped Bataviar Petr guar deb 413／3
Battle Crk \＆Stur 1st gu 3s．
 Bellidere Delaware cons 3 3／3s
$\bullet$ Berlin Clty Elec Co deb $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
$\bullet$ Deb sinking fund $\rightarrow$ Debentures 6s Beth steel cons M 4 $4 / \mathrm{s}$ ser D．－19
Bing
Bandy
1st 4 s
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Bkly
1st Brown Shoe s i deb 3\％／4．．．．．．－1957 1950


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BOND BROKERS

Railroad，Public Utility and Industrial Bonds Vilas \＆Hickey

49 WALL STREET<br><br>Private Wires to Chicago，Indianapolis and St．Louts

## Bennett Bros. EJ Johnson

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New Yark Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New } \\ \text { York } \\ \text { Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$

## RAILROAD BONDS

New Tork, $\mathrm{N} . \boldsymbol{r}$. One Wall Street Private Wire 135 So. La Salle Ill. DIgby 4-5200 Connections $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Pandolph } 7711\end{gathered}$ N. $\mathrm{X} \cdot 1.761$ - Bell System Teletype of Cgo. 543




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| :---: | :---: |




 Goodrich (B Fs Co 1st 6 $6 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.-.
 Gouv \& Oswegatchie 18t 5 s .
Gr \& \& ext lst gu
 Grays Polnt Term 1st gu 5 s ...
 General $53 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ serles B.
General 58 . General 58 serles C.
 Gen mitge. 4 s ser
Gen mtge 4 s ser H Tren Bay \& West of Geb ctfs A. 1946
\& Debentures ctfs B Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4
 Gulf States Steel deb $53-\cdots$
 $\stackrel{\text { 68 (Oct }}{ }$ 36 coupon on) Hacking Val 1st cons g 43/3s-..-1999

+ Hoe (R) \& Co 1st mtge + Hoe (R) \& Co lst mtge
f*Housatonc Ry cons g H \& T C 1st g bs int guar
Houston Belt \& Term 1st Houston Oll sink fupd $53 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ A_-. 1940
Hudson Col

 Illinols Bell Telep 31/8 ser B_..1970
Illinols Central 1st gold 4s_...1951
 Extended 1st gold 31/8.
1st gold 3s sterling.-.
Collateral trust gold 48. Refunding 48-.
Purehased Ilines 3\%s
Collateral the Collateral trust gold 48-....1952 1950 M Retunding 58...............19535 M N 150 year secu
40 -year $4 \% / 8 \mathrm{~s}$
$\qquad$ Litchrield DIV 1st gold 3
Loulsv DIV \& Term Louisv Div \& Term g 3
Omaha DIv 1st gold 38. St Louls DIV \& Term g 3s
 Jolnt 1st ref 5 s serles A.
Ist \& ref 43/s serles C.
IIlinols Steel deb $41 / 2$ Illinols Steel deb $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$....Ind Bloom \& West 1 mtge ext 4 s
Ind ind Ind \& Lowa 1st g 48 ...
fith
Ind Union Ry gen 5 s ser Gen \& ref 5s ger 5ses B
Inland Steel 33 s seris


 - Certiflcates of deposit.-........ Interlake Iron 1st 5s B...-.-1951 M

 1st 5 s serles B
+1 1st 5 g series C


## Internat Hydro El deb Int Merc Marlne s $f$ b

Int Merc Marine s f 6 s _
 1 1st coll trust Amer 1st 5s B_-. 1972 M
 Conv deb $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ de...
 Kan \& M 1st gu g 4s


 Kansas City Term 1st 4s.-
Kansas Gas \& Electric 43/s Kansas Gas \& Electric 4sis..
$\bullet$ Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 6 .
$\bullet$ Ctfs w w stmp (par $\$ 645$ ).
 Kelth (B F) Corp 1st 6 s.
Kendall Co $53 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.............. $1946{ }^{\text {K }}$
 Stamped
Plain
 Kings County Elev 1st g 4s.-.
Kings Co Lighting 1st $5 \mathrm{~s} . . .-19$

Kresge Foundatlon coll tr 4s _ 1945 J J $\ddagger{ }^{\star}$ Kreuger \& Toll el A 5 s ctifsColl \& ref 5 S/fs serlen C..... 1953 F A


BROKERS IN BONDS FOR BANKS AND DEALERS D.H.Silberberg \& Co.

63 Wall St.
NEW YORK
Telephone Whitehall 4-2900


RAILROAD BONDS Bought - Sold - Quoted LOBDELL \& CO.
48 Wall St, New York $\quad 123$ S. Broad St, Phila. A. T. \& T.: NY $1-735$




## 3134

## NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (May 2, 1936) and ending the present Friday (May 8, 1936). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:





For footnotes eee page 3139.

New York Curb Exchange－Continued－Page 5
May 9， 1936

| BONDS （Contsnued） | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { Week's } & \text { Range } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Low Prices } \\ \text { Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week <br> \＄ | Range Stnce Jan． 11936 |  |  | BONDS （Continued） | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Low High | Sales <br> for <br> Week <br> \＄ | Ranje Stnce Jan． 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  | Low |  |  |  |  | Htoh |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67\％／49 | 11，000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1021／6 | ${ }_{99}^{1023 / 4}$ | 46,000 90,000 | ${ }_{94}^{1004}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102 | 1019\％ | 10214 |  | and |  |  | Illinots C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 研 |  |  | 102，4 |  | ${ }_{93} 9$ |  |  | Illinois Cent |  | ${ }_{107}^{94 / 4}{ }^{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3／8 | 104 | 17， | 102\％ |  |  | III |  | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cent Ohio |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{96}$ May |  |  | 1st \＆ret 5 5／99 ser B． 1954 | 102 | $1023 / 2031 / 2$ |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cent }}$ Powe ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 823／May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cent States |  | 61. |  | 81，000 | ${ }_{61}{ }^{\text {appr }}$ |  |  | Indlana E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5388}$ ex－wa |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{71,000}$ | ${ }_{63}^{83}$ May |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | 102 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dist Elee | 66 | 104 | 1045 | $\begin{aligned} & 54,00 \\ & 23,00 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1043 / 8}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | 106 |  |  | －897／8 | 101／10101／ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 14,000 \end{array}$ | 100 | an |  |  |
| Jct Ry \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indiana Gen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {P Pneu }} \mathbf{T}$ |  |  | 102 | 15，000 | 101／3 Apr |  |  | Indians Hydro－Elec 5s＇58 | 95 | 7／8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chio Rys 5 sct | 72 |  |  |  | 67 A |  |  |  |  | 110 110 $1 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| nnatis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clitles S |  |  |  | 12，0 | ${ }_{6915}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  | Indianap |  |  |  | ${ }_{90}^{63}$ |  |  |  |
| Con |  |  |  |  | 6974 |  |  |  | 1051／2 | 10 |  | 104\％ |  |  |  |
| es Servic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Int |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Line }{ }_{\text {cegr }}^{\text {Regist }}}$ |  |  | 104／8 |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cltiles Serv |  |  | 72 | 82 | 65\％Jan |  |  | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 78 \text { serries } \\ & 78\end{aligned}$ |  | $58 \quad 64$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commer | 711／2 |  |  |  | 3／1 |  |  | International |  | 087 $09 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth Edison－ 1st M 5 s series A．．． 1953 1st M 5s serles B＿－＿1954 1st 41／2s series C．．． 1956 Registered． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Interna |  |  | 52，00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 101／2 | 1101／2 | 3，000 | 1103 |  |  | Interstat | 77 | $761 / 29$ | $\square 8$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{110368}$ |  |  | Debenture |  | $681 / 87$ | 57，00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $13 / 2$ | 1，000 | 1113 May |  |  | nterstate Pu 5 series D |  |  | $24,000$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43／98 8eries | 79\％ | 781／2 $801 / 2$ | 40，00 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3 \%} 8$ |  |  |  |  | $103{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{er}-\ldots .-1947}{\mathrm{w}}$ |  |  |  | 00 | ar |  |  |
| Community Pr ${ }^{\text {\＆t Lt }}$ Ls 57 |  |  | ${ }_{72}^{1033}$ |  | ${ }_{63}^{1023}$ Apr |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1041／2 | 105\％／2106 1053 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{7}^{78 \text { serles }} \mathbf{A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{59} 8$ serles D |  | 074 | 107\％ | 1，000 | ${ }_{106}^{10613}$ |  |  |  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |  |
| sol Gas（Bait city） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen |  | 123／6 | 1121／2 | 14，000 | 1113／6 Jan |  |  | Itallan | 497 | 473／4 497／8 | 112，000 |  |  |  |  |
| onsol Gas El Li\＆P－（Balt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conteot Gas Util Co－－ 1981 |  | 109 | 1091／4 |  | 106 Mar |  |  | Jamatea Wat sup 5 沙分 95 |  |  |  | 106 | Jan | 108 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ coll 68 ser A．．1943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conv | 36 |  | ${ }^{37}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1051 / 2$ | $1051 / 2$ | 0 | 103\％ | Jan | 1063／4 |  |
| nsol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ne Co5s |  | 101 | 102 |  | 101\％May |  |  | Kansas Power 5s．－－${ }^{-1947}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cible ste |  |  | 1031／2 | 5，000 |  |  |  | 1 st m | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ban To |  |  |  | 4,000 2,000 | ${ }_{70}^{883 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  | 993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumberld C |  | 106 |  | 5, | 1051／6 Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H1as Pow | 106\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Kimbe |  | 104 |  |  | Ja |  |  |
| Delaware El | 104 | 104 | 1048 | 15 2，0 | ${ }^{103}$ |  |  | Kopper Sink |  |  |  |  | Ap |  |  |
| aver Gas 8 |  | 107 | 107 | 2，00 | 10794 Jan |  |  | Lehtigh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cily Gas |  |  |  |  | 993／3 Jan |  |  | Lexingt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 581 lst series B－．．－1950 |  |  | $1051 / 2$ | 15，000 | 102 1／2 Jan |  |  | Lone | 104 | 104 104 |  | 1027 |  |  |  |
| Detroit Internat Bridge－ 61／28－－．．．．．．．Aug 11952 Certificates of deposit． Deb 78． $\qquad$ Aug 11952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Long | 105 | 1051／4 106 | 7，000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $8,000$ |  |  |  | Los |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12／2 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 12.0 |  |  |  | Louisisana Pow | 105 |  |  |  | Feb |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1063／406\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1027 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $105 \% 105$ | 27,0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 104 |  | 1043 | 5，000 | ${ }_{99}{ }^{7} /{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ |  |  | MeCalll |  | 105\％ |  | 59 | Ma | 62 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 102\％Jan |  |  | MeCori | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| El Paso Elec 5s A．．．．． 195 ？ El Paso Natural Gas－ 61／2 with warrants． 1943 Deb 61／s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Memp | 104 |  |  | 101 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1091／2 |  |  |  | May | Metrob | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deb 61／38－…－．．．－． 1938 |  | 11. |  | ${ }^{10,000}$ |  |  |  | dil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mpire Oill \＆ |  | ${ }_{84}{ }^{100}$ | 1001／2 | 000 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Millw }}$ Ga | $\begin{gathered} 883 \\ 103 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 㖪 |  |  |
| ole Marell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Minneap }}{\text { Milu }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1031 \\ & 1031 \end{aligned}$ | 103 | 71 |  |  |  |  |
| d | 56 |  |  |  | 40\％Jan |  |  | Minn P | 100 |  |  | $981 / 5$ |  | 102\％ |  |
| ean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63／9， | 921／2 |  | $923 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | Miss Pow \＆ | $\begin{aligned} & 851 / 2 \\ & 927 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{93} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| uropean |  | 34 | 34 | 4，000 |  |  |  | Mississippl Ril |  | 105 | 43 ， | 105 | Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Miss River Po | 1073 | 1078108 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finland Residential Mtge Banks 6 s 5 s stmpd＿196 | 83\％ | $811 / 2$ | $841 / 4$ | 22，000 | Jad |  |  | M1ssour |  | ${ }_{63}{ }^{\text {ch }}$ | 10，00 | $573 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banks 6s 5s stmpd 1961 FIrestone Cot Mulls 581948 |  |  |  | 13，000 | 993／ Feb |  |  | ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 1003 | $1003_{4}$ | 41，000 | 1 |  | 4 |  |
| Frst Bohemlan Class 78.57 | 10 | 103 | 1043／8 | 18，000 | 1 |  |  | Narragan | 103 | $103 \quad 10414$ | 24，000 | 102\％ |  | 106 |  |
|  |  | ， | － | 1 | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  | Jan | 58 serles B－－．－．．．． 1957 |  | $1031 / 21041 / 2$ | 35，000 | 102\％ |  | 1073／2 |  |
|  | 102 $1 / 4$ |  | 10334 | 67 |  | 1051／4 |  | Nassau \＆Sutfoik Ltg $5 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\prime} 45$ |  | 105105 | ，000 |  | Jan | 106 |  |
| Florlda Power \＆Lt 581954 Gary Electric \＆Gas－ 58 ex－warr stamped 1044 | 911／2 | $911 / 2$ | 93 | 92，000 | Ad |  |  | N | ${ }^{0} 0$ | $9831 / 2001$ | 23，000 | 97 | Apr | \％ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{18}^{85}$ |  |  |  |
| 58 ex－warr stamped． 1944 Gatineau Power 1st 5s 1958 Deb gold is June 151941 | 98 |  |  | 103，0 |  |  |  | Nebras |  | $112{ }^{22 / 4}$ | ， | 10 |  | 12 |  |
|  | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 serles A －－－．．．－2022 | 121 | 1213122 | 2，00 |  | Jan | 22 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15，000 |  |  | Mar | Nelsner Bros Realty $6 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\text {＇}} 48$ | 1053 | 1051／106 | 20，000 | 105 | May |  |  |
|  |  |  | 98 100 |  | ${ }_{98}^{974}$ May |  |  | Nevad | 93 | 903／2 93 | 86，00 |  | Jan | ${ }^{95 \%}$ |  |
| General Pub Serv 59－1953 | －843／4 | 841／4 | 85\％／2 | 31，000 | 79 Jan |  |  | N E Gas \＆El Assn 58.1947 | 69 | 683／2 ${ }^{-19}$ | 43，000 | 66 | Ap | 7918 |  |
|  | －231／3 | 231 | 24 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | Con |  | $\begin{array}{lll}67 & 683 \\ 661\end{array}$ | 27 |  | AD | 793 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |  | New Eng |  | $601 / 4$ <br> 92 <br> 186 | 136，000 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Gen Wat Wke \＆El 59.1943 |  | 86 | 88\％${ }^{8}$ | 22，000 | 86313 |  |  | Deben | $971 /$ | 9614 | 206，00 | 883／ | Jan | 102 |  |
| Georgia Power ret 5s 5 －1967 | $811 / 2$ | 79 | 824 | 8，000 |  |  | eb | New |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （eater |  |  |  |  | 323／Jan |  |  | 49 |  | $763 / 87$ | 4，000 | 69. | Jan | 81 |  |
|  | 88 | 85 | 88 | 48，000 | －85 | ${ }^{90}$ |  | N |  | 101101 | 3，000 | 101 | Feb | 104 |  |
|  |  | 100 | $1001 / 2$ | －10，000 | ${ }_{90} 93$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk West 4s－1950Gt Nor Pow 5s stmpGreat |  |  |  |  | 106 Ap |  |  |  | 106 | 1054106 | 56，000 | 105 |  | 107\％ |  |
|  | 1063 | 106\％ | 10 | 7，000 | $1061 / 2 \mathrm{ADr}$ | 88 | Jan | N Y State E\＆G 43／38－1980 | 103 | 102\％／81031／4 | 60，00 | 102 | Jan | 103 |  |
| Great Western Pow $\mathbf{5 s} 1946$ Grocery Store Prod 6s 1945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107 1073／8 |  |  |  | 108 |  |
| Grocery Store Prod 6s 1945 Guantanamo \＆West $6 s^{\circ} 58$ | － 65 | ${ }_{64}^{51 / 8}$ | ${ }_{65}^{51 / 8}$ | 15 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{75}^{60}$ | Mar | N Y \＆Westch＇r Ltg 482004 | 104 | 104104 | 5，000 | 101 | M | 105 |  |
| Guardian Investors 5s．1948 Gulf Oll of Pa 5s．．．．．1947 |  | 105 | 1053／2 | 14，0 | 105 | 107 | Feb | Nlagara Falls Pow ${ }^{\text {Ese－1950 }}$ |  | －105\％ 106 | 16，00 |  |  | 12 |  |
| Gulf Oll of Pa 5 Sa | 105 | 1043／2 | 105 | 19 | $104 / 4 \mathrm{ADr}$ |  |  | Ss serles A－－－．．－ 1959 | 1061／ | 105\％106 | 13，00 |  |  | 109 |  |
|  |  | 102\％ | 1023 | 4，0 | 102，Jan |  |  | Nippon El Pow ${ }^{\text {61／38－－}}$ |  | 25 | 4，000 |  |  |  |  |
| Hackensack Water 5s＿1938 ${ }_{\text {sferles A }}$ |  |  |  |  | 10513 J Jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hail Print 6－3imp－－．1947 | 863／2 | $861 / 2$ | 873 | 11，000 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a Jan }}$ |  |  | Nor | 543／4 | $531 / 250$ | ，00 |  |  | 64\％ |  |
|  | 25 |  |  | 5，000 |  |  |  | No Indlana G \＆E 68－1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{29} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hoorton |  |  |  | Oō | 1033／5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61／8 with warrante－1943 |  |  |  | 5，000 | 973／3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1／4 | 105\％ | 2，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 436s өeries E．．． 1981Hydraulic Pow $5 \mathrm{~s} \ldots \ldots .1950$Ref \＆Impr $58 \ldots \ldots . .1951$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 112 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  | 104 1123 106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106 |  | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For foothotes see paxe 313


## Other Stock Exchanges

## New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 8

| Unlisted Bonds | BUd | Ask | Unusted Bonds (Concluded) | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alden 68............. 1941 | 44 | --* | Prudence Bonds Corp5 1/8, 1934, 3d series.-..$51 / \mathrm{s}, 1940$, 17th series. | 32 44 |  |
| Dorset ctfs of deposit....- | 29 |  | 61 Bway Bldg 513 s _- 1950 | 45 | 4712 |
| Drake (The) 68_..... 1939 | 341/2 | $371 / 2$ | Clity \& Suburban Homes-- Lincoln Bldg Corp t O--- | ${ }_{5}^{33 / 6}$ | $41 / 2$ |
| 5th Ave \& 29th St Corp 6s'48 | 58 | 61 | 39 Bway Inc units. ${ }^{\text {Lin }}$----- | 5 | --- |
| Nat1 Tower Bldg 61/s8_1944 | 72 | 75 | Tudor City- |  |  |
| Oiver Cromwell ctis------ | 101/2 | $113 / 2$ | 4th Unit Inc units | 8 | 12 |
| Pennsylvanla Bldg 68. 1939 | 33 | 351/2 | 9th Unit Inc units.....-- | 11 | -- |

## Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange <br> STEIN BROS. \&OBOYCE

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 6. S. Calvert St. Established } 1853 & 39 \text { Broadway } \\ \text { BALTIMORE, MD. } & \text { NEW YORK }\end{array}$
Louisville, $K$ y. NEW YOR

Members Now York and Ballsmore Stock Exchanges

## Baltimore Stock Exchange

May 2 to May 8. both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| r | $\begin{gathered} F_{i}^{F_{i} \text { Lave }} \begin{array}{c} \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Weeet's range } \\ \text { oof Pricecs } \\ \text { Hitgh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Ifore } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ranoe Strce Jan. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hloh |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st preferred v |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blat | 23. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {27 }}^{20 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}} \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ preterred |  |  | 284 |  |  |
| Epreferred----------1 |  |  | 20 |  |  |
| Fideltr \& Denoalt---- 20 | 95 |  |  |  |  |
| Houston O |  | 399\% ${ }^{36} 178$ | 488 | ${ }^{39}$ | 20\% |
| Humprey Mit Co | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Finanee com V |  |  | 124 |  |  |
|  |  | 254254 |  | 248 Apr | 255 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 117 |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1036} 11{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{775}$ |  | ${ }^{16}$ |
| Nills D |  |  |  | 87 Jan | 92 |
| 4 Guar--- | 14\%/4 | 144/4 14* | ${ }^{929}$ | 13\%/4apr | 17// Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| andt Co 48 flat 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mat----7-1-1976 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avarble Market $6 \mathrm{~s}-1940$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Boston Stock Exchange

May 2 to May 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Ranae } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { oow High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Amer Pneumatic Serv Co- <br> Common_-..........-. 25 | 154\% 17 | ${ }_{1497 / 8}^{17 / 86}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 3.517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 11 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 149 \mathrm{Apr} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 178 | ${ }^{\text {Apeb }}$ |
| Aigelow-Sanf Carpet pr 100 |  | $107{ }^{107}$ | -10 | 9778 | 1071/4 | Apr |
| Boston \& Albany --...- 100 |  | 1281/8130 | 144 | 1171/2 Jan | 143 | Feb |
| Boston Elevated.....-- 100 | 66 | 65 665/8 |  | 65 May | 70 | Feb |
| Boston \& Maine- ${ }_{\text {Prior }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 203 / 4 & 22 \\ 61 / 21 / 2 \\ 95 \% & 72^{5} \\ 1418 & 141 / 2 \end{array}$ | 49 | 2036 Apr | 41 Feb |  |
| Prior preferred--7--100 |  |  | 58 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  | Jan |
| Class D 1st prer stpd_100 |  |  | 20 | 95/8 May | 2034 | Feb |
| Boston Personal Prop Tr-* |  | $14918141 / 8$ | 5 | 1413 May | 153/3 | Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston \& Providence. }} 100$ |  |  |  | 14488 |  |  |
| Calumet \& Hecla |  | 101/8 1138 | 499 1,191 | 6181 | 91/ | Apr Apr |
| Copper Range.--------25 | 7\%8 |  | ,191 |  |  |  |
| East Boston Co..--.-..--* |  | 11/8 11/4 | 15 | 5/8 | 17/8 | Feb |
| East Gas \& Fuel Assn- | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 61 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 61 / 2 & 63 / \\ 61 & 631 / 2 \\ 72 & 721 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 117 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $33 / 4$ Jan <br> $411 / 2$ Jan | $113 / 8$84 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
| $6 \%$ cum pref-.-.-.---100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41/2\% prior pref....- 100 |  |  | 153 | 60 Jan |  |  |
| Eastern Mass St Ry- |  |  |  |  | 84 M |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 8 & 38\end{array}$ | 135 | $33{ }_{3}^{1 / 2} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3} 818$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
|  |  | 1518 | 670 | 81/2 Feb |  | May |
| Adjustment |  | $6 \quad 71 / 2$ | 215 | $3 . \mathrm{Feb}$ | $71 / 2$ | Apr |
| astern SSLIne | 107/8 | $1034107 / 6$ | 280 | 81/6 Jan | 141/2 | Feb |
| 2 d preferred |  | 52.52 |  | $52 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Jan |
| Economy Grocery Stores |  | $17 \quad 18$ | 110 | 17 Apr | $1{ }^{2312}$ | Mar |
| Employers Group....-...** | 159 | 158 $201 / 2160$ 21 |  | $20 \quad \mathrm{Apr}$ | 271/4 | Feb |
|  |  | 01/2 21 | 390 |  |  |  |
| General Capital Corp-.-.** |  | $371 / 2371 / 2$ | 100 | 37 Jan |  |  |
| Georgian Inc class A pret 20 |  | 11  <br> 11 114 <br> 15  | 10 | $1, \mathrm{Feb}$ | $17 / 8$ | Jan |
| Gillehrist Co---------- | 15\%/8 | ${ }^{615 \%}{ }^{65}{ }^{61 / 2}$ | 300 | 55\% Jan |  |  |
|  |  | 30 300 | 300130 | $30 . J a n$ | 193/2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{35} 5.8$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{150}^{225}$ | 158 Mar |  |  |  |
|  | 13/4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{25 / 2} \text { Apr }$ |  |
|  | ----- | 103/4 103/4 | 185 | $95 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 11 | Feb |
|  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 310 | $15 \% \mathrm{Jan}$ | 38/4 | Feb |
| Mergenthaler Lino | 40 | 393/8 $403 / 4$ | 349 | 381/2 Jan | 51 | Feb |
| New Eng Tel \& Tel.-.. 100 | 1203/ | $1191 / 2121$ | 821 | 1171/2 Mar | 130 | Mar |
| New River Co pref. ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}73 & 73 \\ 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 31 88 | ${ }^{73} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{May}^{178} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |



## BALLINGER \& CO.

UNION TRUST BLDG, CINCINRE

## Specialists in Ohio Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds

Wire System-First Boston Corporation

## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Aluminum Industries....-* | $101 / 2$ | 10\%/4 | 12 | 91/2 Jan | 131/2 Mar |
| Amer Laundry Mach... 20 | 23 | 2231223 | 79 | 1934 Jan | ${ }^{27}$ Mar |
| Burger Brewing --...---* |  | 5.5 | 33 | 31/2 Jan | $63 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Champion Coated.-.--100 | 20\% | $203 \% 207 / 8$ | 152 | 195/8 Apr | ${ }_{105}^{25}$ Feb |
| 1st preferred_.-...-100 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1021 / 1031 / 4 \\ 121 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | 127 | $102{ }^{121 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}105 & \text { Jan } \\ 173 / 2 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| Cin Gas \& Elec pref | $1041 / 2$ | $104 \quad 1041 / 2$ | 96 | $1003 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 105 Feb |
| CNO \& T P |  | 115115 | 13 | 11014 Jan | 11634 Feb |
| Cincinnati Street Ry .... 50 | 7 | $6{ }^{6} 7$ | 295 | 57/8 Jan | 81/8 Jan |
| Cincinnati Telephone.--50 | 893/4 | $891 / 290$ | 104 | 85 Jan |  |
| Cin Union Stock Yard...-* Crosley Radio |  | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 23 \\ 25 & 25\end{array}$ | 31 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & \text { Mar } \\ 16 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 26 & \mathrm{Apr}\end{array}$ |
| Dow Drug pref . . . . . 100 |  | 110110 | 7 | 110 Jan | 115 Mar |
| Eagle-Picher Lead....... 20 |  | 10\% $103 / 4$ | 210 | 8 Jan | 15 Mar |
| Early \& Daniel |  | $22 \quad 23$ | 62 | $173 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $25 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Formica Insu |  | $20 \quad 20$ | 10 | 193/4 Jan | 25 Jan |
| Gibson Art. |  | 29 293/4 | 166 | 28 Jan | 30 Mar |
| Hobar | 42 | 42.445 | 97 | 40. Mar | 45, Jan |
| K |  | $225 / 823$ | 35 | 225\% May | 277/8 |
| Moor |  |  | 48 | $49 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 51/2 Mar |
| B |  | 1. | 20 | 5/8 Mar | $11 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Nash |  | $30 \quad 30$ | 6 | 30 Jan | ${ }^{32}$, Mar |
| Procte |  | $411 / 243$ |  | $411 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | 483/2 Jan |
| Ran |  | $18 \quad 18$ | 5 | ${ }_{48}^{16}$ Jan | $\begin{array}{cc} 21 & \text { Jan } \\ 9 \end{array}$ |
| B | 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 301 / 8\end{array}$ | 221 | $30^{\circ}$ May | $353 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| S |  | $51 / 4 \quad 51 / 4$ | 34 | $51 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | $81 / 2 \mathrm{~F}$ |

## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paat F.Davis \& 60.

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate)
Chicago Stock Exchange
10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO
Chicago Stock Exchange
May 2 to May 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stock - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo |  | High |
| Abbott Labo | 1221/2 | 115 | 123 |  | 920 | $97 \%$ | Jan |  |
| Adams (J D) Mtg com. |  | $161 / 3$ | $16^{5 / 8}$ | 80 | 15\%/8 | Feb | 181/9 |
| Adams Royalty Co com.-* |  | $61 / 8$ | $85 / 8$ | 200 |  | Jan | 73/8 Fe |
| Advance Alum Castings_-5 Allied Products Cord cli-* | 75/8 | ${ }_{21}{ }^{7} 88$ | $213 / 8$ | 1,100 50 | $21^{5 / 4}$ | Jan | 251/3 Ma |
| Allied Products Cord cla- ${ }^{\text {Common. }}$ |  | 123\% | $13^{21 / 8}$ | 250 | $121 / 4$ | Apr | $15 \%$ Fe |
| Altorfer Bros conv pr |  | 441/2 | 45 | 40 | 40 | Jan |  |
| Amer Pub Serv Co pret. 100 | 22 |  | 22 | 70 | 20 | May | 321/2 Fe |
| Armour \& Co common.-. 5 | 51 | 47/8 | $51 / 4$ | 700 | 43/4 | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {a }}$ | $73 / 5 \mathrm{Ja}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Asbestos Mig Co com_---1 }}{ }^{\text {Assoclates Invest }} \mathbf{C o}$ | $3{ }^{37 / 8}$ |  |  | 2,150 <br> 5,350 | 27\% | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| Associates Invest Co com_-* Automatic Products com_5 | 39 9 | 321 | 391/8 | 5,350 1,200 | 27\% | Jab |  |
| Automatic Washer conv pf* |  |  | 2 | 130 |  | May | $31 / 2$ |
| Backstay Welt Co com_..* |  | 1514 | 153/4 | 60 |  | Feb |  |
| Bastian-Blessing Co com. |  |  |  | 850 | $61 / 2$ | Jan |  |
| Bendix Aviation com.- | 2678 | 2638 | 283/8 | 7,750 | $21 /$ | Jan |  |
| Berghoff Brewing Co. | 11 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | 1218 | 3,300 |  | Jan | $123 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ |
| Binks Mig Co A conv dref * | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 63/8 | 370 |  | Jan | ${ }^{7} 303 \mathrm{M}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Bliss \& }}$ \& Laughlin Inc cap ${ }^{\text {a }} 5$ | $233 / 8$ |  | 24 | 1,800 3,000 | $22{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  | $8331 / 2$ |
| Brown Fence \& Wire- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A |  | 28 |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{34}$ |
| Class B |  | 307/8 | 307/8 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bruce }}$ Co (E L) com....- ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 81/8 | 13 $81 / 8$ | 1312 | 3,100 | 13\% |  | $180 / 8$ <br> 10 M |





St. Louis Stock Exchange
May 2 to May 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soles } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { fore } \\ \text { Wer } \end{array} \\ & \hline \text { Sor } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Stıce Jan. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par | Price |  |  | Low | Hiph |
| $10$ | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }_{23}^{50}$ |  |  |  |
| Brown Shoe common-....-* |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sart Mitc commineerot |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{77 / 2} \mathrm{Fel}$ |
| er Mft com |  |  | +105 | ${ }_{10}^{13,4}{ }^{13 / 4}$ | ${ }_{\text {lis }}^{15}$ |
| prete |  | ${ }_{6}^{971}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred. |  |  | 225 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nal | ${ }_{13,2}^{48}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Leaceiechr Clay Pr com_* |  | ${ }_{24}^{94} \quad 2$ |  | 23 | ${ }^{102}$ Ap |
| MeQuay-Norris com-----********** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 101 |  | 100 | $102{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inver } \\ & \text { rn nell } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{124}^{43}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cleetric }}^{\text {Fil }}$ |  |  | 180 608 | A | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Dean Witter \& Co.

Municipal and Corporation Bond
PRIVATE LEASED WIRES San Francisco Los Angeles
New York Oakland Portland Seattle



## San Francisco Stock Exchange

May 2 to May 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Weok's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High |  | Sales <br> fot <br> Week <br> Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hid |  |
| Anglo-Calif Nat Bk S F-20 | 2014 | 2014 | $201 / 2$ |  | 450 |  |  | Feb |
| Assoc Insur Fund Inc.. 10 | 43/4 | $41 / 2$ | $43{ }^{4}$ |  | 33/4 Apr |  | Jan |
| Associated Oil Co Atlas Imp Diesel Eng A- a | ${ }_{24}^{41}$ | 41 23 | 41 25 | 20 | $41, \mathrm{May}$ | 50 | Feb |
| Bank of California N A. 100 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 1,628 | ${ }^{2083}{ }^{203}$ Jan |  |  |
| Byron Jackson Co | 241/2 |  | 25 | 2,207 | 151/2 Jan | 251/2 |  |
| Calamba Sugar com.... 20 | 271/2 | 271/2 |  | 340 | 235/8 Jan |  |  |
| California Copper---. 10 |  |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{23 / 8} 8$ |  | Feb |
| Calif Water Service pref100 | 103122 | 1031 | 1031/2 | 10 | $993 / 4$ Jan | 1041/2 | Apr |
| Clorox Chemical Co......* | 367/8 |  | 367/8 | 292 | 35 Jan |  |  |
| Cons Aircraft Corp | 17 |  | 17 | 100 | $151 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 231 | Jan |
| Cons Chem Indus A | $311 / 8$ | 31 | 311/8 | 545 | 293/4 Jan |  |  |
| Crown Willamette pri | 10114 | 101 | 102 | 70 | 100 Apr | 109 | Feb |
| Crown Zellerbach | 81 | $73 / 4$ | $83 / 8$ | 2,377 | 712 May |  | Mar |
| Preterred | 961/2 |  | 961/2 | 95 | $911 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Preferred | 97 | $923 / 4$ |  | 260 | 91 Apr |  |  |
| Di Giorgio Fruit com...- 10 | 37 |  | 3 | 367 |  |  | Mar |
| 83 preterred.-.-.--100 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 5 | $321 / 2$ |  |  |
| Eldorado Oil Works | 26 | 26 | 26 | 165 | 2384 Jan |  |  |
| Emporium Capwell Corp-* | $163 / 4$ |  | 1714 | 915 | 14. | 187\% |  |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip.. ${ }^{5} 5$ | 18 |  | 181/2 | 365 | $141 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
| Fireman's Fund Insur... 25 | 98 | 98 |  | 145 | ${ }_{98}$ May |  | Feb |
| Foster \& Kleiser com....10 | $4{ }^{41 / 4}$ | 4 | 41/4 | 650 | $37 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| Galland Merc Laundry...-** General Motors com...-10 | 42 ${ }^{43}$ | 42 | 42 65 | ${ }_{1} 817$ | 42 May | 483 | Jan |
| General Motors com....10* | 6274/2 |  | ${ }_{371}^{65}$ | 1,817 635 | $\begin{array}{ll}543 / 8 \\ 33 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 705 |  |
| B common. | 103 | 9384 | $10^{3} 4$ | 3,715 | 33848 5 |  |  |
| Golden State Co L | 91/2 | 9 | $91 / 2$ | 1,553 | ${ }^{9} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Gladins | 15 | 15 | 151/2 | 595 | $141 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | Apr |
| Hale Bros Stores Inc......* | 16 | 16 | 16 | 260 | 141/2 Jan |  |  |
| Hawailan Pineapple -...- 5 | $271 / 2$ | $271 / 3$ | $281 / 2$ | 822 | 26 Jan | 301/4 | Apr |
| Honolulu Plantation.... 20 | ${ }_{7}^{28}$ | 2778 | 28 | 50 | 2714 Jan |  |  |
|  | 2314 | ${ }^{714}$ | 714 2314 | ${ }_{2}^{221}$ | 7314 May |  | Mar |
| Island Pine Ltd pref---25 | 314 | $311 / 4$ | ${ }_{31 / 4}^{2314}$ | 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & \text { Jan } \\ 27 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  | Mar |
| Langendorf Utd Bak A.-.** | 11. | 11. |  | 150 | 11 Apr |  |  |
| B. | 23/4 | 29/4 | 23/4 | 100 | 284 May | $53 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |










## San Francisco Curb Exchange



## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Provincial and Municipal Issues |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Wood, <br> Canadian Bonds |  |  |
| 14 Wall St. New York \& Co., Inc. |  |  |



Duncanson, White \& Co.<br>STOCK BROKERS<br>Members Toronto Stock Exchange Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.<br>New York Curb (Associate)<br>15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8

## Toronto Stock Exchange

May 2 to May 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's Rangel } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sor } \\ \text { Sherk } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
|  | 1.50 | 1.50 | 500 | 67\% Jan | Feb |
|  | 4/2/ | ${ }_{4}^{81 / 2} 8181 / 2$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{123} \mathrm{~F}$ Jan |
| Alberta Paca Gralu pt... 100 | 27. | 27.27 | 20 | 25. Jan | 39 Jan |
| Beatty Brothers |  | 91/1/ 101/2 | 110 | 91/2; May |  |
| Beatty Brothers pref... 100 |  | ${ }^{100} 100$ | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{2}$ Jan | 105. Mar |
|  | 145 | $1411 / 21466^{2 / 8 / 6}$ | 120 | $141^{21 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $150^{31 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Blue Rliboon } 515 \% \text { pret } 50}$ |  | $293 / 30$ | 15 | Jan | pr |
| ${ }_{\text {Brantiord }}$ Cord 1st pret_25 |  | 301/2 $303 / 4$ |  |  | $311 / \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Brewers }}$ \& Disistilil | 1.00 | ${ }_{95}^{101 / 8} 11.00$ | ${ }^{9}$, 605 |  | 153, 1.40 Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Britlish Ame }}$ | 231/6 | 21348 | 14,721 | $16 \%$ Jan | ${ }^{275}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {B C Pow }}$ |  |  |  | 28\%/ Jan | ${ }_{3714}^{323 / 4 a r}$ |
|  | 41 | ${ }^{39} \times 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 227 | $371 / 3$ | 47\% Mar |
| Canada Bread |  |  | 105 |  |  |
| 3 preterred |  | ${ }^{35} 35$ | 35 |  | $44 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Canada Ceme |  | ${ }^{636} 8634$ | 281 | 6 Jan |  |
| Canada Pac |  | - | 139 | ${ }_{80}^{58}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { 93 }\end{array}$ |
| Canada Steamships pt iou | 74 |  | 205 | $63 / \mathrm{Mapr}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Cana }}$ |  | 25 25 <br> 10 10 | 5 | ${ }_{9}^{20 / 4}$ Jan | ${ }_{121 / 2}^{27}$ Mar |
| Canadjan Bakeries pret 100 |  | $44 \quad 44$ |  | $431 / 2 \mathrm{Jeb}$ |  |
| Canadian Canners 1 st pret ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 98 | ${ }^{97}{ }^{1 / 98}$ |  | 88\% Jan |  |
| Canadian Car |  |  | 540 |  |  |
| ${ }_{P r}$ |  | $131 / 2{ }^{14}$ | 85 | 13 \% May | $173 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Canada North |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Dr |  | $444 / 45$ | 580 | 374 Jan | 4936 Abr |
| Canadian Ind Alcohol A Cndn Industrial Alcohol |  | 734 <br> 6384 <br> 68 | 7,505 | ${ }^{734} 4.4 \mathrm{ADr}$ |  |
| Canadlan Oill.- |  | $13{ }^{1 / 4} 15$ | 127 | 13 |  |
| Preferred------- ${ }^{100}$ |  | 127127 |  | 123 | ${ }^{27}$, May |
| ${ }_{\text {canadian Paoilic-......25 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{12} / 2$ | ${ }_{3}^{127}$ | ${ }_{210}$ | ${ }_{2}^{03 / 4}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 157/8 } & \\ 3 & \text { Feb } \\ \end{array}$ |
| kshutt |  |  | 840 | $6{ }^{6}$ May | $87 / 4$ |
| Consoldated Bakeries .--******) |  | 16 161 <br> 51 574 <br> 1  | 180 7,823 | ${ }_{51}^{153 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ May | 183\% Mar |



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Over-the-Counter STOCKS \& BONDS

## HoitiRose ©TRoster <br> \author{ Established 1914 

}74 Trinity Pl., N. Y. Whitehall 4-3700
Members New York Security Dealers Association

# Citizens Utilities Company 

## Common

Bought \& Sold

# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 8 

New York City Bonds

|  | Btd | 1025 |  | $1131 / 2$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d31/8 May 1195 | 1051/4 | 105\% | ands April 1966 | 1131/2 | 115 |
| a31/8 Nov 119 | 1053/ | $1053 /$ | a41/3 June 11974 | $1141 / 2$ | 1153/4 |
| a3368 Mar 11960 | 1033 | $104 \%$ | a438 Feb 151976 | 1143/6 | 1153/2 |
| $a 31 / 8 \mathrm{BJan} 151976$ | 1031/4 | 1035 | a41/8 Jan 11977 | 115 | 115\% |
| a33/8 July 11975 | 106 | 1063/4 | a43/8 Nov 151978 | 115\% | 115\%/8 |
| a4s May 11957 | 11012 | 111 | a4313 Mar 11981 | 1153/4 | 1161/4 |
| a48 Nov 11958 | $1101 / 2$ | 111 | a4 35s May 1 \& No |  | 1163/4 |
|  | 11016 | ${ }_{111}^{111}$ | a4 3/8 Mar 11963 | 1163 | 117\% |
| a4s ass Oct Oct 11980 | 110\% | 1103/4 | a4 3s June 11965 | 1163 | 1175 |
| a43/8 Sept 11960 | 11316 | 1141/4 | ast3s July 11196 | 1173 | ${ }_{1188}^{1188}$ |
| a4368 Mar 11962 | $1131 / 2$ | $114 \%$ | a4 3/38 Dec 119 | 1191/2 |  |
| a43/8 Mar | 1131/2 | 1141/4 | a6s Jan 25193 | 103\% |  |

## Now York State Bonds




## United States Insular Bonds



## Federal Land Bank Bonds





## JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS \& STOCKS

 MUNICIPAL BONDS
## Bought-Sold-Quoted <br> $\mathscr{R}$ binson $\mathscr{F}$ Company, Inc.

 MUNICIPAL BOND DEALERS.COUNSELORS120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago State 0540 Teletype CGO. 437

| Atlanta 58 | ${ }_{981 / 2}^{\text {Bld }}$ A9k ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{99}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {A tlantlo }}$ 5s ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  | Loulsvilie 5 Sor |  | 101 |
| Callfornla |  |  | M issisilppl-Tennessee 58 |  | 101 |
| Chioago ${ }_{\text {Dallas }} 5$ |  |  | New York 58 |  |  |
| Denver 5s |  |  |  |  | 993\% |
| Frrst Carolinas 5 s |  |  | shington 5 |  |  |
| st of Fort Wayne | $\stackrel{99}{95}$ |  | Pacitic Coast of Los A | 100 |  |
| First of Montgomery 58 | ${ }_{90}^{85}$ |  | Pac Coast of Salt Lake 5 So- |  |  |
| First Texas of Houston 58. |  |  | Pennsylvana 5 | ${ }_{991}^{100}$ | , |
| ${ }_{\text {Frrst }}$ Trust of Chicago 5s-- | 9991/2 | 101 | Phoenlx | 106 |  |
| Fletch |  |  | Potomac 5s |  |  |
| Greenbrier | ${ }_{99} 86$ |  | San Antonlo $5 \bar{f}$ | ${ }_{100}^{532}$ | 101 |
| Greensbor |  |  | Southwest 59... | 60 | 68 |
| Illinols of Montice | 98 |  | Still | ${ }_{100}^{\text {r29 }}$ | ${ }_{101}^{31}$ |
| wa of Sloux City |  |  | Union of Detroit 5 S- |  |  |
| Kentucky of Lexington..-- |  |  | Virginla-Carollna 5 s Virginlan 58 |  |  |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{100}^{\text {Par }}$ | ${ }_{32}^{B 6 C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| antio--.-.........--100 | ${ }_{33}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Carolin }}$ |  | 12 |
| Dallas .-.---.-----.-100 | 63 |  | nsylvanla. | 20 | ${ }_{24}^{29}$ |
|  | 15 |  | mac. | 24 | 28 |
| - | ${ }_{2}^{75}$ |  | San Antonio...------100 | 5 |  |
| Fremont.-.-.-.-......-. 100 | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  | $30^{1 / 6}$ | 35. |

> Bank and Insurance Stocks Bought, Sold and Quoted MUNOS, WINSLOW \& POTTER

40 Wall Street, New York Whitehall 4-5500
Whitehall 4-5500
Members New York, Chicago and other Stock and Commodity Exchanges

New York Bank Stocks

| ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ |  | Ask |  | Brd |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Yarktown - 68 2-3 | 50 26 | ${ }_{60}^{28}$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{75}$ | 85 |
| Bensonhurst National. 50 | 50 | 85 | National Safety Bank-12 $1 / 6$ | 14 |  |
|  | ${ }_{33}^{37}$ | ${ }_{35}^{39}$ | ${ }^{\text {Penn Exchangeol-----10 }}$ Peoples National | 1/2 |  |
| Commerclal Nationai-100 | 171 | 177 | Public National | 3/2 | 42 |
|  | ${ }_{1920}^{950}$ | ${ }_{1960}^{980}$ | Sterling Nat Bank |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1960 |  | 18 |  |

New York Trust Companies


## Chicago Bank Stocks

| 碞 | Bıd |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American National Bank \& Trust |  |  | First Natlonal _-.-.- ${ }^{100}$ | 280 | 285 |
| Continental Iniliois Bank \& | 21 |  | Harris Trust \& Savings 10 | 0 | 385 |
| Trust_....-....-. 33 | 145 | 149 |  |  |  |

Insurance Companies



Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesis)

|  | Dioldend in Dollars | Bta | ed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaban | 6.0 | 90 | 94 |
| Albany \& Susauehanna (D) | ${ }^{10.50}$ | 195 | ${ }^{200}$ |
| Allegheny \& Westorn (Butf Roch \& Pitts) --.-...... ${ }^{100}$ | -6.00 | 100 36 | ${ }_{38}$ |
|  | 8.75 | 129 |  |
| on \& Providenc |  |  |  |
| Canada southern (New York Central) | 3.00 | 54 | 57 |
| Carolina Cllinchtield \& Ohlo (L\&N-A O L) 4\%---100 | 4.00 | 94 | 7 |
|  | 5.00 | 97 | 00 |
| ${ }^{\text {go }}$ | 3.50 | 86 | 8 |
| terman stook |  |  |  |
| Dela ware (Pennsyivania) | 2.00 | 45 | - |
| Fort Wayne \& Jaokson pret (N Y Centrai) |  |  |  |
|  | 4.00 | $761 / 2$ | 79 |
| higan Central (New York Central) |  |  |  |
|  | . 875 |  | 68 |
| York Laoka | . 00 |  |  |
| Northern Central (Pennsylvania) ---------------100 | 00 | ${ }^{97}$ | 5 |
| Colony ( $\mathrm{N}^{\text {Y N H }}$ ( Hartio | 4.00 |  |  |
|  | 50 | 38 | ${ }_{40}$ |
| Preferred.---------.--- | 00 |  |  |
| Plttsburgh Fort Wayne \& C | ${ }_{00}^{00}$ | $\begin{array}{r}162 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 187, |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& Hudson).----100 | 90 | 108 | 12 |
| St Louls Briage | 6.00 | 146 | ${ }^{150}$ |
| Sots |  |  |  |
| Louis ( |  |  |  |
| United New jersey Rreacana |  |  |  |
| Valley (Delaware Lackawa | 5.00 | 100 | 05 |
| sburg Shreveport \& Pacific (munots | 5.00 |  |  |
|  |  | 78 <br> 80 <br> 8 | 82 <br> 5 |
|  | 3.50 3.00 | ${ }_{64} 50$ | 53 <br> 67 |

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES
Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc. <br> Prlvate Wires to New York <br> Phlladelphla, Pa.



Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies

For footrutes see page 3150

## Railroad Securities <br> Offerings Wanted DUNNE\&CO.

Members Now York Securitl Dealers Ass'n
20 Pine Street, New York JOhn 4-1360

RAILROAD BONDS
Bousht-Sold-Quoted
Earnings and Special Studies on Request
JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.
Members New York Security Dealers Association 41 Broad St., New York - HAnover 2-2455 - Bell System Teletype NY 1-694

Railroad Bonds

|  | B1d | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown 51/8s, 1945 | 70 | 73 |
| 68, 1945 | $911 / 5$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Alrmsing ham }}$ Terminal lst is, 195 |  |  |
| Boston \& Albany 18 | 104 | 1041/2 |
| ton \& M |  |  |
| Prior | 88 | 84 |
| Convertible 58,19 |  |  |
| Buttalo Creek 1 lst | 1/2 |  |
| Chateaugay Ore $\%$ Iron, 18 trer [s. 19 |  |  |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio $31 / 5$ S, series D , 19 , | 10593 |  |
| Choctaw \& Memplis. 1st $56,1952$. | $f 66$ | 69 |
| CIncinnati Indianapoils \& Western ist 58 |  |  |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal 3 |  |  |
| Cleveland Terminal a valuy |  |  |
| Georgia southern \& Florias | 102 | 105 |
| Goshen \& Dookertown |  |  |
| Kanswha \& West Vriglin | 10136 |  |
| Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf 1st |  |  |
| Little Rook \& Hot | ${ }^{\text {fid }}$ |  |
|  | 70 | 73 |
| Meridan Terminal 1st 4s, 19 |  |  |
| Minneapolis St Paul \& Sault Ste M | 59 | 62 |
| Montgomery \& Erie 18t 5 ss . | 95 | 98.3 |
| New York Central secured 33/8, 1946 |  |  |
| New York Hithoboken Ferry general |  |  |
| Portland RR 18t |  |  |
| Consolldated 5s, 1945 |  |  |
| Rook island-Frisco Termina |  | 2 |
|  | 87 |  |
| rrset Ry $18 t$ | 65 |  |
| uthern Illnois \& Mlssourl Bridge 1st 43, 195 |  |  |
| ledo Terminal Rr |  |  |
| Toronto Hamilton \& Butalal $41 / 8$ |  |  |
| rinlan Rallway lst lien \& rer 33/4, | 103 | 103\% |
| Washington County Ry 1st 31/38, 195 | 68 |  |

## GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY

Quotations and Analysis

## ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.

Telephone
Anover 2-1282
52
Teletype
N.Y. $1-905$
Public Utility Stocks






$P a$
$\%$ pret 10
pref 100 $a r \mid B u$


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 8-Continued


## Public Utility Bonds

| mer States | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 661 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | Kansas Elec Pow 1st 6s 37 | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { A8k } \\ & 10534 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mer Wet Wkg | 100 | 101 | Kan Pow \&f Lt 1st 41/2s '65 | 10814 | 1081/2 |
| Iz Edison 1st 5s.... 1948 | 88 | 89 | Keystone Telep 51/28-1955 |  |  |
| 1st 6s serles A.-... 1945 | 92 | 94 | Long Island Ltg 5s - 1955 | 105\% |  |
| Ark Missouri Pow 1st 6s '53 | $641 / 2$ | $661 / 2$ | Los Angeles G \& E 48-1970 | 105 | 1053/8 |
| Associated Eleetric 58,1961 | ${ }^{64}$ |  | Metrop Edison 4s ser G '65 | 107 | 107\% |
| Assoc Gas \& El Co 41/2 ${ }^{\text {c }} 58$ | 35 | 36 | Monongahela W P Pub Ser |  |  |
| ssoc Gas \& Eleo Corp- |  |  | 1st \& gen 41/28 |  | 1047/8 |
| Income deb 31/68... 1978 | 30 | 31 | Mtn States Pow 1st 6s 1938 | 98 | $1003 / 2$ |
| Income deb 33/8...1978 | $301 / 2$ | $311 / 4$ |  |  |  |
| Income deb 4s.----1978 | 321/2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3334 \\ & 351 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | Newdort N \& Ham 5s-1944 <br> New Eng G \& E 5s 1962 | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1061 / 2 \\ 69 \end{gathered}$ |
| Income deb 41/2s_...1978 | $\begin{aligned} & 34212 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35^{1 / 2} \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | New Eng G \& E 58..-1962 New York Cent Eleo 5 s '52 |  |  |
| Conv deb 41/38...... 1973 | $611 / 2$ | $621 / 2$ | N Y Edison 31/8 D.-. 1965 | 1011/4 | 1013/2 |
| Conv deb 5s------1973 |  |  | Northern N Y Utll 5s_1955 |  |  |
| Con |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sink fund income 4 s 198 | 35 |  | Ohlo Ed 1st \& cons 4s 1965 | 1051/8 | 053/8 |
| Sink fund inc 43/2s _-1983 | 37 |  | Okla Nat Gas 6s A..-1946 | 1021/2 |  |
| Sink fund income 5s 1983 | 39 43 |  | ${ }_{\text {5s series B B }}$ | 101 |  |
| Sink fund ine 53/2s . 1983 | 43 |  | Old Dom Pow 5s May 15'51 |  |  |
| Partiocpating 8 | 971/2 |  | Pacitlo Gas \& El 33/8 H ' 61 | 103 | 3288 |
| Bellows Falls Hy El 581958 | 101 | 102 | Pacific Tel \& Tel 31/8 B |  | 1023/8 |
| Blackstone V G \& E 4s '65 | 1081/2 | 109 | Parr Shoals Power 58-1952 | 100 |  |
| Bklyn Man Trans 41/2s '66 | 100 |  | Pennsylvania Eleo 5s-196 | 104 | 106 |
| t Ark Pub |  | 96 | Pe |  | 106 |
| Central C \& E 51/38.-. 1946 | 76 | 77 | Public Serv of Colo 68.1961 | 105 |  |
| 1st lien coll tr 68.....1946 | 721/2 | $731 / 2$ | Pub | 1045/8 |  |
| Cent IIL Light 31/2s ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 1966 | 1051/6 | $1051 / 2$ | Pub Serv ot Okla 4s A. 19 | 1033 | 1035/8 |
| Cent Ind Pow 1 st 68 A 1947 | 87 | 88 | Pub | $771 / 2$ | 79 |
| Cent Maine Pr 4s ser G 60 | 1021/2 | 1023/4 |  |  |  |
| Colorado Power $58 .-1953$ | 105\% | 107312 | San Dlego Co |  |  |
| Columbus RyP \& L 4 s '66 | 105 | 105 | Scranton Electric 58-1937 | 104 | 1045/8 |
| Conn River Pr 33/8 A 1961 | 1043/8 | 1045/8 | Sloux City Gas \& El 68 '47 | 105 |  |
| Consol Edison NY 31/8'46 | 1033/8 | 103 | Sou Calit Gas 1st 4s.-1965 | 104 | 043/8 |
| Debenture 31/3s | 1005 | 1007/8 |  | 102 | 551/2 |
| Consol E \& G 5-68 A--1962 Consumers Pow 31/2s. 1970 | 50\%4 |  | S'western Gas \& El 4s 1960 | 102 | ${ }_{84}^{1027 / 8}$ |
| Consumers Pow 31/2s. 1970 | 103\% | 1037/8 | Tel Bond \& Share 5s.. 195 | 82 | $84$ |
| Dayton Ltg Co 5s..--1937 | 1021/2 |  | Utica Gas \& El Co 5s. 19 | 125 | 126 |
| Duke Price Power 6s.. 1966 | 1051/8 | 1053/8 | Virginla Power 58_... 1942 | 107 |  |
| Duquesne Light 31/2s-1965 | 107 | 1073/8 | Wash\& Suburban 53/8 1941 | 91 | 93 |
| Edison El IIl (Bos) $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ '65 | 105\% | 10614 | Western Mass Cos 4s.19 | 10112 | 1021/4 |
| Federal Pub serv 1st 68 '47 | J40 |  | Western Pub Serv 5/6s '00 | 881/2 | 90 |
| Federated Util $51 / 28.1957$ | $701 / 2$ | $713 / 2$ | West Penn Pr $31 / 28$ ser I ' 66 | 10578 | 106 |
| Green Mountain Pow 5s '48 Iowa Sou Ut1l $51 / 68 . .1950$ | 102 |  | Wisconsin G \& El 31/8'66 | 10218 | ${ }_{106}^{102 / 2}$ |
| Kawa City Pub Serv 3s_1951 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 40 \% \end{aligned}$ | 1013/2 | Wisconsin Pub Ser 51/3s '59 | 10514 |  |

## Real Estate Securities

We invite inquiries for copies of our comprehensive statistical reports on real estate issues.

AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
BArclay
2360 150 Broadway, N.Y. Bell System Tel.

## Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Specialists in -

## WATER WORKS SECURITIES

## Swart,Brent \& Co.

40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tol.: HAnover 2-0510 Toletype: Now York 1-1078
Water Bonds

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} B t d \\ 103 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alton Water Co 5s... 19 | 105 |  | Middlesex Wat Co $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 57$ | 1051/2 | 1073 |
| Ashtabula Wat Wks 5 s '58 | 103 |  | Monmouth Consol W 5 s '56 | 2 |  |
| Atlantic County Wat 5 s | 103 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Morgantown Water 5s 1985 |  |  |
| 58 series C | 101 | 103 | Muncle Water Works 58 ' 65 | $1041 / 2$ |  |
| 58 serles B | 100 | 102 | New Jersey Water 5s, 950 |  |  |
| $53 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ series A | 1011/2 | 1021/2 | New Rochelle Wat 5 s B ${ }^{\text {c }} 51$ | 88 | 0 |
| Butler Water Co 58._1957 | 105 |  |  | 1 |  |
| California Wat Serv 58 | 1051/4 | 1061/4 | New York Wat Serv 5s '51 | 991 |  |
| Chester Wat Sorv 43/8 ${ }^{\text {c }} 58$ | 103 | 105 |  |  |  |
| Citizens Water Co (Wash) |  |  | Ohlo Cities Water 5319 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ '53 | 91 |  |
|  | 102 |  | Ohio Valley Water 58_1954 | 108 |  |
| 1951 | 10314 |  | Ohlo Water Service 58-1958 | 96 | 98 |
| 58 |  |  | Ore-Wash | 88 | 90 |
| 58. | 102 |  | Penna State Water 53/s ${ }^{\text {c }}$ '52 | 1023 | 104 |
| 1st 58 | 101 |  | Penna Water Co 5s..-1940 |  |  |
| Commonwealth Wat ( NJ ) |  |  | 1st consol 4 | 9912 |  |
| 58 series C.-.-.---. 1957 | 106 |  | 1st consol 5 | 101 | 103 |
| 5 L/28 serles A ---- 1947 | 3 |  | Prio | 104 |  |
| ommunit |  |  | Phila Subu | 105壮 |  |
| 53/2s series B ----.- 1946 |  |  | Pinellas Wat | 97 | 991/2 |
| 68 series A .-.-.-. 1946 | 85 | 8712 | Plttsburgh Sub Wat 5 s '58 |  |  |
| Connellsville Water 58.1939 | 10 |  | Plainfield Unlon Wat 5s '61 | 1071/2 |  |
| Consol Water of Utica41/68................. 195 |  |  | Rlichmond W W Co 5s-1957 | $\begin{gathered} 1011 / 2 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | 93 |
| mtge 58. | 99 | 101 | Roch \& L Ont Wat 5s_1938 | 100 |  |
| Davenport Water Co 58 ' 61 | 1053/4 |  | St Joseph Water 58... 1941 |  | 101 |
| E St L \& Interurb Water |  |  | 4s series A .----.-- 1966 | 103 |  |
| 58 series A -------.- 1942 | $1031 / 2$ |  | Scranton Gas \& Water Co |  |  |
| series B |  |  | 41/3 |  | 103 |
| 58 series D.-.--- 1960 | 1033/4 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenwich W |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58 serels A.--------1952 |  |  | 1 st \& ref 58 A A $-\ldots-1967$ | 100 | 1023/4 |
| 58 series | $961 / 2$ | 981/2 | Sedalia Water Co 53/63 47 | 101 |  |
|  | 106 |  | South Bay Cons Wat 5 s | 80 | $821 / 2$ |
| 51/38 serles B ----. 1977 | 108 |  | Sou Pittsburgh Wat 5s '55 | 102 |  |
| Huntington Water $58 . \mathrm{B} \cdot 54$ | 102 |  | 58 series A...-..... 19 |  |  |
| 1954 | 1021/2 |  | 58 series B .-.-.-. ${ }^{19}$ | 1041/ |  |
|  | 1043 |  | Terre Haute Water 5s B | 101 |  |
| Indlana | 101 | 106 | Texar |  |  |
| 1st lien \& ref 5 s | 1051/4 |  | Union |  | 103 |
| lst lien \& ref 5s..... 1970 | 1051/4 |  | Water Serv Cos Inc 5s-194 |  |  |
| 1st lien \& ret 53/3s. 1953 | 103 | 105 | West Virginia Water 5 s '51 | 101 | 103 |
| 1st lien | 104 | 105 | West |  |  |
| anapo |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58.86 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Interstate Water 6 A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 102 |  | 1st mtge 51/38-7.-. 195 | 101 |  |
| Jamalca Water Sup 51/ss ${ }^{\text {c }} 5$ | 106 | 108 | Westmorelan | 102 | 104 |
| 1957 | 1/2 |  | Wichlta Water Co 5s B- '56 | 102 |  |
| Kokomo W W Co 5s__1958 |  |  | Ss series C...-..-.-. 1960 | 1041/6 |  |
| '40 |  | 103 | 6s series 'msport | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

| Alll series 2-5s $-\cdots-1953$ Arundel Deb Corp 2-6s '53 Associated Mtge Cos InoDebenture ${ }^{2-68} \ldots 1953$ Cont' IIv Bd Corp 2-5s '53 Cont'1 InvDebCorp $2-68$ ' 53Home Mtge Co $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s} \&$ 6s--.......-1934-43 Mortgage Bond Co of MdIno 2-5s.......... 1953 Nat Bondholders part etts Nat Bondholders part ctis (Mtge Guarantee series) Nat Bondhocurs(Mtge Securty series)) Nat Cons Bd Corp 2-5s'53Nat Deben Corp 2-6s_1953 |
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$81 d$
$521 / 6$
77
75
43
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67
43
43
554
754

| $4 s k$ |
| :---: |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| 45 |
| 45 |
| 45 |
| $\cdots$ |
|  |
| 45 |
| 45 |
| - |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


| Am Dist Teleg ( NJ ) $\begin{gathered}\text { com- } \\ \text { Pat } \\ \text { - }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | New York Mutual Tel 100 |  | $\begin{gathered} { }_{228}^{A 8 k} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bell Teelep of Coläadä-100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Pa pret - 100 | 121 |  | Peninsular Telephone ${ }^{\text {com }}$ + |  | 2136 |
| Cinolin 4 Sub Bell Telep 50 |  |  | Preterred A- $-\cdots .100$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{--}$ |
| Frankilin Telegraph.-. 100 |  | $47^{-7}$ | Sou New Eng1 Telep....iou | 140 |  |
| Gen Tel Allled Corp si pt |  |  | S'mentern Beil Tel preit-100 | 12 | 1243/6 |
|  |  |  | Tristates Preferred \& Tel--10 |  | 115/8 |
| Mtn States Tel \& Tel 100 |  |  | Wisconsin Telep 7\% pt. 100 | 1143 | 116. |
| New England Tel \& Tel 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ask |  | Btd |  |
|  |  |  | FIC 13/s-.-Oct 151936 |  |  |
|  |  | --- | FIC 13s-.-Nov 161936 |  |  |
|  |  |  | FIC13s |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For tootnotes see page 3150. |  |  |  |  |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 8-Continued

## HAMILTON GAS CO. V T C Bought, Sold \& Quoted

QUAW \& FOLEY
30 BROAD STREET NEW YORK Members New York Curb Exchange
Telephone HAnover 2-9030

Telephone HAnover 2-9030

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Climax Molybdenum Co. Sylvania Industrial Corp.

C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.<br>Members \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}New York Security Dealers<br>Commodity Exchange, Inc.\end{array}\right.\)<br>61 Broadway, New York<br>Bowing Green ${ }^{\text {9-3565 }}$
A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE
Over-the-Counter Market
Bristol \& Willett
Established 1920
Members New York Security Dealers Association
Tol. BArclay $7-0700$
115 Broadway N. Y.
Bell System Teletype NY 1-1493

Industrial Stocks

|  | $\begin{gathered} B i d \\ 81 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | Macfadden Publica com * | $\begin{gathered} 31 d \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Arch. | 25 | 28 | Preferred |  | 50 |
| American Book.....- 100 | 70 | 73 | Mallinson (H R) |  |  |
| American Hard Rubber- |  |  | Preferred.-------- 100 |  |  |
| 8\% cumul pre | 993 | 103 | May |  |  |
| American Hardw | 311/8 | 32 | Mer | 31 |  |
| Amer Maize Pr | 20 | 22 | 6\% preferred --...100 | 114 | 116 |
| American Mig | 18 | 21 | Mock Judson \& Voehringer |  |  |
| Preferred | 69 | 73 | Preferred.--------100 | 102 |  |
| American Republies co | 378 4788 | $4{ }_{4}^{41 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| Andian National Corp.--* <br> Art Meta Construction_10 | $\begin{aligned} & 477^{34} \\ & 1484 \end{aligned}$ | 16344 | Preferred <br>  |  |  |
| Beneficial Indus Loan p | 513 | 54 | $5 \%$ pre | $221 / 4$ |  |
| Bowman-Biltmore Hotels |  |  | New Haven Clo | 90 |  |
| st preferred.....--- 100 |  | $31 / 2$ | North Amer M | 42 | 44 |
| anadian Celanese com-** | 26 | 30 | Northwestern Yeast.-. 100 | 75 | 38 |
| Preferred------100 | 116 | 121 | Norwich | 36 |  |
| Carrier Corp 7\% pref. 100 | 44 | 49 | Ohio Leathe | 20 |  |
| Climax Molybdenum...-* | ${ }_{9}^{38}$ | 391/2 | Oldetyme D |  |  |
| Columbla Baking com | $\begin{array}{r} 93 / 2 \\ 201 / 2 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{22} 11 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Columbla Broa | $503 / 4$ | $521 / 4$ | Publicat | 40 | 43 |
| Class B | 50 | 52 | \$7 1st preferred_-..-100 | 3 |  |
| owell Pub |  | 51 | Remington Arms co |  |  |
| \$7 preferred- | 10631/2 |  | Scovill Mig $\qquad$ 25 |  |  |
| Dentists' Supply Dictaphone Corp | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 531 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | 5384 | Singer Manufacturing--100 Sparta Foundry common |  |  |
| Preferred. | 120 | 124 | Standard Cap \& | $361 / 2$ |  |
| Dixon (Jos) Crucible_- 100 | 411/2 | $461 / 2$ | Standard Screw.-----100 | 125 | 135 |
| Doehler Die Casting pref-* | 100 50 |  | Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg | $261 / 2$ | 27 |
| Preferred.-------50 |  | 20 | Sylvania Indus Corp.....-* |  |  |
| Draper Corp | 69 | 71 | Taylor Mulling | 15 |  |
| Driver-Harris pref._-.-100 | 106 | 107 | Taylor Whar |  |  |
| Flour Mills of Ame | 1 | $13 / 2$ | Trico Products Cor | 427/8 | 44\% |
| Foundatio |  |  | Tubize Chatillon cum pf. 10 |  |  |
| Foreign |  |  | Unexcelled Mtg Co .-. 10 |  |  |
| American |  | 6\% | Un Prece Dye Wks pf. 100 |  |  |
| Gair (Robert) | 35 | ${ }_{38}^{67 / 8}$ | U S Funishing pret $\ldots$.-. 100 |  |  |
| Gen Fireproofling \$7 pf_ 100 | 100 |  | \$3 conv preferred. | 44 |  |
| Golden Cycle Corp-...-10 | 50 | 53 | Welch Grape Jutce pref 100 |  |  |
| Graton \& Knight | 41/4 | 5714 | West Va Pulp \& Pa | 1534 |  |
| Preferred..--- Great Northern | 45 26 | 47 27 | Preferred--1.-100 | 101 1/2 | 153 |
| Herr-Hall-Mary Safe_-100 | 31 |  | White Rock Min Sp |  |  |
| Jacobs (F L) Co | 153/4 |  | \$7 1st preferred...... 100 | 100 |  |
| Klidun Mining Cord | 23/8 | $25 / 8$ | Wilcox-Gibbs common_ 50 | 24 |  |
| ng Royalty |  | 19 | WJR The Goodwill Station | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | 61 |
| Lord \& Taylor com.... 100 | 200 |  | Young (J S ) Co com...-100 | 120 | 125 |
|  | 112 |  | 7\% preferred.....-.- 100 | 127 | 131 |


| American Meter 6s... 1946 | Bld $1041 / 2$ |  | Home Owners' Loan Cor | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Tobacco 48_1951 | 111 |  | 11/88......Aug 151936 | 100.12 | 100.15 |
| Am Type Founders 6s_1937 | $f 90$ | 93 | 13/8.......Aug 151937 | 101.27 | 101.29 |
| Debenture 6s .-.... 1939 | $f 90$ | 93 | 28.-......-Aug 151938 | 102.27 | 102.30 |
| Am Wire Fabrics 78_-1942 | 95 | 97 | 11/3s-----June 151939 | ${ }_{99} 101.4$ | 101.6 |
| Bear Mountain-Hudson |  |  |  | ${ }_{101} 991 / 2$ | $1011 / 4$ |
| River Bridge 78...-1953 | 100 |  | Nat Radiator 5s...-. 1946 | f341/2 | $361 / 2$ |
| Chicago Stock Yds 5s_1963 | 102 |  | N Y Shipbuilding 5s_. 1946 | 96 | 98 |
| Cudahy Pack conv 4s_1950 | 102 | 1023/4 | No Amer Retrac 61/28-1944 | 8934 | 923/4 |
| 18t 38/48-7-.-.-1955 | ${ }_{f 70} 10{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{72}^{101}$ |  | $1021 / 8$ |  |
| Deep Rock Oif 7 s -----1937 | J 70 | 7 | Reynolds Investing 5s 1948 | 84 | 86 |
| Federal Farm Mtge Corp- |  |  |  | 1051/4 | $1061 / 4$ |
| 1388-.....--Sept 11939 | 101.3 | 101.5 | Std Tex Prod 18t 61/58 88, 42 | ${ }_{75} 12$ | 14 |
| Haytlan Corp 88--7--1938 | f161/2 | 183/2 |  | 75 $f 58$ |  |
| 41/8 8 - Laughin Steel- 1961 | 981/2 | 987/6 | Wltherbee 8herman 6s '44 | f18 | $20^{-7}$ |
| Journal of Comm 61/2.1937 | 71 |  | Woodward Iron 58.... 1952 | $f 61$ | 63 |

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BURR \& COMPANY INc.
Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston 57 William St.
Chain Store Securities

Chain Store Stocks


## Sugar Stocks

| ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | Bid 21 |  | Savannah Sugar Ret ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Castern Sugar Assoc.-..-- ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 121/2 | 14 | 7\% preferred.-..-. 100 | 115 |  |
| Preterred.-- | 21 |  | West Indies Sugar Corp..1 | 27/8 | /8 |
| Haytian Corp Amer. |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday May 8-Concluded
German and Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

| Anhalt 7s to.....-....-19 | ${ }_{f 23}^{\text {Bid }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | Hungarian Discount \& Ex- |  | ${ }^{\text {A8k }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antioquis 8\% ......-1946 | ${ }^{\text {f }} 3$ |  | change Bank 78.---1963 |  |  |
| Bank of Colombla 7\%, 1947 | $f 17$ | 191/2 | Hungarian defaulted coups | $f 2040$ |  |
| Bank of Colombla 7\%-1948 | f171/2 | 19 | Hungarian Ital Bk $71 / 88^{\prime}$ '32 |  |  |
| Barranquilla 88'35-40-46-48 | $f 15$ | 161/2 | Jugoslavia 5s.....--- 1956 |  | 40 |
| Bavarla 61/88 to..----1945 | $f 25$ | 26 |  |  |  |
| Bavarian Palatinate Cons |  |  | Koholyt 61/88.-....-1943 |  | $23^{1 / 2}$ |
| Cit 7\% to -- ${ }^{\text {co- }}$ - ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }_{f 13} 18$ | $221 / 2$ | Land M Bk Warsaw 88 ' 41 |  |  |
| Bogota (Colombla) $61 / 58$ | ${ }^{13}$ | 15 | Lelpzig O'land Pr $63 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 46$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }_{f 29}^{31} \end{array}$ | $32^{--}$ |
|  | ${ }_{f}{ }^{82}$ | ${ }_{26}^{12}$ | Lelpzlg Trade Fair 7s-1953 <br>  |  | 32 |
| Brazil funding 5\% - 1931-51 | f661/2 | 67 | Water 7\%------1948 | f26 | 29 |
| Brazil funding sc | f69 |  | Mannhelm \& Palat 78. 1941 | f26 |  |
| British Hungarian Bank |  |  | Munlch 78 to .-.---1945 | f24 | $1 / 2$ |
| 71/3s .-.-.-.-.-.-1962 | f27 |  | Munic Bk Hessen 7s to '45 | $f 23$ |  |
| Brown Coal Ind Corp- |  |  | Municlpal Gas \& Elec Corp Reckilinghausen 78 - 1947 | f26 |  |
| Buenos Alires | f391/2 | 41/2 | Nassau Landbank 61/38 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% | f27 | $291 / 2$ |
| Burmelster \& Wain 6s_19 | $f 111$ |  | Nat1 Bank Panama $61 / 6 \%$ |  |  |
| Call (Colombla) 7\% - 1947 | $f 9$ | 101/2 | CC\&D 7---1948-1949 | $f 73$ |  |
| Callao (Peru) 71/ \% --1944 | $f 101 / 2$ | 111/2 | 61/28 (A\&B)-1946-1947 |  |  |
| Ceara (Brazil) $8 \%$ \%--1947 |  |  | Nat Central Savings Bk of | $f 25$ |  |
| Clty Savings Bank, Buda- | f24 |  | National Hungarian \& Ind |  |  |
| Columbla serip issue of ' 33 | f61 | 63 | Mtge 7\% .-.-.-.-1948 | 525 |  |
| Issue of 1934 | $f 45$ | 47 | Oberptals Elee $7 \%-$ - 1946 | f22 | 26 |
| Costa Rica funding 5\% | f53 | 54 | Oldenburg-Free State 7\% |  |  |
| Costa Rica Pac Ry $71 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 25 |  | ${ }_{6} 62$ | 5 |
| 58.-.-.- - -- ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{\text {f51 }}$ | 53 | Panama 5\% serip.-.-- -1968 Porto Alegre 7 |  |  |
| Dortmund Mun Util 6s ${ }^{\text {D }}$, | ${ }_{f} 231312$ |  | Porto Alegre 7\%----1968 | f143/4 | 153/4 |
| Duisburg 7\% to $\qquad$ | ${ }_{\text {f }} 23$ | 2412 |  | f23 | 1/2 |
| East Prusslan Pow 6s. 1953 | f22 | 26 | Prov Bk Westphaila 6 e '33 | $f 40$ |  |
| European Mortgage \& In- |  |  | Prov Bk Wertphalia 68 '36 | f30 | 34 |
| vestment 71/88.-.-1966 | $f 33$ |  | Rhine Westph Elee 7\% ${ }^{\prime} 36$ | ${ }^{5} 32$ | 37 |
| Frankfurt 78 to -.-.--1945 | f231/2 | 261/2 | Rlo de Janelro 6\%-1.1933 | f15 | 16 |
| French Govt 5 | 155 |  | Rom Cath Church 615 s , 46 | $f 23$ | ${ }_{24}^{25}$ |
| French Nat Mail ss 6s | ${ }_{72}^{142}$ | 147 29 |  | ${ }_{\text {f }}$ |  |
| German Bullding \& Land- |  |  | Salvador 7\% - .-...-1957 | f36 |  |
| bank 616\%-..-.-.-1948 | $f 26$ | 28 | Salvador 7\% cti of ded '57 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 35 |
| German defaulted coupons |  |  | Salvador 4\% serlp--.-.- | 18 |  |
| July to Deo 1933 | 145 |  | Santa Catharins (Brazil) |  |  |
| Jan to June 13 | ${ }^{137}$ |  | 8\%--------------1947 | ${ }_{f 72}$ | 181/2 |
| Juil 1934 to M |  | $251 / 2$ | Santa Fe scrip.-.-7-7-19-78 | ${ }^{101 / 2}$ |  |
| German called bon | f20 40 |  | Sao Paulo (Brazil) 6s.1943 | f141/2 | 151/2 |
| German Dawes Coupons |  |  | Saxon State Mtge 6s-_ 1947 | ${ }^{7} 26$ | 30 40 |
| Dec 1934 stamp | $f 9$ | 19 | Serblan 5s.....-.----1956 |  |  |
| April 151935. | $f 18$ | 19 | Serblan coupons --.--- ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |
| German Young | $f 12$ | 123/4 | Siem \& Haiske deb 68_290.-1940 | f44 |  |
| June 11935 | f141/4 | 15 | Stettin Pub Util 78 | f24 | 27 |
| Guatemala 8s | f40 | 45 | Stinnes 7s unstamped. 1936 | f75 |  |
| Haiti 6\% .-.......- 1953 | 93 |  | 7 s unstamped...$--{ }^{1946}$ | f69 |  |
| Hanover Harz Water Wks |  |  | Tucuman City 7s.... 1951 | $f 93$ | 95 |
| Housing \& Real Imp 7s '46 | f251/2 | 2713 | Tucuman Prov 7s...-1950 | ${ }_{\text {f22 }}$ | 25 |
| Hungarian Cent Mut 78 '37 | f24 |  | Wurtemberg 78 to...-. 1945 | f24. | 26 |

## ISoviet Government Bonds

 For footnotes see page 3150

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York:
Shares Stocks
50 City Houng Corp. (N. Y.) par $\$ 100-1$
89 Bank of Siclily Trust Co. (N. Y.), par $\$ 2$.
$\$$ per Share

i. 33389 Lautarania Nitrate Co., Ltd-
4 Richtield Oil Co. of California-
$-10$
$\$ 12$ lot
10 Central Public Service Corp., $\$ 7$ preferred.
S3,000 Transport Co. (N. J.) 1st mtge. 5 -y
 By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
2 Shares Stocks
100_-........... \$ per Share

27 Corporation Securities Co., Chicago, common-......--
$34-100$ Corporation Securities Co., Chicago, common serip
1,000 Agawam Racing \& Breeders, Association Inc-
2,000 Chandalar Gold Mines Inc, par $\$ 1$


By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
1 Boston \& Maine RR., common, unstamped, par $\$ 100$ - $\qquad$
16 Dwight Manufacturing
5 Farr Alpaca Co., par $\$ 50$
30 Appleton Co., common
30 Appleton
3 Springfield
., par \$1
$\$ 500 \mathrm{nds}$ -

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
42 Pennsylvania Co
$\begin{aligned} & 42 \text { Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, par } \$ 10 \ldots \text { per Share } \\ & 25 \\ & \text { Philadelphia National Bank, par } \$ 20 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ 22 John B. Stetson Co.. common, no par-
50 S. S. White Dental Manutacturing Con

By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:


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CURRENT NOTICES
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-Schwabacher \& Co. announce the removal of their New York offices to 111 Broadway.
-Strauss Bros, announce their removal to large quarters at 25 Broadway.

THE PARIS BOURSE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { May } 2 & \text { May } 4 & \text { May } & \text { May } & \text { May } & \text { May } 8 \\ \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs }\end{array}$
 Canadian Partio
 Cle Generale d' ílectricitie--.Cle Generale Transatlantique
Citroen Comptoir Na Nationale d'Escompte
Coty S Coty SAA
Courrieres
 Credit Lyonnaise-
Eaux Eaux Lyonnaise. Energle Electrique du Nord.:-:-
Enargle Electrique du Littoral:-
Kuhlm
 Nord Ry-
Orleann Ry
Orent Pritene Capital
Pachin
 Rentes $4 \%, 1917$ Rent
Rent
Rent
Rent
 Schnelder \& Cie.
Societe Francalse For Soclete Generale Foncler Societe Lyonnaise-...
Soclete Marsellaise
 Union dreel
Wagon-Lits 6,80
80
352
180

 | 300 | 5,700 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 750 |  |
| 99 |  |

$\qquad$ ${ }_{20,100}^{2107}$

$$
\mathrm{iiio} \|
$$

E BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:


## CURRENT NOTICES

-The New York Stock Exchange firm of George E. Price \& Co announces the opening of a branch office at 1501 Broadway in the Paramount Building. The firm also announces that effective May 1, its New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges.
-Justus F. Lowe Company, First National, Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, announce the retirement of Clifford S. Ashmun as Vice-President and Treasure. Mr. Milo $\mathbf{s}$ Meior will be in char of the Municipal Department.
-Joseph A. Torres has joined Hirsch, Lilienthal \& Co, as associate manager of their Hotel Pennsylvania office.
-Greer. Crane \& Webb, members of the New York Stock Exchange announce that Frederick Loeser has become associated with them at th main office of the firm.
-Robinson \& Co., Inc., 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, announce that Darwin F. Luscher has joined their organization to represent them in the State of Michigan in the sale of municipal bonds. Mr. Luscher was previously assoclated with the Investment Management Corp., Chicago.
-James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Uneeda Novelty Company, New York City, manufacturers of fur novelties.
-G. A. Saxton \& Co., Inc., announces that George H. Brewster has become associated with them in their Trading Department.
—Lord, Abbett \& Co., Inc., announces that Edward C. Potter, Jr., formerly a partner in Lloyd Sloane \& Cie., Paris, France; and Augustus T. Fry, formerly with the East River Savings Bank, have joined the staff of the firm's research and analytical department.
-Russell Maguire \& Co. announce the removal of their offices to larger quarters at One Wall St., to engage in underwriting as well as the dis tribution of securities. Allen Walker has become associated with Russel Maguire \& Co. as vice-president.
-Erwin Curtis, for the past five years associated with the financial staff of the New York Evening Journal and prior to that on the staff of the New York Times, has joined the Wall Street office of J. Walter Thompson Company.
-Leib, Keyston \& Company, members San Francisco Stock Exchange 50 Post St., San Francisco, have issued a comprehensive booklet on the outlook for Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co.
-David E. Graham and Edward Hilson announce the formation of the firm of Graham \& Hilson with offices at 40 Exchange Place, New York City to transact business in investment securities.
-Gertler \& Company, Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, have prepared for distribution a circular concerning the City of Detroit's outstanding callable bonds and its recent call operations.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 5 announced the filing of 10 additional registration statements (Nos. 2123-2132) under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is $\$ 7,976,818$, of which $\$ 7,748,900$ represents new issues.
The securities involved are grouped as follows:

## No. of Issues

Type
Commercial and
Investment tru
d industrial. $\qquad$ Total
$\$ 6,948,900$
80
Investment trust----............................--
800,000
227,918
The securities included in the total are as follows:
American Box Board Co. (2-2123, Form A-2) of Grand Rapids, Mich,
has filed a registration statement covering 9,000 shares $(\$ 100$ par)
$5 \% / 2 \%$ has filled a registration statement covering 9,000 shares ( $\left(\$ 100\right.$ par) ${ }^{51 / 5 \%}$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and 40.910 shares $(\$ 1$ par) common counck. The preferred stock is convertible into common on or before
March 1, 1941, as follows: $T \mathrm{~T}$ and including March $1,1938, \$ 22$ a share; March 1, 1941 , as follows. To and including March 1, 1938 , $\$ 22$ a share
thereafter and including March 1,1940 , $\$ 24$ a share; and thereafter and thereafter and including March 1, 1940 \$24 a share; and thereafter and
including March 1, 1941, $\$ 26$ a share. Marcus B. Hall of Grand Rapids,

American Box Board Co. (2-2124, Form A-2) of Grand Rapids, Mich.,
has filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock, all of which is presently outstanding and owned by stockhommors. The proposed offering price is $\$ 19$ a share
Rapids is Prosident. Filed April 23, 1936 .
Truax-Traer Coal Co. (2-2125, Form A-2) of Chicago, III., has filed a registration statement covering 5,000 shares (\$100 par), cumulative con-
vertible $6 \%$ preferred stock, and an undetermined number of shares (no vertibe common stock to be reserved for convernion or the preferred stock.
pire
The proposed offering price of the oreferred stock is $\$ 100$ a share. The proceods from the sale or the stock will be used for working capital. Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, J. M. Dain \& Co. and Thrall, West Co.. Minneapolis, Minn., and Goldman, Sachs \& Co. N. N. City, are the principal under-
Writers. A. H. Truax of Evanston, ill., is President. Filed April 24,1936 .
Virginia Bond \& Mortgage Corp.-T. O. Heinrich, et al (2-2126, Form issuance of certificicates of deposit for $\$ 197$, 438 of $6 \%$ collateral trust gold bonds, and $\$ 486,318$ of $6 \%$ first mortsage real estate collateral trust gold
bonds of the Virginia Bond \& Mortgage Corp. The members of the comonds or the virginia Bond \& Mortgage Corp. The members of the com-
mittee are T. O.Heinrich. C.M. Nicholson, IJ., R. R. Maxwell, H. Wlllam Nolde and Cilinton L. Williams. Filed April $25,1936$.
Bayuk Cigars Inc. (2-2127, Form A-2) of Philadelphia, Pa., has filed
registration statement covering 131,020 shares (no par) $\mathbf{c o m m o n}$ stock a registration statement covering 131,020 shares (no par) common stock stock. The stock is to be offered to stockholders of record May 21, 1936, in the ratio of one share for each throe shares held. The warrants will be
issued to stockholders and will expire June 11, 1936. Any stock not taken issued to stockholders and will expire June 11, 1936. Any stock not taken
by the stockholders will be offered publicly at the market. The proceeds by the stockholders will be offered publicly at the market. The proceeds
from the sale of the stock are to be used to redeem the entirissue of first preferred stock of the corporation, at $\$ 110$ a share and accrued dividends.
Harry
S . Rothschild of Philadelphia is President. Filed April 25, 1936 .
Motherlode Development Corp. (2-2128, Form A-1) of Atlanta, Ga. common stock, to be offered at $\$ 1.35$ a share. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be applied to the payment for and the development of properties. W. A. Kissel Co. of $N$. Y. City is the principal underwriter,
Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (2-2129, Form A-1) of Burbank, Calif., has capital stock each seven shares held. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used for the purchase of new machinery and equipment, and other corporate
purposes. Robert E. Gross of Beverly Hills, Calif., is President. Filed purposes,
April 25,
1936 .
Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc. (2-2130, Form A-2) of Harvey, Ill., has filed a registration statement covering 25,000 shares ( $\$ 30$ par) $5 \%$ cumulative stock is convertible into common on a share-for-share basis until Jan. 2 , 1942. The proceeds from the sale of the preferred stock, together with mortgage 20 -year sinking fund to the bonds, series A, of the corporation. R. Howell of Harvey is

Seminole Provident Trust (2-2131, Form A-1) of Tulsa, Okla., has in the trust, to be offered at $\$ 100$ each. E. R. Perry, S. L. Dedman and A-B Stove Inc ( $2-2132$ Form A-1) 1 Bettl Crot Mich
A-B Stoves, Inc. ( $2-2132$, Form A-1), of Battie Creek, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 200,000 shares (no par) common capital
stock, to be offered to stockholders of record May 17 , 1336, on the basis of one share for each share held, at $\$ 1.25$ as share. Thie offoring to stockbe offered publicly at $\$ 1.29$ a share. Wh. L. Smith of Battle Creek is President. Filed April 25, 1936.
Prospectuses were filed for eight issues under the regulations contained in Part III of Release No. 182, which exempt from registration certain classes of offerings not exceeding $\$ 100,000$. The act of filing does not indicate that the exemption is available or that the Commission has made any finding to that effect. A brief description of these new filings is given below:
Homestake Gold Corp. (File e 3-3-616), 414 Equitable Bldg., Denver,
Colo. Offering 49,997 shares of common stock (\$1 par) at par and 500 Colo. Offering 49,997 shares of common stock (\$1 par) at par and 500
shares of preferred stock $\$ 100$ par) at par.
Blds., Denver, Colo, is Hoosier Gold Mines Co. (File 3-3-617), 746 Equitable Blds. Denver,
 underwriter is named.
Royal Gold \& Silver Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-618), 1347 West 24th St., at par. Harry E. Griggs, Picacho, Ariz., is President. No underwiter
is named. named.
City Industrial Savings \& Loan Co. (File 3-3-615), Hyattsville, Md.
Offering 2,500 shares 7 . (no par) common stock in units of 1 share of preferred and 1 share of common at \$25 per unit. Walter L. Green, Hyattsville, Ma., is President. The Southeastern Investment Co., Inc., 1407 K St., N. W., Washington, Gold Ridge Mining Corp
Del. Offering to brokers and securit-619), 900 Market St., Wilmington,

John W. Bradford \& Co. (File $3-3-620), 804$ Neil P. Anderson Bldg.,
Fort Worth, Texas. Offering 4,800 shares of common stock ( $\$ 10$ par) Fort worth. Tegas. Offering 4, 800 shares of common stock ( $\$ 10$ par)
at par
writer is ne named (regory, Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, is President. No underwriter is named.
Old Lot Gold Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-621), 19-21 Dover Green, Dover,
Del. Offering 250,000 shares of common stock (25 cents par) at par.

Peter Luyendyk, 42 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. X., is President. No Matheson District Gold Mines, Ltd. (File 3-3-622), 712 Insurance Exchange Bldgs, 276 St. James St. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 510 McGill St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada, is President. The offering is
to be made through W. A. Kissell \& Co., 82 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
The following registration statements also were filed with the SEC, details regarding which will be found on subsequent pages under the companies mentioned:
Dayton Power \& Light Co. ( $2-2134$, Form A-2), covering 100,000
shares ( $\$ 100$ par) cum. preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series. Filed April 30,1936 . Hearn Department Stores, Inc., N. Y. City ( $2-2135$, Form A-2), covering 45,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. convertible preferred stock (par Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. ( $2-2145$, Form A-2), covering $\$ 55,000,000$
consolidated mortgage bonds, $31 / \%$ series of 1936 . Filed May 5,1936 . Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (2-2148, Form A-2) covering \$12,500,000 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, 43 3. \%, series A, due 1956 a
serial debentures due May $1,193-43$. Filed May 5,1936 .
In making available the above list the Commission said: In no case does the act of filing with the Commission give to any security
its approval or indicate that the Commission has passed on the merits of its approval or indicate that the Commission has passed
the issue or that the registration statement itself is correct.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 2, page 2980.

Earnings of Large Telephone Companies-The Federal Communications Commission at Washington has issued a monthly earnings statement of the large telephone companies having an annual operating revenue of $\$ 250,000$ or over. Below is a summary for January, together with the cumulative figures for the past year:

No. of Co.
Stations in
Service

## January 1936

 January 1935.............. 31
## Service $15,077,000$ $14,539,415$

Acme Wire Co.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading-
The New York Courb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privi-
eges the voting trust certificates for common stock, $\$ 20$ par issued leges the voting trust certincates for commons sock, send par, issued ander
 amendment extends the

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Mar. $31-1936-3$ Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Net oper. profits, before
other deductions Mainter deductions--.ating prop'y, less rental income therefrom rental Patents, development
engin' E , incl. amortiz Deprec. of oper propert's Int.. deb. disct. \& exp--
Prov for Prov. for contingencies-
Income tax (estimated) Pref. divs. ${ }^{\text {muaranteed to }}$ minority interests. Net prof.for the period $\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 594,558 & \$ 454,552 & \$ 1,830,168 & \$ 1,512,878\end{array}$ 13,141 15,710 49,983 60,633
77,097

32,541 \begin{tabular}{cc}
44,911 \& 218,69 <br>
77,725 \& 31,53 <br>
19,761 \& 128,18 <br>
\hline

 

$-64,201$ \& $44,50 ̄$ \& 125,000 <br>
\hline \& 128,807
\end{tabular} 39,686 337,949

$\$ 0.45$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 241,432 \\ \$ 0.32\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 926,273 \\ \$ 1.24\end{array}$

45,434
5594,104 Earnings per share
Advance-Rumely Corp.-Report to Shareholders Finley P. Mount, President, says in part: authorized and directed the directors to proce dissolve the corporation and On Dec. 30 . 1935 , directors ordered a distribution out of the treasury of R1in cash and $1 / 2$ share of Allis-chalmers stock on each share of Avvance1936. Dec. 27,1935 , the corporation had in its treasury 94,743 shares of Allis-Chalmers, stock, On that date an agreement was made whereby AllisChamers advanced corporation 7,105 shares of Allis-Chalmers stock against
future distribution of Allis-Chalmers stock under the contract between the companies dated June 1, 1931, and corporation pledged against such advance, the balanco of the receivables in the hands of Allis-Chalmers for collection By this transaction the amount of Allis-Chalmers stock in corporation's Treasury was raised to 101,848 shares, which was the amount required to share of Advance-Rumely Corp. stock.
On Nov. 25, 1935 , corporation received subscription rights on the 94,743 shares of Allis-Chalmers stock then held in its treasury, and these subscription rights were sold on the New York Stock Exchange prior to Dec. 31 ,
Com

Statement of Income and Expense for Catendar Years

|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 ' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. rec. on ctfs. of dep. <br> U.S. Treas. notes and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on real estate sale contract accts. and on | 10,313 |  |  |  |
| miscellaneous notes-- | 945 | 2,731 | 4,059 | 3,887 |
| Prem, on funds trans- |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends received on |  | 48 |  |  |
| Allis-Chalmers stock- | --- |  |  | 15,064 |
| Profit on sale of miscell. ies and rents collected less taxes and |  |  |  |  |
| repairs there | .985 | 2,544 | 3,817 | 396 |
| Total income | \$13,243 | \$11,220 | \$13,246 | \$25,085 |
| Gen. exps., inclis salar |  |  |  |  |
| maint. of properties, | 44,428 | 40,847 | 1,682 | 57,366 |
| Fees paid to stock trans- | 4,1054,099 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,688 \\ & 4,057 \end{aligned}$ | 3,503 | ,063 |
| Indiana state intang.tax |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes and insurance on | 3,709 | 4,934 | 7,284 | 16,309 |
| Legal expenses in con- |  |  |  |  |
| of old claims.........-- |  |  | 1,817 | 3,336 |
| Net loss | \$43,098 | \$41,307 | \$51,041 | \$55,9 |

Statement of Capital at Dec. 31, 1935

Common stock of no par value:
Balance Jan. 1,1935 -issued-_277,600 shs.
Balance Jan. 1,1935 -issued-
Less-Cost of treasury stock re-
tired and canceled in 1935.-.- $73,9051-5$ shs
Balance Dec. 31, 1935-issued.-203,694 4-5 shs.

Balance Jan. 1, 1935 (after deducting capital surplus
of $\$ 1.755,816$ as at Feb. 9, 1931)
of $\$ 1,755,816$ as at Feb. 9,1931 ) - Loss on sale of subscript' n rights to Allis-Chalmers
Manufacturing Co's $4 \%$ convertible debentures
 stimated expenses in connection with liquidating
dividends, including stock transfer stamps...-
$5,603,659$
43,098
39,146
12,401
$\$ 11,104,000$ 749,916 $\overline{\$ 10,354,084}$

5,698,306 $\$ 4,655,779$
Deduct- Balance Liquidating dividends declared Dec. 30 , Cash - \$1 payable share and after Jan. 14, 1936--..-.-.
 Manufacturing Co., being one-half for each share
of common stock of Advance-Rumely Corp. $3,910,24$
Balance of capital (less deficit and liquidating dividends) as at
Dec. 31,1935 , represented by $203,6944-5$ shares no par value
4,113,942
Dec. 31, 1935, represented by 203,694 4-5 shares no par value
$\$ 541,837$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
[Giving effect to transactions consummated in January 1936, relative to liquidating dividend authorized by directors Dec. 30, 1935, to be paid, on or after Jan. 14, 1936 as fork Trust Co. for distribution as a liquidating dividend o S1 a share to stockholders and for transfer tax on certificates of AllisChalmers Manufacturing Co. s common as a liquidating dividend. (b) Delivery on Jan. 8, 1936 , to New York Trust Co. of certificates for 101,848 shares of
Allis-Chaimers Manufacturing Co.'s common stock for distribution to stock-Allis-Chaimers Manufacturing Co.'s common stock for distribution to stockholders of Advance-Rumely Corp. as a liquidating dividend, being sto share
of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.'s common stock for each one share of of Allis-Chaimers Manufacturing Co. s common stock fork Assets-
Cash in banks derivered to New York Trust Co. on Jan. 8, 1936 , for paymento of a liquidating dividend
in cash and for transfer tax on certificates of Allisin cash and for transfer tax on certificates of AllisChalmars Manufacturing Co.'s common stock,
which stock is to be distributed as a liquidating which stock is to be distributed as a liquidating $\$ 233,564$

Cash due from Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. received in January 1936)

210,825

Marketable securities at cost-
United States Treasury bonds.
Unol-
OLC bonds (of which $\$ 50,000$ are pledged to
Balances due on real estate contracts-1.-.
Notes and accounts receivable balances held by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. at Dec. 31, Alis-Char collection in accordance with arree-
1935, for
ment dated June 1, 1931-pledged as collateral ment dated June $1,1931-$
Notes receivable (including accrued interest of
$\$ 668,690$ )
Accounts receivable-
Less-Reserve of $50 \%$ thereof, representing collection and liquidation expenses and Allis-Chalmers
Common stock of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Common stock of Allis-Chalmers Manuracturing Co.:
94,743 shs. on hand at Dec. 31,1935, at agreed
value of $\$ 40$ a share, less $\$ 163,674$ reprevalue of $\$ 40$ a share, less $\$ 163$, such stock assignable to subscription rights to AllisChalmers Manufacturing Co.'s $4 \%$ conv.
debentures due Nov. 1,1945 .Theserights

7,105 shs. advanced by Allis-Chalmers Manufac$\begin{array}{ll}\text { turing Co. at value of } \$ 40 \text { a share per contra } & 284,200\end{array}$
 of shares were delivered to the New York Trust Co. for distribution to Advance-Rumely Corp.'s
stockholders on or after Jan. 14, 1936, as a liquidating dividend.

Creek plant) and miscellaneous real estate at

## Total.

Liabilities-
Accounts payable----
Amount payable to Allis-Chalmers Manuf. Co
Advance of 7,105 shares of Allis-Chalmers
Advance of 7,105 shares of Allis-Chalmers Manu-
facturing Co.s common stock at value of $\$ 40$ per share (secured by pledge of notes and accts;
receivable and $\$ 50,000$ par value Home Owners receivable and $\$ 50,000$ par value Home Owners
Loan Corp. bonds per contra) -Less- 2,633 shares Allis-Chalvance-Rumely Corp n collections in last quarter of 1935 at $\$ 40$ a sh.

Balance to be liquidated by shares of common stock accruing oo Advance-Rumely Corp. out future collections--
diquidating dividends)
$\$ 284,200$
105,320
$1,53,208$
\$7,931

Represented by $203,6944-5$ shares of no par value com. stock $\quad 541,837$
 $x$ Of the stock 3,444 1-5 shares are held by transfer agent to be exchanged for capital stock
A-B Stoves, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Alabama Power Co.-New Vice-President-
A. S. Coleman, Manager of the Southern Division, was elected a VicePresident of the company on April 23.-V. 142, p. 2981.
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- } & \text { 1936-Month-193 } \\ \$ 394,000 & \$ 45,500 & \$ 1,594,500 & \$ 1,603,500\end{array}$ Profit after oper. exps. \& develop. chgs. but be-
fore deprec., depl. \&
Federal taxes
173,000
238,700
716,700
779,300

## Specialists in <br> All Rights and Scrip McDonnell \& Co.

## Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Now York }\end{array}\right.$ 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

 RRL. RECTOR 2.7815Aldred Investment Corp. of Canada-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-

1936
$\mathbf{x} \$ 2023 \quad \begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \hline\end{array}{ }^{2.597}$
 nd before profit on securities sold or 8947 in The balance sheet as of March 31, 1936 , shows total assets of $\$ 2,520,993$, value of $\$ 1.236$, . 56 . This compares with book figure at the end of 1935
of $\$ 2,503,593$ and bid or nominal value of $\$ 1,160$. 18 . of $\$ 2,503,593$ and bid or nominal value of $\$ 1,100,618$. $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, and $\$ 15,-$
 Shawinigan W.
142. p. 1454.

## Aldred Investment Trust-Earnings-

| 3 Mos.End.Mar.31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| debe |  | \$84,553 | 1 $\$ 1.255$ | \$5,682 |
| Loss on securities sold -: | prof41,968 | 20,365 | 118,154 | 18,792 | Deficit_-............ sur $\$ 48,172 \quad \$ 24,918$ \$116,899 $\$ 13,110$ During the March quarter the following sales were made: 300 Con

solidated Edison, 305 Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, 200 Gillette pref., 1,700 United Corp. pref.
 $1,000 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{Fs}$, 1952 . value of the trust on March 31, 1936, was $\$ 994.66$ per $\$ 1,000$ of outstanding debenturess and the appurtenant 10 common shares
 for a unit. This compares with a liquidating value on Dec. 31,1
$\$ 921.74$ per unit, and $\$ 802$ on March 31,1935 .-V, 141, p. 3216 .

```
\(\underset{\text { Allegheny Steel Co.-End.Mar. } 31-19361935}{\text { Al }}\)
\begin{tabular}{llllll} 
3 Mos. End.Mar \(31-1936\) & 1935 & 1934 & 1933
\end{tabular} Net profit after ali chgs
\(\&\) est. Fed. \& State in-
```


 "The greatest flood ever known on the Allegheny River occurred on
March 17, 1936. The damage to our plant due to the high waters, while not yet wholly-determined, is estimated to be in the neighborhood of not yet wholly-determined, is estimated to be in the netighborhood of
$\$ 110,000$.
None of this expense is included in the abovestatement, pending the decision of the board of directors as to tits disposition," Harry E., Sheldon, resident of the company, informed stockholders in the report
To Vote on Merger-
Stockholders at a spectal meeting to be held on May 20 will consider a proposed agreement of merger bet
burg steel Co.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .1454$.
Allied Owners Corp.-Trustee for Bonds-
Manufacturers Trust Co. is trustee for $\$ 9,027,000$ cumulative income
Allied Stores Corp.-Bonds Called-
The Bankers Trust Co. trustee for the li-year 41/\% debenture bonds, due 19n by lot for redemption on July 1,1936 , through operation of the sinking fund. Paymempt will be made at 100 and accrued interest at the
par drust dep
New Director-T' Issue Quarterly Reports-
Reginald L. Whitman has been elected a director to replace Oswald Reginald
Rasigned.
Directors have decided to issue quarterly reports. The company is one of the first in the retail business to issue such statemen release anything but annual reports.
Prosidentt B. Earl
should be ready for reveett state the withit the next the repor for the first quarter
Amerada Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Qur. End. Mar. } \\ \text { Qus. } \\ \text { ross operating income- }\end{array} & \$ 2,543,447 & \$ 1,963,145 & \$ 1,873,943 & \$ 982,730\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating income.... } & \$ 1,318,571 & \$ 970,775 & \$ 941,641 & \$ 147,678 \\ \text { Other income.-.-... } & 414,545 & 213,500 & 119,329 & 138,832\end{array}$ Total income Deprec., depletion and
drilling expenses....
 -V .142, p. 2813 .
American Box Board Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department-V. 142, p. 2487.
American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 96,000 shares
 192,000 shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance at
any time or from time to time upon the exercise of the right of conversion any time or from time to time upon the exercise ork. The total amount of conmmon stock applied for is 804,916 shares out of a total of $1,000,000$
shares authorized.-V. 142, p. 2982 .
American Chain Co., Inc.-To Increase Common Stock and Eliminate Preferred-
Stockhoidars at their annual meeting on May 19 will consider a proposal
to increase the authorized capital stock by 142.857 common shares and to amend the certoficate of incorporation so as to eliminate from the authorized capital stock of the corporation all of the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, if and When such stock shal
called for redemption.-V. 142, p. 1802 .
American Chicle Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors on May 1 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 12. This
not compares with 75 cents per share paid each three months from April 1 , 1934 , to and including April 11, 1936, and 50 cents paid each quarter from Jan. 1 ,
1929 , to and incloding Jan. 2 , 1934 In
In paid 'as follows. 25 cents on April 1 and Jan. 2, last; 50 cents on July 1
and JJan. 2 , 1935 , and 25 cents per share paid each three months from and Jan. 2,1935 , and 25 cents per share paid each three m.
Jan. 1, 1930 , to and including Jan. 2,1934 .-V. 142, p. 2653 .

American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (\& Subs.)-

 Additionail to reserve forstimate unraiiza
profit on sale subject to deforred development
 Earnings per share

Wawaset Securities Co. in turn on Feb. 20, 1936, owned securities giving Income Account for Calendar Years

| Income Account for Calena ar Years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Net sales. | 7967,802 | \$884,298 | ,668 |
| Selling, general \& administrative exps. | 709,230 | 623,372 137,512 | 506,067 128,752 |
| Net profit from ope | \$80,564 | \$123,413 | 82 |
| ther incom | 16,183 | 18,138 | 17,144 |
| Gross incom | \$96,747 | \$141,552 |  |
| Interest \& amortizatio | 60,284 | 68,370 | 74,024 |
| Provision for Federal income | 4,764 | 622 |  |
| Net income | \$31,698 | \$72,559 | \$25,968 |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 311935 |  |  |  |
| Assets- | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash.-------------------- \$85,037 | Accounts payable (parent) $\quad \$ 2,666$ |  |  |
| Cash to pay bond interest.-. $\quad 12,451$ | Other -  <br> Acrued  |  |  |
| Marketable securities------ $\quad 67,389$ |  |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. receivable---- $\quad 34,890$ | Funded debt------------7 700,500 |  |  |
| Accrued interest recelvable-- $\quad 1,314$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \% \text { preferred stock.......-.-. } & 700,000 \\ \text { Common stock }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Inventories-7----------- } \\ \text { Invest. in } & 113,379 \\ 12.643\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Property, plant \& equipment-- $\quad 1,730,797$ |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges_..........- $\quad 70,144$ |  |  |  |
| Sinking fund.-.-.-.-------- 55,154 |  |  |  |
| Other assets.-.------------ $\quad 523$ |  |  |  |
| Total_-------------------182, | Total |  | 3,722 |

-V. 142, p. 941.
American Metal Co., Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June to holders of record May 21. A like payment was made on March 2 , last and compares with $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 2 and Sept. 3, 1935, this latter being the first payment made since Sept. 1, 1931 when a regular quarterly dis-
tribution of $\$ 1.50$ per share was made.-


Total income
Interest, \&c-.----.-.-.-. Administrative and selling expense... Amortization of investment

Reserve metal price fluctuation...--
Contingent reserve.--
Adj. of metal price fluctuation and normal stock reserve-Cr--. $\underset{\text { Minority interest }}{\text { Federa }}$

| $\mathbf{y}$ |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{y}$ |
|  |

Net profit-
Earnings per share on $1,2 \overline{2} \overline{4}, 5 \overline{5} \overline{5}$ shs. common stock (no par) …-...-. $\$ 0.15$ Nil Nil x Includes
exchange. $\$ 7,822$ loss on liquidation of security and $\$ 58$ loss on foreign
Invidend of $\$ 375,000$ from an unconsolidated sub.

Consolidated Income Account for 12 Months Ended March 31, 1936 Profit before charges, $\$ 1,437,160$; other income, $\$ 1,493,860 ;$ total income,
$\$ 2,931,020$ interest, \&c., $\$ 216,017$; administration and selling expenses,
 investment, $\$ 49,002$; depreciation, $\$ 788,539$; depletion, $\$ 157,309$; confluctuation and normal stock reserves, $\$ 335,934 ;$ profit, $\$ 1,294,475$; income
taxes, $\$ 283,108 ;$ minority interest, $\$ 769 ;$ net profit, $\$ 1,010,598$. This taxes, $\$ 283,108$; minority interest, $\$ 769$; net profit, $\$ 1,010,598$. This to 50 cents per share on common. The above figures do not reflect company's interest in results of operations
American Republics Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




 Surplus Jan. 1 adjusts. in setting up appraised values of prop. and Misclies incident to readjustment of subs........-
Mr 204,956
Surplus Dec. 31 $\qquad$ \$3,338,331 \$3,774,355 x After deducting transferred to capital stock accounts of $\$ 2$
and provision for dividend on former preferred stock of $\$ 842,241$.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 934 |
| Assets- |  |  | Labilities- |  |  |
| Cash-- | 398,332 | 709,208 | Accounts payable. | 303,433 | 282,004 |
| $x$ Accts. \& bills rec | 742,029 | 615,688 | Bills payable....- | 200,000 | 31,500 |
| Inv., less res. (at |  |  | Div. notes pay'le. | 200,000 | 257,296 |
| lower of cost or |  |  | Accrued expenses. | 112,985 | 103,487 |
| market) | 1,059,925 | 1,129,219 | Deferred credits.- | 13,190 | 5,461 |
| Marketable securs. | 666,117 | 663,004 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Inv. secs. (less res.) | 137,503 | 137,504 | (inter-company) | 586,453 | 3,679,631 |
| Accts. receivable |  | 3,679,631 | Bills payable, due |  |  |
| Det'd assets (less |  | 3,679,631 |  | 4,819 | 4,819 |
| reserve) | 85,308 | 94,696 | (Pa. Car Co |  |  |
| Fixed assets at |  |  | due April, 1937, |  |  |
| appralsed value 1 | 4,384,038 | 14,695,115 | less sinking fund | 58,803 | 87,782 |
|  |  |  |  | 361,202 | 417,240 |
|  |  |  | z Capital | ,080,490 | 13,080,490 |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | .338,330 | 3,774,355 |
| Total_--.-.----18,059,707 21,724,069 |  |  | Total..--......- 1 | ,059,707 | 21,724,069 |
| 1934. After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$63,396 in 1935 and $\$ 97,666$ in |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lescence of $\$ 9,611,591$ in 1935 and $\$ 9,464,156$ in 1934 . z Represented by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 63,396$ in 1935 and $\$ 97,666$ in

1934. y Less reserve for depreciation, depletion, amortization and obso-
lescence of $\$ 9,611,591$ in 1935 and $\$ 9,464,156$ in 934 . z Represented by
shares of $\$ 10$,

American Steel Foundries Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
June 30 to holders of record June 15 . A like amount has been paid in f record June 15. A like amount has been paid in quarterly distributions of $\$ 1.75$ per share.
Accruals on the preferred stock after the payment of the current dividend
will amount to $\$ 17.50$ per share.-V. 142, p. 1456 .
American Type Founders, Inc.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 3,279,045$ shares of capital stock ( $\$ 10$ par) upon official notice of issuance pursuant
to the "plan of reorganization, dated July 12, 1935, with authority to add
to the list 327 .905. shares capital stock, upon official notice of issuance in conversion of 15 -year convertible sinking fund debentures.
A merican Type Founders Co. under date of Dec. 12, 1934, filed a petition Ther peorganization under of reorganization (V.141, 77 - 400 of the National Bankruptcy Act The plan of reorganization (V. 141, p. 4009) was confirmed on Feb. . 28 , 1936 . certificate of amendment to the certificate of incorporation on May 1,1936 Chanking the corporate name from American Type Founders Co. and
providing for the issuance of the securities required by the plan.
Pro-Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet, Feb. 29, 1936 (Incl. Subsidiary Cos.) [Giving effect as at that date to provisions of a plan of reorganization

 shares capital stack of stockholders. (3) revesting of $\$ 32,231$ sinking fund
with the corporation; and, also write-off of patents and patent rights in the amount of $\$ 135,000$;as at Jan. 31,1936 .]
Assets-
Cash
United Sita

## 

 Notes recelvableob (net).-. Mortgages recelvable-......... Tytes recelvable (not current) Deposits with insurance and Flixed assets (ne companies. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 998,683 \\ 256,705 \\ 756132 \\ 1,24,694 \\ 2,48,837 \\ 488,801 \\ 150,375 \\ 113,451 \\ 32,365 \\ 2,50,103 \\ 1655,520 \\ \hline\end{array}$


## $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1627$.

American Water Works \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross earnings.-...-. } \\ & \text { Oper. exps., maint. and } \\ & \$ 4,100,647 \\ & \$ 3,927,585 \\ & \$ 48,484,162\end{aligned} \$ 46,619,232$ Oper. exps., maint. and Gross income- $\frac{2,331,134}{\$ 1,769,513} \frac{2,122,615}{\$ 1,804,970} \frac{24,992,009}{\$ 23,492,153} \frac{24,422,010}{\$ 22,197,222}$ Preferred dividends of subsidiaries \&c., of subs
$8,891,244$
$5,714,410$
Interest, amortiz. of disc., \&c. of Amer. Water
Reserved for renewals, retirements and depletion.
$1,466,332$
$3,70,109$

 $\mathbf{x}$ Average, the number of shares actually outstanding being $2,343,158$.

Income Account (Company Alone) Year Ended March 31
Income-dividends, interest, \&c. $\qquad$ $\$ 4,810,946$
$1,014,89$



were converted into common stock resulting in an incerateral trust bonds outstanding. As the full amount of the annual savings in fixed charges ment for the year conversion is not reflected in the above earnings statecommon stock have been March 31, 1936, the per share earnings on the shares outstanding during the period, namely, of the average number of actual number of shares outstanding at the end ${ }^{2}$ of the period, namely,
$2,343,158$.

## Weekly Power Output-

Output of electric energy for the week ended May 2d totaled $44,433,000$ kwh. an increase of $18 \%$ over the output of $37,658,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresComparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:
Week Ended


## Amoskeag Mfg. Co.-Special Master-

Bankruptcy for Suffolk County, Mass., as special master to deteree in Bankruptcy for Suffolk County, Mass., as special master to determine
feasibility of the plan of reorganization submitted to the Court by the
company in March.-V. 142, p. 2488 .
Artloom Corn

Artloom Corp.-Accumulated Preferred Dividendcumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
May to holders of record against $\$ 1.50$ per share on March 1 quarter since and including June 1, 1933, $\$ 1$ per share on March 1 and Dec. 18, 1931.- $\mathbf{V}$, $142, \$ 1,75$ per share previously each quarter to and incl.
Anchor Cap Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | \$2,459,388 | \$2,291,018 | \$1,874,779 | \$1,711,173 |
| Depreciation \& amortiz | 1,230,254 | 1,006,807 | -772,795 | -769,016 |
| Other deductions (net)-- | 59,705 | 487,246 93,796 | 462,238 | 489,789 |
| Exchange fluctuations |  |  | 2,919 | 7,508 |
| Cost of patents acquired during year |  |  | 0,392 | 4,724 |
| Fed. \& Canadian taxes | 101,948 | 112,886 | $\overline{86}, \overline{4} \overline{5} \overline{2}$ | 65,768 |
| Net income | \$528,925 | \$527,283 | \$549,766 | 37 |
| Common dividen | 164,2 |  | 206 | 206,167 |
| Surplus | \$98,820 | \$140,819 |  |  |
| Shs. com, stk. (no par)-- | 273,698 | $\times 244.371$ | \$205,144 | der\$138,615 |
| Earnings per share.- | \$0.96 | \$1.19 | \$1.51 | 227,408 $\$ 0.74$ |
| Average number of | par shar | outstanding | during the |  |
| Consolidated Inco | Account 3 | 12 Mo | ed |  |
| Period End. Mar $31-$ | 1936-3 M | -1935 | 1936-12 | os.-1935 |
| delingrec. \& income taxes | \$514,059 | \$545,192 | \$2,428,255 |  |
| Depreciation.-.....--- | 306 | 275,7 | 1,261,047 | 1,074,147 |
|  |  | 127 | 540,437 | 495,228 |
| Other deductions, less | \$78,502 | \$142,311 | \$626,769 | \$748,683 |
| other income-.-- | 10,564 | 9,393 |  |  |
| Cost of pats. acquired during year |  | 0,303 |  | 1,616 |
| Allowance for Federal \& |  |  |  | 63,000 |
| Canadian income tax. | 20,442 | 21,641 | 99,749 | 109,592 |
| Net income for periods | \$47,495 | \$111,275 | \$466,144 | \$494,474 |



Consolidated Batance Sheet
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Y Notes \& accts. rec } & 753,523 \\ \text { Inven } & 798,400 & \text { Accounts payable-_ } & 586,520 & \$ 565,000\end{array}$
 customers con-
sidered non-curr $\mathbf{A m t}$ Arealiz. from
sales of mdse of a
 chinery $\quad$ cald, maPrepaid expenses.
Pate.
Pats. \& pat. rights
Goodwill.-----$\begin{array}{rr}132,373 & 132,373 \\ 5,732,409 & 5,537,803 \\ 103,567 & 86,030 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 567,776 & 567,776\end{array}$
 14,925
$4,090,500$
3 Total_-....- $\overline{\$ 10,042,183} \overline{\$ 9,853,092}$ Total_....... $\$ \overline{10,042,183} \frac{10,853,092}{\$ 9}$ $x$ Acquired during 1934 of doubtful salability in ordinary course of busi-
ness and (or) stockholders of such subsidiary ( 1,000 shares of preferred stock of former Cap Corp. deposited in escrow as collateral security). y After oflowanc for doubtful notes and account of $\$ 97,004$ in 1936 and $\$ 86,918$ in 1935. z After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 4,383,486$ in 1936 and $\$ 4,299,344$ in
1935 a Represented by 40,905 no par shares. b Represented by 276,698
no par shares. $V$, 141 ,

## Anglo American Mining Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Earnings for 3 Months Ended Mar. 31, 1936$\begin{array}{rr}35,836 & 136,03 \\ 174,689 & \mathbf{6 7 , 0 0 0} \\ 7,660 & 7,500\end{array}$ 14,925
$4,090,500$
$3,226,380$
497,375
 Revenue from other sources 17,998
1,160 Lestal revenue $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{-} \$ 156,197 \\ -105,424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net operating profit, before deducting depletion, deprec., \&c.-. $\$ 50.772$ Archer-Daniels-Midland Co,-25-Cent Special Dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 of 25 cents per per share, common stock, no par value, both payable June 1 to horders of record
May 21. Similar distributions were made in quarters. Regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share have been paid since and including Dec. 1, 1931, prior to which 50 cents have been paid quarterly from May 1, 1929 to and including Feb. 1, 1931 .

$$
\text { Income Account for Period Ended Mar. } 31
$$

Net profit after charges 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { shs. com. stk. (no par) }\end{array} & \$ 0.65 & \$ 0.92 & \$ 1.92 & \$ 2.90 \\ \text {-V. 142, p. } 941 \text {. }\end{array}$

## Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-

For the week ended April 25. Associated Gas \& Electric System reports comparable figure a year a go. For the four . which is $12.9 \%$ above the
output was $305,228,905$ units or $12.3 \%$ above $A$ pril 25 , the output was Gross output 228,905 units or $12.3 \%$ above last year. the same week of 1935 . Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties Irrespective


Net operating revenue..Provision for retirements (re-
newals and replacements) newals and replacements)-Operating incom

Number of Security Holders Gains
Registered security holders of the Associated Gas \& Electric System
totaled 256,251 on Jan. 1, 1936, a gain of 1,286 during 1935. This is a greater gain than was made during 1934 . of 1,286 during 1935. This is a panies, which sustained during the yecor an afgreg other large utility companies, which sustained during the year an aggregate loss of $3 \%$ in the
number of their stockholders. Of these 25 companies, only three sustained
no net loss. Almost half, or 125,660, of these Associated security holders are customers. This is 7,334 more than the number of cuted security holders are cus-
registered securities on Jan. individual fiduciaries listed as holders. There are 10,499 institutions and There are 241,328 registered security holders in the 48 States; New York
eads with 90,332 , followed by Pennsylvania, 51,$895 ;$ Massachusetts, 15,194; New Jersey, 11,409; Illinois, 11,028; California, 9,663 , 6 .
Associated securities are also owned by persons living in 38 other $194 ;$ countries and their dependencies. In this persons living in 38 other coun-
Inolland ranks first with and its possessions. These data on Associated security holders exclude duplications, and do ciated system during the year.
Denied Dismissal of Peitition-
Federal Judge Julian W. Mack on May 6 denied for the second time a
motion to dismiss for lack of good faith a the company, Judge Mack decided this petition asking reorganization of
but it was reargued last week when counsel for the comy Oct. 26,1934, ccurrences since that time had when counsel for the company said that both the petitioning creditors and their counsel have been and conviction that The U. S. Circuit Court to be the best interests of all parties." acting in order of Judge Mack directing that the trial of the unanimously reversed an be held in his chambers in the Southern District of New Yy of the company of Appeals held that the case originating in the Northern District, must be tried there unless a transfer can be effected to the Southern District under

## Associates Investment Co.-Earnings


Net income from operations.
Other income credit 1936
$\$ 1.637,376$

738,758 | 1935 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,154,043$ |
| 552,344 | Other income cre


Net income ---.-.-.-.

| $\$ 898,916$ |
| ---: |
| 89,174 |
| 133,500 |
| $\$ 676,243$ |
| 52,500 | 52,500

100,000

469,129
22,750
80,000

## ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY <br> Convertible 4\% Preferred Stock <br> BOUGHT, SOLD AND QUOTED <br> YARNALL \& CO. <br> 1528 Walnut Street <br> Philadelphia <br> A. T. \& T. Teletype-Phila. 22

| ondensed Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| Assets |  | Liabllities- |  |  |
| Cash _-..---...-- 4,978,585 4,278,010 Notes payable--.-26,090,000 17,651,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Notes recelvable...35,928,351 | 23,166,630 | Agts. payable.- | 514,375 | 305,196 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cap. stk. of Asso. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Capldg. Co., a sub. 250,000 | 250,000 | Reserve for losses | . 956,988 |  |
| Prepd.int.,rent, \&c 68,820 69,129 |  | Unearn. income_, 2,098,9 |  |  |
|  |  | $7 \%$ pref. stk. (par$\$ 100$ ).....--$3,000,000$$1,300,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,176,025 |
| Total.........-41,414,532 $\overline{27,868,107}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ Represented by 400,000 no par shares in 1936 and 80,000 no par shares in 1935 -V. 142, p. 1277. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway tax accruals.-- | $2,786,623$ 148,609 | 2,855,871 | 2,578,042 | 2, |
| Uncoll, railway revenues |  | 1,149 | 1,925 |  |
| Railway oper. income. Equipment rents Joint facility rents...... | \$73,286 | \$198,461 | 129,593 |  |
|  | 151,116 | 129,758 | 1,584 |  |
|  | 5,464 | 8,05 | 9,669 | 11,168 |
| Net ry. oper. deficit_Other income. |  | 336.2 | 50,846 |  |
|  | 32,858 | 33.4 | 44,718 |  |
| Total deficit........-- | \$50.436 | \$302,779 | 206,128 | 796 |
| Rent for leased roads.-- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,893 3,313 | 14,550 | 14,311 2,885 |  |
| Other deductions....-- | 3,31 | 235 | 2,885 |  |
|  | \$75,692 | \$317.564 | 223,374 | 801,8 |

Atlantic Refining Co.-Entire Preferred Issue SoldThe company announced May 5 the issuance and sale of the entire
148,000 shares of its new cumulative preferred stock convertibe $4 \%$ 148,000 shares of its new cumulative prefert of the issse was subscribed fories upon the exercise of rights issued to the company's stockholders and
the remainder was purchased by the underwriters. The list of the underwriters was headed by Edward B. Smith \& Co. (see V 142, p. 2656). The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 148,000
shares cumalative preferred stock, convertible $4 \%$ series A (par $\$ 100$ )
on official notice of issuance and payment in full upon subscription by on official notice of issuance and payment in full upon subscription by common stockholders and by the underwriters; and of 411,112 additional
shares common stock (par $\$ 25$ ), upon official notice of issuance on conshares common stock (par \$25), upon official notice of issuance on con-
version of the cumulative preferred stock, convertible. $4 \%$ series $A$, making version of the cumulatied for 148,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock,
the total amount applies
convertible $4 \%$ series A, and $3,107,754$ shares of common stock.-V. 142, convertible $4 \%$

Atlas Powder Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable June 10 to horders of record
May 29. Similar distributions were made on March 10 , last.-V. 142 , p. 2983 .

Autocar Co.-Amended Plan Approved-
The stockholders on April 29 approved the amended reorganization plan as outlined in V. 142, p. 2816.
Baldwin Locomotive Works-Assents to PlanGeorge H. Houston, President, on May 1 announced that up to the close
of business April 30, acceptance of the plan of reorganization had been of business April
received by Drexel \& Co., agent, Philadelphia, and J. P. M. Morgan \& Co.,
sub-agent, New York, from holders of Baldwin securities in the following ambunts: New York, from holders of Bortgage 5\% Sinking Fund 30-Year Gold Bonds Due May 1, 1940-
First $\$ 862,000$, or $32.2 \%$ of the Fund 30-Year Gold Bonds Due May 1, 1940the hands of the public.
Five-Year $6 \%$ Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Due March 1, 1938- $\$ 4,254,-$
500 , or $40.9 \%$ of the $\$ 10,435,600$ bonds of this issue outstanding in the hand Preferred Stock ( $\$ 100$ Par Value)- 71,526 shares, or $35.7 \%$ of the 200,000 shares outstanding in the hands of the public.
Common Stock (No Par Value)- 173,321 shares, or $15.7 \%$ of the $1,105,860$ shares outstanding in the hands of the public. holders is progressing, favorably, the first request for assents having been mailed on March 26 ," said Mr. Houston.
"In terms of percentage, the amount of common stock assented is smaller work, the results are quite satisfactory. Baldwin's common shares are widely scattered in small holdings. As is the case in all reorganizations of
this kind, our problem has been to locate the actual owner of the stock. this kind, our problem has been to locate the actual owner, of the stock. Consummation of the plan is contingent upon its acceptance by not less than a majority in amount of each class of stockholders, bu not less than two-thirds in amount of holders of the first mortgage bonds, and by not The first mortgage bonds, preferred and common stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The consolidated mortgage bonds are dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange.
Transactions can be conducted in either assented or non-assented securities each stock exchange on which they are listed or admitted for trading. on V. 142, p. 2816.
Baltimore Radio Show, Inc.-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per
Baton Rouge Electric Co.-Earnings-


Balance for com
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2489$.

Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns. [Spanish Ourrency]
Period End. Mar. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-3 Mos.-1935 Gross Operating expenses....-- $\quad 3,760,478$
 $\underset{\text { See list given on first page of uhis department. }}{\text { Bayuk }}$ CEC-
See list given on first page of uhis department
Stock Split-up Voted-New Director
The stockholders on May 6 approved all amendments to the charter, restating the authorized capital stock and splitting the number of issued common shares 4-for-1 and authorizing the arectors as amended bys with respect issue stock as deemed adermination for stockholders entitled to allotment of rights. -V. 142. Davis was elected a director in place of Harvey L. Hirst, resigned -V. 142, p. 2984
Beatrice Creamery Co.-Directorate Reduced-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on May 1 approved an amendment to articles of incorporation providing for reduction of number of members present range is 15 to 21 directors.
At the meeting President C. H. Haskell told shareholders that plans for refinancing present preferred stock with a lower dividend-bearing issue remained 2817.

Beattie Gold Mines-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of five cents per share on
the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.-V. 141, the com
p. 584.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.-Earnings-


 $\left.\begin{array}{lllllll} & & 0,90,718 & & \$ 3,484,843 & & \$ 3,601,635\end{array}\right)$

 Earns.per sh. on 1,100,$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { outstanding } \\ -\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 2308\end{array} & \$ 2.08 & \$ 1.51 & \$ 1.54 & \$ 1.11\end{array}$
Belt Ry. Co. of Chicago-EarningsCalendar Years-
Railway oper. revenue
Railway oper. expense Railway oper. revenues

Railway tax | 1935 |
| :---: |
| s. $\$ 4,654,488$ |
| $2,767,366$ | 1934

$\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,565,38 \\ & 2,719,879 \\ & 355,49\end{aligned}$ 1933
$\$ 4,027,327$
$2,498,301$
53,13

 Hire of freight cars Rent for leased road.-funded debt, Int. on unfunded debt--
Miscellaneous charges.-

| funded debt | 79,083 | 116,289 | 129,258 | 139,370 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nt. on unfunded debt-- | 7108 | ${ }_{97}{ }^{214}$ | 5,372 480 | 10,260 10,478 |
| Liscellaneous charges.- | 7,014 | 97 |  | 10,4 |
| Net income | 81,626 | 9 | \$48,840 | 238 | Assets- Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 Special deposits-...Traffic \& car serv.
balance recelv'le Net balance recelv'le from agents and conductors.
Miscell. acets. rec. Material \& supplies Int. \& divs. recelv. Deferred assets.-.
 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Wages payabile.-. } & 189,614 & 187,464\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Miscell. accts. pay. } & 189,614 & 18,46 \\ \text { Deferred liablities } & \mathbf{7 8 , 7 1 4} & 64,123\end{array}$

| 57,050 | Deferred liabilities | 78,714 | 50 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 442,43 | Unmat. int. accr'd | $-\overline{42}$ | 53 |
| 310,479 | Other curr. liabil.- | 92,609 | 121,80 | | 440,479 | Other curr. liabil.-. | $\overline{92-609}$ | 121,80 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 19,100 | Unadust. credits. | $1,623,263$ | $1,903,423$ | | 10,604 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Approp. surp. not }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 140,213 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Apecifically inv. } \\ \text { sperndiv. surplus }\end{array}$ | 13,322 | 13,322 | $\left.\begin{array}{rlr}\text { speundiv. surplus } & 13,322 & 13,322 \\ \text { Deflitit-......- } & 10,671 & 192,297 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 5,187,701} \overline{\$ 5,293,822} \quad$ Total.......... $\$ \overline{55,187,701} \overline{\$ 5,293,822}$ B/G. P. 3205
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on accoun of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July to holders of record June 20.75 Accruals after the payment of
dividend will amount to $\$ 29.75$ per share.-V. 142, p. 1808 .

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31-

operating exp. (incl. prov. for doubt-
Net operating income.
Income credits.
Gross income_-.-.-.-.-.-.
Interest (on $6 \%$ Interest on $6 \%$ convertible debentures
Other interest-.-.-.
Prov. for Fed. inc. \& capital stk. taxes
Amor of expenditures for business develop., deb disct. \& exp and develop., deb. disct, \& exp., and
commissions and exp. in connection with sales of cap, stock.......----


 Earned surplus available for divi-
dends on capital stocks of the of the $\$ 7,777,957 \quad \$ 6,600,746 \quad \$ 6,890,229$

 $\mathbf{x}$ Including amortization of debenture discount and expense.

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Berland Shoe Stores, Inc,- $\$ 1.75$ Preferred DividendThe company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumu-
lations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, on May 1 to holders of quarters, and compares with $\$ 3.50$ per share distributed on Aug. 1 and quarters, and compares with $\$ 3.50$ per share distributed on Aug. 1 and
May $1,1934$. The last regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.75$ per share was
made on Feb. 1, 1932.-V. 142 , p. 617 .

Black \& Decker Mfg. Co.-To Call Preferred IssueStockholders at a special meeting to be held May 14 will vote on a pro-
posal to call in $\$ 1,000,000$ of $8 \%$ preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, now outstanding and issue $\$ 25,000$ shares of new $\$ 50$ par $5 \%$ convertible preferred stock, the new issue to be offered to holders of common stock. The pred stockt out-
standing $8 \%$ preferred is callable at $\$ 27$ a share and would require a sum of $\$ 1,080,000$ to effect the retirement It is understood that one of the provisions for the proposed new preferred
stock is that it shall carry a sinking fund. Full details of the new issue will stock is that it shall carry a sinking fund. Full details of the new issue will
be set forth later in a registration statement, if the proposal is approved by stockholders.
 $x$ Approximate.-V. 142, p. 1630
Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2985 .
Bloomingdale Bros., Inc.-Preferred Stock ReducedThe stockholders on April 28 approved a reduction in the authorized
preferred stock from 30,400 shares to 29,200 shares.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2489$.
Blue Ridge Corp.-Quarterly ReportBased on March 31, 193 says in part:
106.45 peration on that date amounted to investments, the net assets of $\$ 106.45$ per share of preference stock outstanding, and, after allowing for preference stock at the amount to which it is entitled in liquidation ( $\$ 55$ per share and accrued dividends), $\$ 2.95$ per share of common stock out-
standing. Net untealized appreciation of investments at March 31,1936 , was $\$ 11,720,868$. These amounts were arrived at after deducting provision for Federal income tax on so much of the net unrealized appreciation as In connection with security purchasable profit.
In connection with security purchases made during the quarter and in
anticipation of further purchases, bank loans were incurred which amounted
to $\$ 5,416,000$ at the end of the anticipation of further purchases, bank lo
to $\$ 5,416,000$ at the end of the quarter.
Consolidated Income Account for the 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936




Note-The net profit on sales of securities, less provision for Federal Note-The net profit on sales of securities, less provision for Federal
income tax applicable thereto was credited directly to earned surplus

Total_......... $\overline{40,233,687} \overline{33,111,201}$ Total_...........20,233,687 33,111,201 $\$ 1$ Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par value. Of the authorized 12,500,000 preference stock; $1,142,914$ shares for dividends on preference stock (maxi-
mum annual requirement, 53,945 shares), and 228,301 shares for exercis of warrants (to purchase at any time shares of common stock at $\$ 20$ per share). c 431,558 shares, no par value, at stated value of $\$ 25$ per share to investments acquired prior to that date and cost as to subsequent pur-
chases).-V.142, p. 943 .
(Sidney) Blumnthal \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Profit from operations_- } & \$ 22,124 & \$ 427,261 & \text { loss } \$ 8.731 \text { loss } \$ 171,856 \\ \text { Depreciation reserve.-- } & 97,843 & 95,788 & 102,933 \\ \text { Res. for taxes, \&c.-.-- } & -\ldots-\ldots & 67,209 & -\ldots, 643\end{array}$

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-Output-



Boston \& Maine RR.-Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 28 authorized the compat mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, series MM, to reimburse the treasury for retiring
matured bonds, the bonds to be held in treasury pending further order or
approval

The report of the Commission says:
The applicant had outstanding $\$ 3,652,000$ of bonds, consisting of $\$ 1,-$ 872,000 Fitchburg RR, $5 \%$ bonds, dated Jan. 1,1914 , and which matured
Jan. $1934 ; \$ 380,000$ Worcester, Nashua \& Rochester RR. $4 \%$ bonds, Nashua \& Rochester RR. $4 \%$ bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1906, and which matured Jan. 1, 1935; and $\$ 1,25,000$ bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1906, and which matured
Mowell RR. Corp. $5 \%$ bonds, dated
March 1, 1916, and which matured March 1, 193.
issued prior to these bonds were all mssued prior to the effective date of Section 20 a of the Interstate Com-
merce Act and have been retired by the applicant from funds in its treasury.
The Fitchburg RR bonds and the Bost preexisting debt secured by the first mortgage, and the Worcester Nash of the \& reserved under the first mart of the underlying bonds for which whonds are or to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made for such purposes.
In order to reimburse its treasury in part for the moneys expended in retiring these bonds, the applicant proposes to procure the authentication and delivery to it of $\$ 3,600,000$ of first-mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series MM. market at this time on a favorable basis. so it will retain them in its tre open until price conditions are more favorable. Pending their sale the applicant proposes to pledge and repledge them from time to time as collateral security ence loans, or under the provisions of section 20a (9) of the Act. In the near uture it expects to borrow $\$ 2,000,000$ from the Federal Emergency Adminismay be necessary as collateral security for such notes as may be of them as o evidence the loan.-V. 142, p. 2985
(John W.) Bradford \& Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Brandon Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $7 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, on April 15 to holders of record April 10. A dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share was paid on Jan. 2, 1935 and on Nov. 1, 1934 . The company also paid $\$ 3.86$ on May 1,1934 ;
$\$ 3.50$ on April 2,1934 and $\$ 1.75$ per share on Jan. 2,1934 , $\mathrm{V} .141, \mathrm{p} .2582$.


Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,954,745} \overline{\$ 2,894,760} \mid$ Total_-....... $\$ \overline{\$ 2,954,745} \overline{\$ 2,894,760}$ a After allowance for possible uncollectible notes and accounts of $\$ \$ 81,-$
546 in 1935 and $\$ 168,175$ in 1934 . After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 37,677$ in 1935 and $\$ 22,667$ in 1934 . c Represented by 1,000 shares of a stated value of $\$ 1,000$ each, all owned by Brockway Motor Truck Corp.

## Brockway Motor Truck Corp.-Financial Statement-

 G. S. Piroumoff, President, says in part:ating screditors' agreement under which the corporation has been operto Nov. 1, 1936 . The capital deficit has increased to $\$ 2,419,121$, due
principall to the principally to the accrual of interest on outstanding debts of the corporation. Every effort is being made to collect the foreign receivables which were one of the principal assets of the corporation, but relatively little progress
ceased.
The Brockway Motor Co., Inc., the operating subsidiary, shows a profit of $\$ 60,637$ for the year ended Dec
prolit of $\$ 33,597$ for the year 1934 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Incl. wholly owned subs diary, Indiana Truck Corp. (in dissolution),
but not incl. assets and liabilities of its wholly owned subsidiary, Brockway but not incl assets
Motor Co., Inc.]
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash in banks and } \\ \text { on }\end{array} & 1935 & 1934 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Liablitiles- } \\ \text { Accts, pst }\end{array} & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 a Foreign notes,
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{c}\text { accts. receivable } \\ \text { ars. } \\ \text { Inv. in Brockway }\end{array} & 9,994 & 209,367\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Botor Co., Inc. } 2,449,428 & 2,388,791\end{array}$ Acer. int. rec., gold
debenture bonds
Brockway
Brockway Mot.
Co., Inc Co., Inc
R1. est., other than
oper., \& miscell

18,333 18,33
oper., \& miscell.
investments
Land $h$ Land, mach'y
equipment.-..--
Prepid insuran
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\begin{array}{lr}\text { discounted....-. }\end{array} & 140,500 & 1,553,007 \\ \text { Miscell. reserve-... } \\ \text { d } 7 \% \text { cum. conv. }\end{array} \quad 123,108$

Prepaid insurance-
Goodwill
120,791 120,79


Total_.......-. $\overline{\$ 3,503,297} \overline{\$ 3,617,200}$ Total_-.....-. $\$ \overline{\$ 3,503,297} \overline{\$ 3,617,200}$ a After allowance for losses. b Represented by five-year $5 \%$ gold
debenture bonds of $\$ 1,100,000$ and 1,000 shares of common stock at cost of $\$ 1,349,428$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,288,791$ in 1934 . c Extended, subject to the terms of creditors' agreement dated Nov. 1 , 1930 . d Represented by
shares of $\$ 100$ par. e Represented by 219,082 no-par shares. f After adjustment of $\$ 43,725$, representing excess of investment in Brockway Mepresenting excess of net assets in Brockway Motor Co..Inc., over in vestment. $h$ After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 396,359$ in. 1935 and
$\$ 508,081$ in 1934 .-V. 141, p. 2729 .

Edison Co., Inc.-Files Statement with SECSeeks to Issue $\$ 55,000,000$ 3'1/4\% Bonds for Refunding Purposes The company, on May 5, filed with the Securicies and Exchonge Com Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 55,000.000$ of consolidating mortgage bonds, $31 / 4 \%$ series of 1936 , due May $15,1971$.
of the bonds together with other funds will be applied to the redemption of the following outstanding securities of the company:
$\$ 30,039,000$ general mtge. gold bonds, series A, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1, 1949, at
$24,968,000$ general mtge. gold bonds, series E, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1, 1952, at
It is stated that the company intends to redeem the above bonds on
The redemption provisions, the price to the public, the names of the are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. Frank $W$ are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. Frank W.
Smith, of New York City, is President of the company.-V. 142, , 2986.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Bonds CalledCoincident with the call for redemption on July 1, next, of $\$ 82,660,000$ 1968 , at 105 and interest and of $\$ 10,000,000$ of the company's 15 year
 interest, the company has authorized the Chase National Bank of the City
of New, York, as trustee, to make immediate payment of these bonds at their full redemption prices with iterest to the redemption date.
Hollders of the bonds, under this arrangement, can obtain immediately by presentation and surrender of their securities sto the Ohase National $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, to $108 \%$ of the principal amount and, in the case of the 15 -year secured $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds, to $1063 \% \%$ of the
principal amount. The payments in both instances include the redemption premium and the full
Immediate payment of the bonds as well as their redemption on and after July 1, will be effected through the corporate trust department of the Chase Redemption, or these bonds follows the recent public offering through a
and banking group headed by Hayden, Stone \& Co., Brown Harriman \& Co.
Inc. and Lazard Freres \& Co. Inc. of $\$ 110.000$,000 Brooklyn-Manhattan $41 / 2 \%$ series bonds, due May 1, 1966, and $\$ 45,000,000$ 3 and $33 / 4 \%$ serial $41 / 2 \%$ series bonds, due May 1 , 1966, and $\$ 45,00,0003$.
bonds, due May 1 , $1937-1951$, inclusive. V . $142, \mathrm{p} .2986$.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Quarter Ended March 31-
ales, less returns, \&cc Gross profit on sales
Gales. Depreciation.-
Profit_...-.
Other income$\$ 423,190$
84,958

 Net loss.cash and marketable securities, of $\$ 7,700367$



Bush Terminal Co.-Court Dismisses Reorganization Proceeding and Equity Suit Against Company-
Judge Inca in the U. S. District Court in Brooklyn on April 30 signed Federal Bankruptcy law of the company and also dismissing a suit in equity pending against the company. The order of the Court directs the return to the company of all of its assets as of 9 a. m. June 1 subject to the settlement of all claims against the company allowed by James $\mathbf{C}$. Van Siclen and $\mathbf{C}$. Walter Randall who occupy the dual capacity of trustees in reorganization and reeeivers in equity. The Court also directed ordered the company to be substituted for the trustees in any action brought against the trustees.
The Court alsos. said the dismissals were subject to the payment by the equity proceedings and the payment of allowances and fees to persons taking part in the reorganization. The Court directed that petitions seeking such ees and allowances be filed before June 1. The Court said these allowances Judge Inch also signed an order expuncing from the company pany uitigation in the Federal court an affidavit tiled by lrving T. Bush, President, on April 24, lass, in which Mr. Buwh made "statements or mplications" that there existed an improper and collusive agreement",
between Mr. Van Siclen and Mr. Randall and the committee resesting the preferred stockholders of the Bush Terminal Buildings Co., of .Which Charles Bedford is Chairman.
"The statement or implications that said persons have taken action
o mislead the Court," said Judge Inch in his order. "and the further statement that said persons have persecuted said Irving $T$. Bush during the receivership of the debror, are entirely false and other statements and

To Pay All Past Due Coupons-
Arrangements have been made with the committee representing the
onsolidated mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, of which E. A. Potter is Chairman, for consolidated mortage ost bonds, of which E . A. Potter is is Chairman, for
the payment of all past uue coupons totaling $\$ 150$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond upon directors, according to 1 Lowell $M$. Birrell, attorney for the company. There are approximately $\$ 7,000,000$ of the consoridated 5 s outstanding, with
Bullock's, Inc.-Further Data-
In connection with the offering of $\$ 5,000,000$ secured $4 \%$ bonds and
40,000 shares $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock by Blyth \& Co. Inc., and associates ( $\$$. 142, p. 2987), a prospectus dated A pril 29 affords the following: Series A, $\$ 500,000$, May 1,1973 ; series $B, \$ 500,000$. 1936 , due as follows: 1938 ; series C ,
 May 1, 1941, series F, \$2,500,000, May 1, 1946. Interest payabie M. \& N: pal and interest payable in lawful money, of the United States. Series 30 days' notice on or after but not before May 1 , 1941 , at par and int.
Coupon bonds in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, registerabie as to principal only. Citizons National Trust \& Savings Bank or Los Angeles, trustee. Seripes
Sor bonds are entitiled to benerito of a sinking fund in the amountee. $\$ 2000000$ for each of the years ending on May 1, 1942 to May 1,1945 , inclusive.
40,000 Shares $5 \%$ Cumulative Preferred Stock out of surplus or net profits in preference to to holders of common stock, at rate of $5 \%$ per annum. Dividends cumulative. No voting ringts exceet
that in event of a default in payment of six quarterly dividends holders may elect a majority of the board of directors. quarterly dilv or parts holdors
plus divs. snd a premium of $\$ 5$ per share if red. on or before Mart
 ank, Los Angeles, will act as transfer agent and California Trust Co, will act as registrar.
Purpose of $I$ Ssue - Net proceeds of about $\$ 8,783,859$, together with other
cash on hand from working capital of company in an estimated amount of cash on hand from working capital or company in an estimated amount of
$\$ 441,657$, will be used for the following purposes: (1) To redeem the outstanding Bullock's, Inc., secured sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds at redemption price of 103 and int. Total amount necessary
to redeem is $\$ 2,38,220$, which includes $\$ 2,187$.000 principal, $\$ 56,610$ pre(2) To redeem outstanding Bullock's, Inc., 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ gold bonds at redemption price of 103 and int. Total amount necessary to redeem is $\$ 3,062,870$, which includes $\$ 2,889,500$ principal, $\$ 86,685$ premium and price of 110 and divs Total amount necessary to redeem is $\$ 3,844,427$. which includes $\$ 3,440,200$ aggregate par value, $\$ 344,020$ premium and 60,207 accrued dividends to Aug. 1, 1936.
the company's $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock is subject to adjustment by reason of exchanges which may be made by holders of preferred stock for shares of the company's $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
1927. Upon organization company accuired all of the capital stock and ali of the business, properties and assets of Bullock's, a California corporation
which had been organized in 1908 and which since that year had engaged
n a general retail dry goods store business on premises located at Broadway, Hill and Seventh streets, in Los Angeles, Calif. Since organization its predecessor: At the present time the company operates and intends to A ontinue to operate the following stores: Hill general department store known as "Bullock's," located at Broad way, of approximately 751,177 square feet, An eight-story addition to this store was completed in 1934.
A ready-to-wear specialty store known as "Bullock's Wilshire," located approximately 200,017 square feet. This store was opened to the public on Sept. 26, 1929.
Boullevard sid (in Westwood Village), Los Angeles, Calif. This store was
opened in (1932 opened in 1932.
A shop known
A shop known as "Bullock's Desert Inn Shop," located on the grounds of
Funded Debt and Capitalization Outstanding upon Completion of Present
Financing and Retirement of Securities Provided for Thereby Secured $6 \%$ gold debentures, due Oct. 1,1932 ands, 18250,000 May 1, 1946 c. maturing serialy from May 1, 1937, 5 -- $5.000,000$ $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) a Held by wholly-owned subsidiary. Maturity extended to Oct. 1, ${ }^{1937}$. No additional amount of these debentures may be issued.
6,241 shares hend in the treasury of the company
Principal. Underwriters- The name of each princiinal underwriter of the
issue of bonds and of the issue of preferrea stock, and the amounts of bonds and preferred stock respectively underwritten by each of them are as follows:

$*$ The number of shares of preferred stock $\$ 5,000$ principal under writers may be bereruced stock that may be per purchased by the of $7 \%$ preferred stock. Opportunity to Exchange Afforded Holders of $7 \%$ Cumulative Preferred
Stock Company is offering to the holders of the outstanding $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock the right to exchange such $7 \%$ cumulative prrefrred
stock for $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock on the basis of 1 1-10 shares of $5 \%$ pref. stock for each share of $7 \%$ prefk stock surrendered. Sto stochholders
who make this exchange will receive dividends on the $7 \%$ pref. stock to date of redemption (Aug. 1, 1936), and will be charged an amount equal to the accrued dividends on the $5 \%$ pref. stock from May 1, 1936 , to May 7 ,
1936 . This offer to exchange remained opened until May $6(5 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$.).
 Cost of sales_--------
Gross profit-owne
sections
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,884,592 \\ 13,540 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Oporating expenses-...-
Deprec. \& amortization. Deprec. \& amortization.
Bond interest. (neit)
Miscolla laneus
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-.


\$7,043,574
7
7,710
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 6,524,876 \\ 14,088 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Net profit. sit-1.-....... $\$ 1,41,661$
$2,882,627$ $\$ 796,893$
$2,831,505$ $\mathbf{5 6 3 2 , 8 4 1}$
$2,382,393$ Gain by purchase of own $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { securs. at a d discount-- }\end{array} & \cdots--- & 3,220 & 53,973 & 165,426\end{array}$ Cash value of life insur- $\qquad$ Total surplus -ad....Common dividends-..-:
Add not to res. for contin.
Reduction in of land owned adjacent to wilshire store-ite
Premium on prer. retired
Other charges. Surplus, Jan. 31 ......
Shs.com.sti..out.(no par)
Earnings per share

|  | 335,138 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96,237 |  |  | 21,911 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,462,767 \\ \begin{array}{r} 243,759 \\ 84.78 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,882,627 \\ 243,759 \\ \$ 2.22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,831,505 \\ 243,984 \\ \$ 1.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{array}$ |


|  |
| :---: |
| J. S. Trea |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Balance Sheet Jan. 3


207,301


Butte Copper \& Zinc Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 3 Months Ended March } 31- & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net loss after expenses \& taxes, but } & 1936 & \\ \text { before depletionn } & & \end{array}$ 1934 before depletion expenses \& taxes, but
ben

## V. 142, p. 2820

## California Oregon Power Co.-Earnings-

$\qquad$

Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp



 x Including $\$ 166,668$ for the year ended Feb. 29, 1936, and $\$ 33,332$ for
the year ended Feb. 28 , 135 , for amortization. of extraordinary operating
expenses deferred in 1931.-V. 142, p. 2490.

California Water Service Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31Gross revenue--
Net earnings befor
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2310$.

California
California Water \& Telephone Co.-Changes Approved company to amend its articles of incorporation to provide that the call price of its $6 \%$ preferred stock shall be increased from $\$ 26.50$ per share dividends, the company didends to $\$ 27.50$ per share together with unpaid Authority was allos granted to amend the articles of incorporation to the rights of the $6 \%$ preferred stock may be issued without the consent of at least two-thirds of the holders of the $6 \%$ preferred stock. call price of its
 In October, 1935 , the Railroad Commission authorized the company to ssue $\$ 1,800,000$ ' preferred stock might be redeemed in whole or in part at $\$ 26.50$ per share together with unpaid dividends. Since receiving the approval of the Railroad Commission, appropriate changes have been made in the company's
application to the Securities and Exchange Commission for registration application to the Securities and Exchange of this stock in anticipation of its public offering
Period End. Mar. 31-
Net earnings before int.
1936-3 Mos.-1935
1936-12 Mos.-1935
 decisions in pending litigation. y Included in the net of each of adverse decisions in pending litigation. y Included in the net of each 12 months'
period was $\$ 30,000$ held for refund in event of adverse court decisions.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-1936-3$
Gross profit. Mo.

G | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Gross pront.- seli., distribut. } \\ \text { Adver } \\ \text { \& adminis. expenses.- }\end{array}$ | $1, \mathrm{i} 03,964$ | 998,053 | $4,610,829$ | $4,317,486$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Interest } & 780 & 544 & 9,889 & 8,087 \\ \text { U S. \& Dom. of Canada } & 7,477 & 10,785 & 45,745 & 42,238\end{array}$ Net loss for the periods - $\$ 177,087$ prof $\$ 60,871-\$ 84,679$ prof $\$ 276,501$

## Canadian National Rys.-Earnings-

## Earnings of System for Fourth Week of April

 Gross earnings $\begin{array}{ccc}1936 & 1935 & \text { Tncrease } \\ \$ 4,884,024 & \$ 4,580,815 & \$ 303,209\end{array}$Canadian Pacific Ry.-Additions Stock Voted-
The shareholders on May 6 approved a resolution authorizing the issuance The resolution was approved at a special meeting following the annual meeting. The stock is to be issued at "such times as the directors might

Earnings of System for Fourth Week of April Gross earnings-
Catelli Macaroni Products Corp., Ltd.-Recapitalization Plan Voted-Preferred Accruals Eliminated-
The stockholders on April 27 , approved a plan of recapitalization whereby preferred and dividend arrears amounting to \$11 a share as of March 1. 1936, will be eliminated. See also V . $142, \mathrm{p} .2821$.
Central of Georgia Ry.-Earnings-
Traffic Statistics for Calendar' Years (Combined Corporate and
Receiver's Accounts) Avge. miles operated...Rev. frt. carr. (tons.).-:-
Rev. frt. carr. 1 mile
Avireve per ton per mile Av. rev. per ton per mile
Rev. per rrt.train mileAv. rev. tr. $\mathbf{l}$ oan (tons).
Passengers carried Passengers carried-1.-
Pass. carried one mile Av. rer. per pass.per mi.
Earns. per pass.-tr. mile
Oper. rev. per Income Account for Calendar Years (Comlined Corporate and Receiver's

Total ry. oper. revs... Railuay Oper. Expenses
Maint. of way \& struct Maint. of way is struct_
Maint. of equipment_Tranfic. or equ....
Transportation.
Miscellaneous operations Genensal. for invest.-Cr
 Total ry. oper. exps.
Net rev. from ry. oper.-Net rev. from ry. oper-:
Railway tax accruals...
Uncollectible ry. rev.
Railway oper. income.
Net ry. oper. income. $\$ 1,039,510$ Non-operating IncomeDividend income - ----Misceel. rent income--:-
Tross incomen-oper. inc.--: Deductions-
Int. on funded debt-
debt to affil cos a.-
hiscellaneous......-..
Balance, deficit. . 193
$\mathbf{\$ 1 1}, 67$


## 814,475,545

$$
\longdiv { \$ 1 3 , 3 5 3 , 1 5 1 }
$$



$\$ 1,417.87$ $1,547,648$ $6 \quad \$ 1.427,497$ | 641,784 |
| :--- |
| 5156,746 |



The Interstate C Commerc. 1489 . Comission on May 2 authorized the company to issue not exceeding ${ }^{\$ 40.362,000}$ ref. \& impt. mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ obonds. series
D, to be sold at $97.5 \%$ of par and int. and the proceds applied to the D, to be sold at $97.5 \%$ of par and int., and the proceeds applied to the
redemption and retirement of funded debt. See offering in $V .142$, p. 2989 .
Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Seeks Sale of Equipment Trusts-
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for
 $21 / 2 \%$ special equipment trust certificates of 1936 , which are to be sold at
competitive bidding to provide part payment for new equipment estimated compertive $\$ 5,27,000$. certificates would mature $\$ 395,000$ on May 1 in each
to The equipment year between 1937 and 1946. Divide and May eximachy year. $25 \%$, of the cost of the new equipment will be provided
Arom cash in the road's treasury, the application states. from cash in the road streasury, the application states. The company proposes to buy the following equipment: Two six-car four locomotives at $\$ 330,000 ; 25055$-ton hopper cars, $\$ 500,000$, and 500 50 -ton steel-frame box cars at $\$ 1,075,000$. - V. 142, p. 2990 .

Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Annual Report H. R. Kurrie, President, sass in part: Reorganization-Company still continues to operate the property under
appropriate orders of the U. $\mathbf{S}$. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. In conformity with the requirements of an amendment to section 7 of the Bankruptcy Act, the court appointed law thess appointments are subject to ratification by the Interstane Commerce Commission, and at the end of the year the matter was still pending
before the Commission. The protective committees for the bondholders
remain unchanged and there have been no additional committees formed. filing such a plan has been extended by the Court from Feb. 27, 1936 to Aug. ${ }^{27}$, 1936 Coal Co. -The capital stock of which is all owned by company through its control of the Chicago \& Indianapolis Coal Co completed a approved by the Court on Jan. 31, 1936. Under this plan the railway company will surrender to to the bondoholders of t the coal company $32 \%$ or othe compi-
tal stock and cancel the indebtedness due it by the coal company amounting tal stock and cancel the indebteddness due it by the coal company amounting
to $\$ 2,619,841$ representing moneys advanced under its written cuarantee for the payment of interest on Monon Coal Co. bonds. The railway will no longer be under a guarantee to pay interest on bonds of the coal company. reflect the cancellation of this debt.

General Statistics, Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Average miles operated. } & 646.84 & 644.59 & 646.84 & 644.59\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Passengers carried-...- } & 197,349 & 218,689 & 216,628 & 173,362 \\ \text { Pass. carried 1 mile } & 28,113,211 & 32,168,177 & 34,282,355 & 25,450,629 \\ \text { Av. per pass. per mile-.-- } & 1.874 \text { cts. } & 1.794 \text { cts. } & 1.871 \text { cts. } & 2,532 \text { cts. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Av. per pass. per mile--- } & 1.874 \text { cts. } & 1.794 \text { cts. } & 1.871 \text { cts. } & 2,532 \text { cts. } \\ \text { Rev. frt. (tons) carried--. } & 4,521,756 & 4,214,953 & 4,141,959 & 4,531,652\end{array}$
 Earn. per pass. train mile Earn. per pass. train mie
Earns. per frt train mile of road.-
 s. 4.150
sit 1.51
sit 938
stis
stid
sith
s11, 175

 Total_-.---.---.-.
Operating Expenses
Maint. of way Maint. of way \& struct Maint. of equipment... Transportation expenses General expenses....----

s8,255.917


Dec. 31



| \$7.228.716 |
| :---: |

Total. rom ry. oper-. Net rev. from ry.oper-
Railway tax accruals.-
Uncoll, railway revenue

Railway oper. income Deduct-
Hire of frt. cars, $D r$. bal
Rent from equip. (net)
Net ry. oper. income
Non-operating income
Gross income. Deduct-
Rent for leased roads Int. on funded debt Int. on unfunded dëbt.
Net deficit
Miscell. credits
Total surplus
Profit \& loss surplus__ dif\$591,79 $\mathbf{x}$ Net figure.

## Assets-

|  |
| :---: |
| Assets- |
| Road equipment |

## Inv...\& affil. co.-

Stocks pledged
Stks. unpledged
Notes pledged Notes pledged.
Advances.
Other investments Misc. phys. prop--
Imp. leased prop--
Dep. in lieu of mtg Dep. in lieu of mtg
Cash-1-....-Saterial \& supplie Traffic, \&c., bals. Miscell. accounts
Bal. rec. from agts \& conductors-nt.'\& div. recelv-
Other curr. assets Deferred assets....
Other unadjusted debts-.-.-...--

## 1934

Possible Acquisition of a Portion of the Properties of Minneapolis\& St. Louis Ry.-As stated in report of May 18, 1935, Reconstruction Finance CorpoRock Island, of the railway properties (including certain portions to be abandoned and certain equipment, materials and supplies) of Minneapolis \& St. Louis Ry. Under this proposal the total price would be $\$ 7,200,000$, plus
whatever amount is needed to discharge existing equipment trust obligations. One of the purposes of the proposal was to have portions of the Minneapolis \& St. Louis properties incorporated in the ralway systems of the purchasers in such a way as to increase net reverd be the line from Des Moines incipal to Gowrie, Iowa, over which it now has trackage rights, the line from Werthwood, Iowa, to Mason City, Iowa, jointly with the Chicago \& North Terminals. The plan has already involved the formation by certain of the acquiring railroads of another company, Associated Railways Co., of the purchase price from the RFC on 10 -year bonds, guaranteed by the acquired. The purchase price of the properties proposed to be acquired and operated by the Rock Island is approximately $\$ 1,130.000$. which would be reduced, through certain salvage, to approximately $\$ 780,000$. The
slan was studied by the trustees of the Rock Island System and also by representatives of this and other committees. The trustees applied to the court for, and were granted, authorization to join in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to put the tentative plan desirability of the plan as finally evolved as a result of the proceedings before the ICC. Pending the outcome of the proceedings before the ICC this committee has taken no position with respect to the plan, except that at
the preliminary hearing before the court this committee took the position that it would not oppose the granting of authority to the trustees to join in the petition to the ICC, provided the plan is construed to mean that the guarantee by the Railway trustees of the bonds of Associated Railways Co.
issued with respect to the properties to be acquired by the Rock Island can issued with respect to the properties to be acquired by the Rock Island can
be discharged by substituting therefor the guarantee of the reorganized company.
Proposed Consolidation of operations of the Properties of Chicago, Rock
Island \& Pacific Ry. and Chicago, Rock Island \& Gulf Ry. The lines of the Rock Island System in Texas, which are owned by a subsidiary, Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry,, have been operated separately from those of could be eliminated to the extent of about $\$ 125,000$ annually, if the operaof the court to apply to the ICC for permission to consolidate the operations. There are pledged under the 1st \& ref. mtge. a large portion of the mortgage bonds which have been issued by the Gulf company and all of the Gulf cranted, leave to intervene in the proceeding before the ICC in order that the committee may be heard on the question of apportioning the net income of the combined System between the properties of the Gulf company and the other parties in interest which may result in a satisfactory solution of this question without the necessity of hearings.
Abandonment of Unprofitable Lines-The trustees had surveys made or the earnings and prospects of 62 of the company's branch lines, aggregating would be desirable. These surveys were studied by this committee, and with the approval of this committee the trustees applied to the court for, of the branch lines, aggregating 325 miles. The trustees, after discussion with representatives of this committee, are contincing to study the desirability of abandoning 26 of the other branch lines, aggregating 1,063 miles. Kansas Cily-This committee, together with the committee for the general mortgage bonds, has written the trustees and the debtor claiming (a) that the general mortgage and the 1st \& ref. mtge. constitute liens on rolling stock and also on rolling stock and equipment covered by the equipment trusts, subject of course, to the lien of the equipment trusts, and (b) that the general mortgage and the 1st \& ref. mtge. constitute first and second liens, respectively, on important parts of the main line northeast of Kansas City
on which claims have been made that bonds of the St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Ry., a subsidiary, are a first lien. The committees pointed out to the trustees and the debtor that in drawing any plan of reorganization
they should have in mind that the two committees claim those liens and the
Debt of Railway Company Serviced by Trustees in 1935-The trustees have
paid all interest due to date on equipment trust obligations and on the $\$ 944,000$ Peoria Terminal Co. 1st mitge. bonds and interest due through July 1,1935 on the $\$ 453,600$ Little Rock \& Hot Springs Western notes. They have also continued rental payments through which dividends have which payments have also been made on certain terminal obligations. In Feb., 1935 the trustees paid the interest due Jan. 1, 1934 on the Choctaw
\& Memphis RR. 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds. No other interest (nor principal) has been paid on any of the long or short term debt of the System. Support Received by the Committee-Total deposits of bonds with the committee as of April 24,1936 , amounted to $\$ 76,446,500$ as follows: $\$ 55$.gold bonds in the hands of the public; and $\$ 20,894,500$, or about $52.23 \% \%$ of the $\$ 40,000,000$ secured $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds in the hands of the public.
These deposits have been made by almost 6,000 bondholders. These deposits have been made by almost 6,000 bondholders.
Change in Membership of Committee-Harold Stone, one of the original members of the committee and President of the Onondaga County Savings ecently elected President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York and, because of his added duties incident to that office, he felt
compelled to resign from this Committee. There was immediately elected in his place as a member of the committee August Ihelfeld Jr., Executive Vice-President of Savings Bank Trust Co.. N. Y. City, to continue the
representation of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

| - | $1936$ | and Year | Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$6,047,513 | \$5,209,090 | \$5,306,253 | \$4,343,162 |
| Net from railway | 697,430 | 590,172 | 870,187 | 492,658 |
| Net after rents From Jan. 1 | ef81,916 | def63,947 | 209,917 | def265,614 |
| Gross from railway | 16,688,076 | 14,491,515 | 15,004,911 | 13,272,538 |
| Net from railway | 1,C56,667 | 957,725 | 2,397,515 | 1,438,422 |
| Net after rents. | def 1024,504 | def1012,213 | 363,696 | def816,451 |
| f | for the | mpany on | The ear | ngs for the | Note-The foregoing are for the company only. The earnings for the

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-Depreciation..-....Other charges .......- $\square$ $142 \mathrm{c} \$$ 1932
$\$ 1,476,690$

753,488 |  | 11,513 | 29,639 | 20,149 | -107 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Provision for income tā | 31,504 | 25,897 | 84,875 | 98,793 |



 | Shs. com. outst. (no par) | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 399,300 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earns. per sh. on com | $\$ 1.50$ |  |  |  | b After administrative expenses. e Inclu

in $1935, \$ 94,606$ in 1934 and $\$ 94,690$ in 1933.

## Income Account 3 Months Ended March 31

## Net prof. after deprec., $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earns. per sh on } 400,000 \\ \text { shs }\end{array} \quad \$ 171,663 \quad \$ 70,206 \quad \$ 23,370 \quad \$ 102,974$

 shs. cap. stk. (no par)_At the annual meting to be held May 12 $\$ 0.17$ stockholders will be asked to $\$ 0.25$ approve a plan restricting the sale of 100,000 shares of Chicago Yellow Cab stock now held by the Waverly Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary to anyone except the company or one of its subsidiaries unless approved by a majority
of stockholders.

general public recognition and utilization of the power prover, heat prover
and ride prover. and ride prover.
Natural Gas-The volume of natural gas sold by all subsidiaries for both
domestic and industrial pur domestic and industrial purposes increased approximately $13 \%$ over the
previous year. There was an increase of over 10,000 domestic customers. previous year. instalate was increased more than 9,000. This new business.
Houseeaeating
although not effective for the full year, together with prevailing low temalthough not effective for the full year, together with prevailing low tem-
peratures in the territories served. resulted in substantial increases in peratures
Electric Light and Power Operations-Gross operating revenue increased
$5 \%$ over 1934 although substantial reductions in rate schedules were made during the year. Notwithstanding increased costs of operating materials and increased taxes, the net earnings exceeded 1934 by about $\$ 900,000$ or
 dealing with the interest of company in the Richfield oil Co. of Calif.
whereby the stock and bonds held by company were delivered to Rio Grande Oii Co. in exchange for ons-hall of the capital stock of the latter. The
other hall of the capital stock of that company is owned by Consoidated Oil Corp. Rio Grande Oil Co. expects to participate in a plan of reorganiSimplification of Corporate Structure-The development and growth of
Oities Service Co from its organization in 1910 to the present time has occurred in part through the acquisition of subsidiaries which already were
going concerns and subsequently expanding and enlarging their activities. The corporate structures of such subsidiaries, therefore, it many instances, had ben set up by others than the management of this company. In many cases it was actually necessary to preserve the individual corporate
identity of these companies. utility companies must be organized under local state laws.
During the past year a further study was' directed toward effecting During the past year a further study was directed toward effecting
simplification wherever practicable by consolidations, mergers or other19 gas distributing companies, most of which are in Kansas, into a single operating company, The Gas, Service Co., Which formerlys, was a holding
company. This merger together with other similar changes, made possible company, This merger together with ouer

 Net operating revenue $\ldots \overline{60,097,621} \overline{54,372,528} \overline{51,515,437} \overline{52,131,193}$ Incove. on invest. in other cos.,
 Int. \& advances to oc on bond of
New Brunswick Pow. Con, and int. \& addances st o \& on debs. of
Warner Quinlan Co. and subs. Excess or par over book value of
 Total
x Int. on notes and accounts payProvision for operating losses of companies not consolldated... Amortization of debt disct. and expenses of sub. companies--
Dlve. on pret.
tsocks of sub. cos.
Balance
roportion of int ioss of sub-cos Proportion of net loss of sub. cos.
applicable to minority ints.
Total. Int. on fund. dt. of Cities serv. Co expense of Cittes service Co---
Provision for Federal income tax-
Net inc. betore depl. \& deprec.
Net income -- ........... Prev. surplus from all sources---
Surpius acquired in respect of adSuntional holdings in sub. cosSundry credits and charges (net)
relating in part to prior period relating in part to prior period
and in part to non-operating
tran and in part to non-operating
transactions of current period
Excess of par over tramssation on overrrent period
debentures over

Total surplus
Cost of malat murpl. secur- sale zation and provision for contin-
gent and other losses inclident gent and other losses incident
 Loss on certain abandoned street Loss on certain abandoned street
ryt chere. props. written oft
Net charges to premium on capiNet charges. 0 premium on capi-
tal stock issued
tosses in connection with iluuidaLosses in connection with Huquid
ton on securs sales department
disent discontinued in 1933 less credits charged to premium on capital
stock issued Add'l provislon for bad debts and estimated losses on balances in
closed bks, applic. to prior yrs Cundry charges and credits (net) relating in part to prior years and in part to non-oper. trans-
actions of current period
actions of current period------
 (to June 1, 1932):
Cash dividends:
Preferred \& preference stocks

Surplus from all sources (net)
Surplus from all sources (net)
at Dec. 31 . , $96,507,782101,349,646$ 103,084,802 $101,140,128$ $x$ Less interest cappltalized on construction and other account, $\$ 24882$ in 1935 , y Net charges to premium on capital stock issued: Appropriation to establish general reserve against certain investments, $\$ 10,0000000$; deduct disceount on preferred, preferenee and common stocks of Cittes Service Co. reacquired and held in Co. issued in prior years in connection with acquisition of investments but now


Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31
3 Months Ended March 31-
Gross operating revenue
Gross operating rever
Net after taxes, $\& \mathrm{cc}$

Total neome after int., amortiz., sub.. prep. divs.,
Net income.
min. ints., deplet., deprec., \&c.
$\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ 1,394,678 & \$ 45,898,822 \\ 1,897,641 & 15.546,432\end{array}$

Consoltatated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

## Assets-

 Inv. in and addes. to couk vos. now co-nsol.
and miscell invest. \& advances sink ming fund asselt. invest. \& advances, at cost

 Balances recelvabie from sales of seccs. Mdse. accets. ree., incl $\&$ instar contracts-
 Crude and refined oil-at market...Mdse., materials and supplies-at cost Prepald int., Insur. \& other expenses...
Balances in closed banks, less reserve Notes \& accts. reeelvable-not current. Employees' Holdings, Inc.- - advances \& securities sold under repurchase agree Accounts recelvable (personnel) -.....Employees' subscriptions to capital strks. Unamortizentures, leos diss rewervere and expense-
$1935 \quad 1934$
${ }_{8}^{1933}$

## 493,658 $\mathbf{3} 521,523$

| $2,068,422$ | $1,786,098$ |
| ---: | ---: |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{ccc}
30,413,274 & 24,300,323 & 26,771,086 \\
152,037 & 1,061,549 & 1,02,729 \\
15,846,576 & 15,625,366 & 16,269,39
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\begin{array}{llr}710,716 & 837,026 & 1,041,210 \\ 245,300 & 323,169 & 343,692\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rr}4,298,421 & \left.\begin{array}{r}29,350,685 \\ 6,912,150 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]\end{array}$

Total
$\overline{1,250,330,604} \overline{1,269,626,752}$
$1,281,987,98$

Liabilities-
c $\$ 6$ preferred stock
 e Preference B stock, 600. cumulative-
$5 \%$ non-cumulative stock ( $\$ 1$ ) Com. stock (issued, $37,804,394$ shares) Pref. stks. of sub, cos. in hands of public Minority com. sthhldrs.' int. in sub. cos
Sub. companies, bonds and note
Cities Service Co.- debentures...-Current liabils.: Notes pay'le (secure Notes payable to others (unsecured). Accts. pay., accrd. int. \& other chges. Divs. pay.on pref. stk. of certain subs Notes pay. to bks. (secured) (non-curr.) Notes \& accounts payable-not current Drilling charges-payable solely from Customers' and line extension deposits.-Reserves-Depletion, deprec. \& replacement, as determined by companies.-Reserve for crude \& oil price changes Reserve for injuries and damages...-Entributions for exten'ns, not refund'le
provision for obligations thereunder
to be liquidated by pref. stock or
other securitles of
other securitles of Cities Service
Corp. at July 1, 1934 market prices. Corp. at July 1, 1934 market prices-
Oper. tax (prior yrs.) and other res'ves surplus in suspense-excess of par over book value of Cities Service Co. debs.
owned by Cities Service Securs Co Surplus from all sources (net)

| 106,384,818 | 114,253,448 | 114,956,581 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,582,441 | 2,746,441 | 2,878,341 |
| 1,496,451 | 1,575,951 | 1,593,331 |
|  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 187,614,313 | 188,095,820 | 188,887,968 |
| 119,636,888 | 121,848,848 | 118,821,900 |
| 40,667,808 | 43,579,318 | 43,927,724 |
| 269,565,584 | 272,502,571 | 276,495,849 |
| 186,994,263 | 188,787,935 | 189,866,326 |
| 282,893 | 565,785 | 848,678 |
| 16,591,210 | 30,482,660 | 43,428,011 |
| 4,076,978 | 2,964,232 |  |
| 24,047,314 | 23,097,636 | 23,026,642 |
| 141,103 | 147, 295 |  |
| 3,253,252 | 3,646,272 |  |
| 24,145,000 | 12,930,000 | 15,260,000 |
| 1,566,658 | 1,102,837 | 2,401,678 |
|  |  |  |
| 3,471,723 | 3,440,435 | 3,347,897 |
| 137,125,583 | 142,327,288 | 134,330,350 |
| $10,000,000$ $5,588,035$ |  |  |
| - $1,641,662$ | 5,244,741 $1,651,052$ |  |
| 2,214,817 | 1,470,854 |  |

$3,639,515 \quad 3,443,510 \quad 13,750,42$ $\begin{array}{rrr}1,094,508 & 1,372,176 & 10,584,524 \\ 96,507,782 & 101,349,646 & 103,084,802\end{array}$ Total
 value $\$ 65,556$ in 1935, $\$ 656,743$ in 1934 and $\$ 830,846$ in 1933 . c Represented by Represented by 25,825 shares of no par stock in 1935, 27,464 in 1934 and 28,784 in 1933. e Represented by 149,645 shares of no par stock in 1935; 157, 595 in 1934

Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 (Cities Service Co.)

Int. on investments in bonds of subsidiary cos. Int. and investm'ts in in com. stks. of certain sub.cos. affiliated and other companies int. on notes \& accts. rec., \&c., \& sundry receipts. Excess of par over book, value of debs. of Cities
Service Co. retired through sinking fund Service Co. retired through sinking funds; and Cities Service Co. and on bonds of sub. cos. held for retirement or investment............... Total_ Adminal, management \& engineering expenseDepreciation of furnither expenses.
Management and engineering fees collected from Franchise, cap. stk., deben coupon \& other taxes oss on securs. of subs. affil. \& other cos. sold..Provision for Federal income tax.

Balance
Dividends on investments in pre-rerred stocks of
 Operations of sub. cos, for year ended Dec. 31,34 , ported by such cos. after provision for Federal income tax, and after adjustment for minority and replacement and pref. dividends., deprec.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { and replacement and pref. dividends-, } \\ \text { Depl., deprec. \& replacem'ts as provided by cos. } & 31,779,919 & 22,217,283\end{array}$


Divs. received on com. stocks credited above-- | $3,282,223$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $7,466,250$ | $4,657,041$ |
| $4,369,688$ |  |

Excess of divs. over net income as above.---mount appropriated to reserve against invest-

Balance credited to investment account....- | $1,323,565$ | $7,026,730$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



Total_-
Net charges to premium on capital stock issued--
tric properties written off
Losses in connection with liquidation of securities
Losses in connection with liquidation of securities
sales dept. discontinued in 1933, less credits
(charged to premium on capital stock issued) -.-
a Surplus from all sources (net) as at Dec. 31.- $\overline{96,507,782} \overline{101,349,646}$ sub. cos. inclusive of special surplus reserves $(\$ 7,600,473$ in surplus of
$\$ 8,287,938$ in 1934) of such cos, transferred by them from replacement b Net charges to premium on capital stock issued: Appropriation to
establish general reserve against certain investments, $\$ 10,000,000$; deduct discount on preferred, preference reacquired and held in treasury, $\$ 5,236,342$; net $\$ 4,763,658$. Premium on camuisition of investments but now eliminated (\$4,025 con and sumitr charges less credits ( $\$ 550,955.91$ net), $\$ 4,576,288$; total net charges to premium on capital stock issued, $\$ 9,339,946$.

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \text { (Cities Service Co.) }
$$

Assets-
Investments in advances to sub. cos., regarded as $\begin{gathered}193 \\ \$\end{gathered}$
integral operating units of Cities., Service Co.:
Securities of subsidiary companies.-.-...........
Indebtedness of subsidiary companies.-.
$221,491,773$
$230,252,506$
$193,743,896$
Company's proportion of undistributed sur Discoses, less deficits of sub. cos--- and and and
$150,290,831140,501,020$
 and advances to sub. cos. not regarded as integral oper. units of Cities Service Co., affil. cos., \&ceDevelopm't \& exploration expend. on for'n prop'ties Sinking fund assets.---.-.
ccrued int. on securities of sub. and other cos.-. oans, notes and accts. receivable, less reserves.-
 Prepaid expenses... $42 \overline{6}, \mathbf{4} 4 \overline{1}$
 directors of subsidiary companies)-7----
 Unantures, less reserve- debenture discount and expense.-.
Other deferred charges. 35,797 47,982 103,839
$1,926,549$
$1,109,365$ 205,516
$1,888,961$

## Total

$611,950,746$ $1,319,031$ 26 preferred st 66 preferred BB sto soc. cum. $106,384,818$
$2,582,441$
$1,496,450$ ommon-cum. stock.-.-.
Hebld by public--
Owned by cities servicer 1950 to 1969 :$187,6 \overline{14}, \overline{3} \overline{1} \overline{3} \quad 18$ $114,253,448$
$2,746,441$
$1,575,951$
$1,000,000$
$88,095,821$ Held by public-
Owned by cities service-- Securities Cō- (a-ub.) Purchase money obligations Notes payable to banks (secured)
 $\begin{array}{rr}186,994,263 & 188,787,935 \\ 7,550,250 & 10,764,591\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\mathbf{7 , 3 1 6 , 1 1 6} & \mathbf{7}, 666,785 \\ 2,438,945 & 9,300,000 \\ 1,173,640 & 1,880,098\end{array}$
 Assessments of Federal income tax Reserve for contingencie
General reserve against
General reserve against certain investments....proportion of net undistributed surp. of sub. cos -V. Total, - $\mathbf{~ - ~} 2881$.
$\qquad$ 96,507,782 $101,349,646$

Childs Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Mos. End.Mar. $31-$
Sales and rentals.-. Income from operation Total income-....-.-Income taxes.----1-Unamort, costs of units
discontinued

 $-611,950,7 4 6 \longdiv { 6 3 0 , 3 7 8 , 3 1 5 }$ Net profit $\quad \frac{978}{-1,899} \quad 6,945 \quad 65,904$ Note-The foregoing is subject to adjustment at the end of the year

Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.-Balance Sheet-
Assets- Feb. 29, '36 Dec. $31,{ }^{\prime}$ '35 $\left.\right|_{\text {Liabilities- Feb. 29, '36 Dec. 31, '35 }} ^{\$}$

 Special deposits---- $\quad 9,745$ Net bal. rec. from
agents $\&$ condrs. agents \& condrs.
Miscell. accts. rec. Mat'l \& supplies, Rents rec.
not due)
Deferred a 112
856,064
186,389

 Total........-44,
-V. 142, p. 2991.

City Stores Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Period End. Jan. 31-
Net profit after prov. for $\quad$ 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935
deprec., conting. and

| deduct.' of min. int--:- | $\$ 420,884$ | $\$ 79,817$ | $\$ 397,246$ loss $\$ 486,093$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Est. Fed. income taxes- | 45,780 | 22,801 | 93,908 | 38,235 | Net profit_-...-.-...- $\mathbf{x} \$ 375,103 \quad \$ 57,016 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 303,337$ loss $\$ 524,329$ x Excludes net loss of Goerke Kirch Co. in process of liquidation, reserve

against which liquidation has been provided from surplus.-V. 142. p. 1282.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & \text { 1935 } & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Manufacturing profit_-.. } & \$ 2,023,112 & \$ 1,205,161 & \$ 861,254\end{array}$

$\stackrel{1932}{\$ 276,177}$ Selling, general and ad- $\$ 2,023,112 \quad \$ 1,205,161 \quad \$ 861,254$ ministration expenses $\quad$| 501,789 |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
|  | 546,701 |
|  | 342,218 | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Operating profit_ } & \$ 1,521,323 & \$ 658,459 & \$ 519,036 \\ \text { Other income......... } & 32,816 & 15,443 & 4,699\end{array}$ Total income Other deductions-----

Provision for Federal tax $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 673,902 & \$ 523,735 \\ 80,854 & 84,370 \\ 82,245 & 62,202\end{array}$
 Adj. of Federal inc. tax
for $1934-$ for 1934----------Dividends paid---------
Prov. for divs. on stock
 reserve for exchange
Trans. to capital stock
 x Includes $\$ 480$ reserved for dividends on unexchanged stock of Dann

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Earnings for 3 and 12 Months Ended March 31 $\begin{array}{ccllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Period- } \\ \text { Net income after deprec. } \\ \text { and Federal taxes }\end{array} & \$ 318,456 & \$ 547,917 & \$ 1,043,666 & \$ 837,969\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and Federal taxes.-.- } & \$ 318,456 & \$ 547,917 & \$ 1,043,666 & \$ 837,969\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { (par } \$ 1 \text { )-...-. } & 321,920 & 322,160 & 321,920 & 322,160 \\ \text { Earnings per sharg } & \$ 0.99 & \$ 1.70 & \$ 3.24 & \$ 2.60\end{array}$
 -V. 142, p. 1978.

Clark Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3Mos. End. Mar. $31-$
Gross profit from oper--
Miscellaneous income-


Assets-
Cash.-..............
Marketable secur-
Cash surr, value of Cash surr. value of
life ins. policles. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet March } 31 \\ 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Liabilities- }\end{array}$ U. S. Govt. secs Accts receivable-Accts. rec. (net)-Accrued interest.-
Inventories. in BuchanaInv. In Buchanan Miscell. com. stk. spectal tool acct Spectal tool act--
Claims against closed banks... a Real est., bldgs
mach'y, \&c. Deferred chgs. \&
Total.
 30,534
383,609 in After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,326,878$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,084,612$ 732 (851 in 1935) shares preferred stock, par shares. $\$ 100$, and Represented by 16,062 shares of

Coca-Cola Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Grosss operating prof.
Sell., branch., admin. \&
general expenses.... Net operating profit $\$ 20,509054 \$ 17365 \quad 9,229,788$
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net income } & & \\ \text { Class A divs. } & \text { (net) } \\ \text { Con }\end{array}$


 c Includes stock held in company's treasury.

Earnings for the Three Months Ended March 31 Net earnings after charges, Federa
taxes and dividend requirements on
taxes and dividend requirements on 1936
 Earnings per share
$\times$ Includes stock held in treasury.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31



 not consol...... Acets.
affil. cost fue fom 138,410 --...- plus. .-................ $\mathbf{3 7 9 , 1 0 0} 24,762,053$
$\cdots-\ldots$
$D r 6486,883$ affii. cost not
consolidated Sundry noted and
acts. receivable
accts. receivable
Land, bldgs., ma-
Formulae, trademk
and good will. -
$\qquad$ Total ..........62,116,739 $57,408,242$ Total_-........62,116,739 $\overline{57,408,242}$
a 127,820 shares, at cost. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4.811$ a 127,820 shares, at cost. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,811,516$
in 1935 and $\$ 4,551,477$ in 1934 . c Represented by $4,000,000$ no par shares in 1935 , and 800,000 in 1934 . e d Represented by $8,100(14,000$ in 1934) 000 shares at (no par) New Director - Edward Findlay has been elected an additional director.
-V .142 , p. 1635 .

## Coca-Cola International Corp.- $\$ 4$ Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of \$4 per share on the common compares with $\$ 2.40$ payable July 1 to holders of record June 12. This
con 1 last, $\$ 6$ paid on Dec. 31, 1935; $\$ 4$ on from July 1,1933 , to Jan. 2 , i 1935 , inclusive, and $\$ 3.50$ on Appril 1 and Janths 2 , from July 1, 1933, to Jan. 2, 1935, inclusive, and $\$ 3.50$ on April 1 and Jan.




| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.- | \$9,796 | 815,297 | c Class A stock | \$976,900 | \$1,132,33 |
| a Common stock of |  |  | d Common stoc | 3,963,000 | 3,995,840 |
| b Class A stock of | 3,963 | 3,995,840 | Note payable. |  | 15,297 |
| Coca-Cola $\mathrm{Co}_{-}$ | 976,900 | 1,132,330 |  |  |  | a Represented by sented by 195,380 (226,466 in 1934) no-par shares. c Represented by

97,690 ( 113,233 in 1934 nepre sented by 195,380 (226,466 in 1934) no-par shares. c Represented by
97,690 (113,233 in 1934 no-par shares. d Represented by 198,150 (199,792
in 1934) no-par shares.-V.142, p. 2823.

## Colonial Beacon Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Oper. exp..incl. cost of } \\ \text { sales, seli'g \& adm.exp. } \\ \text { 40,006,490 }\end{array} & 36,181,770 & 29,832,061 & 30,550,825\end{array}$
 Interest, discount, \&cFederal taxes

 Divs. of affil. companies $\begin{array}{rlll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net loss } \\ \text { x During - year } \\ \text { on }\end{array} & \\ \text { on its loan payable to Standard Oil Co. of New }\end{array}$ on its loan payable to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Earnings for Three Months Ended March 31

|  | 1936 | 193 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings .-.- | \$2,424,113 | \$1,758,788 | \$2,565,266 | \$1,571,116 |
| Operating expenses | 2,344,361 | 2,342,831 | 2,755,185 | 2,177,171 |
| Depreciation | 371,046 22,979 | 387,089 39,717 | 423,297 272,326 | 392,760 227 |
| Profit appl. to min. int- | 25,302 | 41,591 | 44,512 |  |
| Net loss | \$339,576 | \$1,052,440 | \$900,054 | \$1,226,521 |


$x$ After deprecia no-par shares. z Including $\$ 30,197,906$ payable to Standard Oil Co.
Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp.-Earnings[Successor to Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.]
 3 Months Ended March 31-
Gross sales, less discount, \&c
Cost of sales, bad accounts, \&c
Depreciation and depletion

Balance--
Other incom $\qquad$

$\qquad$ $\$ 32,123$
75,138

 $\$ 107,261$
55,771

## Profit.-.-.---

Personnel-
At a meeting of
At a meeting of the new corporation, Arthur Roeder, formerly President W. A. Maxwell Jr. Was elected Vice-President. S. G. Pierson, Vice-Presi dent and Treasurer; Newell H. Orr and Thomas Aurelius, Vice-Presidents; counsel; W. B. Montgomery, Comptroller, and J. A. Bullington, Assistant Comptroller. Directors are Messrs. Roeder, Pierson, Maxwell, Farrar, lapp and Bertram directors. Mr. Pierson said: "Opportunities are here; we have only to take advantage of them. The company is on are financially
sound basis and I believe the coming years are going to mean great things. sound basis and I bel

Columbia Investing Corp.-Final Liquidating DividendThe directors have declared a final liquidating dividend of 33 cents per May 23. Previous distributions were as follows: 50 cents on July 1, 1935 70 cents on May 27, 1935: $\$ 1.50$ on March 5,1935 , and on Dec. 10, $1934 ;$
$\$ 4$ on Oct. 19, 1934, and $\$ 6$ per share paid on July 23, 1934.-V. 140, p.4230.

Columbia Pictures Corp.-Foreign Business Shows $25 \%$ Increase-
The company's foreign business shows approximately a $25 \%$ increase for year, the company announced on April 30
Columbia's foreign business has shown a steady growth since the adoption
of the policy, in September, 1934, of distributing through its of the policy, in September, 1934, of distributing through its own offices opening of nine distribution centers in the British Isles, company officials
stated. While English-speaking countries have accounted for the greatest part of the growth of Columbia's foreign business, the company now has its own offices in every important country of the world, including Japan, China,
and India, it was said. Its newest offices include five in Spain, five in Brazil, and six in Australia and New Zealand, the last resulting from the

Columbian Carbon Co.-50-Cent Special Dividend
The directors have declared a soecial dividend of 50 cents per share in
ddition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common (v.t. t .) stock, no par valer, both payable June 1 to holders of record
May 15. A special dividend of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 2, 1935, one of

20 cents was paid on Dec. 24, 1934, and a special distribution of 25 cents
per share was made on March 1,1934 -V. 142, p. 1979.
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Commercial Credit Co.-To Refund Preferred StockA special meeting of stockholders will be held May 28 for the parpose of
increasing the amount of cappital represented by preferred stock by $825,-$
 common shares than the present $5 \% \%$ convertible preferred stock
 letter to stockholders which read, in part, as follow ws:
The capptal structure or your compan and its

 ferred stocks theretororere outstanding a In connoction therewith a substan-
tiail decrease was effected in the annual
dividend reauirements on on preferred
 it was at that time last year, and your board of dirirectors ive of the opinion
that the present financila condition of yourr company
 ferred stock, and that, notwithstanding the current set back in the security markets, fundamental investment conditions are such that a satisfactory refunding program can be successfully carried out in the not distant future.
Furthermore, in view of the expansion in the volume of business of your Furthermore, in view of the expansion in the volume of business of your
company and its subsidiaries, your board of directors deems it desirable that the amount of capital represented by preferred stock be increased to $\$ 25$,000,000 , so that the preferred and common stocks will provide a larger
proportion of the total funds required to finance the present volume of proportio
dit is contemplated that the new convertible preferred stock will have a dividend rate lower than $51 / 2 \%$ per annum and will be convertible into a
smaller number of shares of common stock per share of new preferred stock than is the case of the present $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock. If the dividend rate should be fixed at, say, $41 / \% \%$ per annum, the annual dividend requirements would be $\$ 1,062,500$ on the entire $\$ 25,000$,what less than the annual dividend requiremeneferred stock, which is some-
outstanding $\$ 19,371,800$ aggregate par value of $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred
outh on the now stock.
Therefore, your board of directors recommends the creation of a new con-
vertible preferred stock of your company to be authorized as a stock junior to the now authorized convertible preferred stock, but to become the only preferred stock of your convertible preferred stock, but to become the only
present $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stoce issued only after all shares of the
save been called for redemption present $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock have been called for redemption pany's certificate of incorporation to provide for the new convertible pre-
ferred stock and to authorize a reduction in the capital of the company by
$\$ 45,000$ through the retirement of 4 . owned by the company, without, however, affecting the number of shares of authorized common, stock which may be issued by the company. After the certificate of incorporation has been amended by vote of the
stockholders, authorizing the new convertible preferred stock and segistration statement in respect thereof has become effective under the
rester and anter and
Federal registration statement in respect thereof has become effective under the
Federal Securitie Act of 1933, as amended, the following steps, subject to
satisfactory investment conditions then existing, are proposed to be undersatisfactory investment conditions then existing, are proposed to be under-
taken: pany is to be called for redemption;
2. The holders of the $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock so called for recompany by exchanging their present shares, within a period to be specified company by exchanging their present shares, within a period to be specified
on the basis of one share ( $\$ 100$ par value) of $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock for one share ( $\$ 100$ par value) of the new convertible preferred stock plus a fraction of one share of common stock to be determined hereafter rate, the dates from which dividends are to be cumulative, the ratio of conversion into common stock and the redemption prices of the new con-
vertible preferred stock are to be fixed by the board of directors. ertible preferred stock are to be fixed by the board of directors. are to be underwritten and the shares of new conv. pref stock to exchange ized in excess of the amount thereof to be offered for exch. stock to be authorto the underwriters, so that the entire $\$ 25,000,000$ aggregate par value of
new convertible preferred stock is to be issued and all of such shares of new convertible preferred stock not taken by the holders of the $51 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock under the proposed exchange offer are to be sold for cash, may be converted into common stock'prior to or during the exchange period Application will be made at the proper time for the listing of the new con-
vertible preferred stock and the additional common stock on the New York
Stock Exchange and the registration thereof under the Federal Securities Exchange Act of $1934 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2824 .

Commercial Investment Trust Corp.-To Pay $20 \%$ Stock DividendThe directors on May 7 declared a stock dividend of $20 \%$ on the no par
common stock payable by June 1 to holders of record May 18. They
also declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of 90 cents per share on the common stock payable July 1 to holders of record June 5 . The company stated that the dividend meeting was held earlier than is customary to enable delivery of the stock dividend prior to the usual record date for the
cash dividend. Stockholders will receive the July 1 cash dividend on the stock divies issued as a stock dividend.
Previous cash distributions were as follows: 75 cents on April 1 last; 75 cents regular and 25 cents extra on Jan. 1,$1936 ; 70$ cents regular and
40 cents extra on Oct. 1,1935 , and 50 cents per share each three month previously. An extra of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 1, 1935.
For detailed record of dividend payments see Dec. 12, 1935. issue "Industrial Number" of "Railway \& Industrial Compendium." issue of

Commercial Solvents Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings ${ }_{1934}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & \\ \text { Net profit after all chgs. } & \$ 617 & \$ 564 & 860 & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { and taxes__ common stock } & \$ 617,778 & \$ 564,860 & \$ 635,004 & \$ 224,758 \\ \text { Shares } \\ \text { outstanding (no par)_ } & 2,636,636 & 2,636,310 & 2,635,891 & 2,530,277 \\ \text { Earnings per share_-.- } & \$ 0.23 & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.09\end{array}$

## Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co.-Bonds Called-

first and refunding guarantee of interest by the United Gas Improvement Co... that $\$ 97,000$
principal amount of the of sinking fund moneys on July 1, 1936. The bonds will be purchased at $105 \%$ and accrued interest on July 1,1936 , or at any time thereafter 11 Broad St -V. 142, p. 1283

Consolidated Cigar Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsQuar. End. Mar.31-
Net profit after interest $\quad 1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { doprec. \& Fed. taxes }\end{array} & \$ 100,554 & \$ 88,979 & \$ 105,253 & \$ 35,590 \\ \text {-V. 142, p. 1116. }\end{array}$

Commonwealth Edison Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-1936-3$ Mos.-1935
Elec. light \& power rev_- $\$ 21,317,209$
$\$ 20,344,801$
$\$ 79,505-711$ Elec. light \& power rev.- $\$ 21,317,209, \$ 20,344,801$
Other oper. revs. (net)--
 Total gross earnings




[^2] $\$ 4,982,499$

439,813 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,216,393 \\ 214,993 \\ 300,569 \\ 52,836 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 17,339,695 & \$ 17,998,417 \\ 1,228,771 & 810,219 \\ 925,298 & 1,195,617 \\ 75,039 & 112,192\end{array}$
 and expense.......- $\quad 180,424 \quad 161,365 \quad 701,463 \quad 645,194$ Consol. net income \$3,330,408 period 1,608,498 $\$ 3,360,691 \$ 10,112,694 \$ 10,456,180$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Carnings per share } \ldots \ldots & 1,00,498 & 1,609,114 & 1,608,498 & 1,609,114 \\ \$ 2.09 & \$ 2.07 & & \$ 2.29 & \$ 60\end{array}$ and those for the 12 -month periods ended Mar, 31,1936 and Mar. 31,1935 restated to include the allocation of adjustments affecting the years 1935
and $1934 .-\mathrm{V}, 142$, p. 1979 .

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.) Earnings for the 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net profit, before depreciation and income taxes..................... $\$ 212,980$

Final net profit
. $\$ 106,887$
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Subs.)-Earning
Period End. Mar. 31-
Revenue from elec, sales


Reve. from steam sales.-
Misc. operating revenue

$\qquad$ Mos. -1935

Total oper. revnue.
Operating expenses.
Taxes....-.
Operating income_--

Non-operating income | Gross income.......- | $\$ 2,562,277$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 680,572 |  |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,970,110 \\ 4,649,513 \\ 664,10 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $88.095,615$ |
| :---: |
| $4.046,701$ |
| 979 |
| 974,353 |

Net income.
Net income_-_-....
Preferred dividends.-.
Common dividends.-$\$ 1,881,704$
278,828
1 Balance $\$ 522,218$
$\$ 1.37$ 312,151 $\begin{array}{r}8,837,822 \\ 655,932 \\ 345,611 \\ \hline\end{array}$ sh.of com.stik.

Consolidated Textile Corp.-Independent Committee Formed
An independent committee for the protection of first mortgage bondber of bonds and certificates of deposit who are opposed to the proposed plan of reorganization dated April 30, 1936. Bondholders are asked not to The members of the committee are: Benjamin Gottfried, David Fox,
Irving Geist, Emanuel Schwartz and M. Jesse Greene, with Henry H. ckerman, Sec'y, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.-V. 142, p. 457.

## Continental C

 Additional Stock-Representing the first major industrial financing, under the Securities Act of 1933 , of plant additions and improvements through the issuance of
common stock, this company on May 6 mailed to its shareholders warrants and prospectuses covering the offering, to holders of record at the close
of business May 5, of subscription rights to 177.679 shares of stock at $\$ 60$ a share in the ratio of one new share for each 15 shares held The warrants will expire at $2: 00$ p. m. Eastern Standard Time on May 25 , and will Any portion of the 177,679 shares not subscribed for by the shareholders
will be purchased by members of a banking group headed by Goldman, Sachs \& Co.
Of the proceeds to be derived by the company from this offering, approxi-
mately $\$ 6,000,000$ is expected to be used during the current year in conmately $\$ 6,000,000$ is expected to be used during the current year in conexisting facilities and the erection and equipment of new plants. Out
of the remaining proceeds, the sum of $\$ 2,090,000$ has been specifically
allocated to reimburse the preferred stock of the Whittall Can Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, in January, 1936, a step in the acquisition of that company; and the balance estimated at between $\$ 2,050,000$ and $\$ 2,225,000$, depending upon the
number of shares subscribed by warrant holders, will be used for ordinary betterments to plant facilities or retained as working capital. An additional $\$ 4,500,000$ may be realized by the company from the offering to officers and employees of 75,000 shares of common stock at
$\$ 60$ a share. This latter sum will not become immediately the company, however, since subscribing officers and employees will be allowed to pay for their shares over a period of five years from the dates of their subscriptions. The shares to be offered to officers and employees
Capitalization of the company to be outstanding upon completion of
this financing, including the 75,000 shares to be offered officers and employees, will conisist solely of $2,917,870$ shares of offered officers and em-
value), the company having no funded ind $\$ 20$ par value), the company having no funded indebtedness or preferred stock. to this figure from 3,000,000 shares on April 21 . 21 Underwriting group are Lehman Bros., Chas. D. Barney \& Co.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; \& Co.; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Dominick \& Dominick; G. M.-P. Murphy
\& Co.; Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.); W. E. Hutton \& Co. Kidder, Peabody
\& Co.. Kleinwort, Sons \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Lee Higginson \& Co.: Klinwort, Sons \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Lee Higginson
Corp; Field, Glore \& Co.: Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Norton Conway \&
Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Ralph Christie Smith; Piper, Jaffray \& Hop-
wood, and Kuhn, Leeb \& Co. Wi, Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Ralph Christie Smi
wood, and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.-V. 142, p. 2824.

Continental Steel Corp.-50-Cent Dividend-
common directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
and An initial dividend of like amount was paid on March 2 last.
$\begin{aligned} \text { Period Ended Tarch 31, 1936- } & \begin{aligned} & \text { 3 Mos. } 12 \mathrm{Mos} \\ & \text { Net inc. after deprec. int., loss on dismantlement }\end{aligned}\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { of properties, Federal taxes and other charges-- } & \$ 54,343 & \$ 745,126 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 200,590 \text { shs. com. stock (no par) } & \$ 0.04 & \$ 2.80\end{array}$ Current assets as of March 31,1936 , including $\$ 714,595$ cash and marketable securities, amounted to $\$ 6,562,200$, and current liabilities were $\$ 1$,
114,183 . This compares with current assets of $\$ \$, 969,189$ and current
liabilities of $\$ 1,414,178$ on Dec. 31,1935 . V . $142, \mathrm{p}, 2664$.

Continental Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Gross operating income
 Net operating income. $\$ 14,402,994 \quad \frac{1}{\$ 10,859,222} \frac{1,58,}{\$ 5,866,495} \frac{1,695,228}{\$ 10,292,084}$ Equity In current year's

Income before capital
extinguish. \& inter est charges--.--t-1.
Intan. . develop. costs.
Deplet. \& lease amortiz. Int. disc., on fund. dēbt

 Aplic. income min. interests Extraord. profits-Cr--
Prem. ${ }^{\text {en }}$ exp. on bonds purchased, \&c--...Federal income tax.....
$-20512 \overline{2}$
88,21 246,798
125,450


a Federal and State oil and gasoline excise taxes not included. Such taxes paid in 1935 amounted to $\$ 17,687,432$ in 1934 amounted to $\$ 18,380,-$ $\$ 90,415$ in 1934, and $\$ 441,512$ in 1933 . c Does not include tre2sury stock. Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31 Gross income.

 Surrendered leaseholds Depletion

Depreciation | $\times 201,150$ | $\times 157,920$ | $\times 1776,389$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 979,234 | 995,143 | $1,022,475$ |
| .-- | 133,475 | 128,220 |

y Extra items.
29,499
$D r 1,232$$\quad \overline{\text { Dr } 1,7 \overline{7} 5} \quad$ Cr $9 \overline{4} \overline{8}$

Shares cap stk. (par \$5) $\mathbf{z 4 , 6 8 2 , 6 3}$
Earnings per share-
x Includes lease amortization
North Dome Association resulting from readjustment of ownership. $z$ Does not include treasury stock.

Assets-
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Notes \& accets. rec. z oil. of crude
Mat'ls \& suppliesinvest. \& advances Other contract coses advances. Notes \& accts. Deposit for red. bonds, int., \& of Unadjust. debits Prepaid and
deferred charges

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
6,189,318 & 4,166,976 \\
9,748,742 & 20,224,950 \\
596,992 & 636,299 \\
50
\end{array}
$$

tal---......-91,747,021 85,872,147 Total-----...-91,747,021 85,872,147 $x$ After depreciation, depletion and intangible development costs.
y Par $\$ 5$. $z$ Includes $\$ 1,650,000$ notes and accounts receivable arising rom sales of certain properties.

- V 142, p. 2992.

Copper Range RR.-Trustee's Appointment RatifiedGeorge H. Westcott as trustee of the property, provided, however that the ratification of the appointment shall be subject to the condition "that while he serves as such trustee he shall recive no salary or compensation as an officer or employee of the debtor, and that his only compensation the judge, within maximum limits to be approved by this Commission as

Crosley Radio Corp.-To Change Meeting Date-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on May 26 will consider changing Stocknolders at their annual meeting on May 26 win consider changing
the date of their annual meeting to the last Tuesday of March and also to
ratify a change in the fiscal year based upon the calendar year.- $V .142$. ratify a ch
p. 2992 .

## Crown Drug Co.-Initial Common Dividend-

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par
June 1.-V. 142, p. 2664.

## Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the series A and series B $\$ 6$ cumulative preference stocks,
no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 16 . Previously a dividend of 75 cents was paid on March 1 last; $\$ 1$ was paid on Jan. 1 ,
$1936 ; 75$ cents per share was paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1 , June 1 and March 1 , 1935, and on Dec. 1, 1934, and dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share were distributed each quarter from Dec. 1,1931 to Sept 1,1934, incl. In additio
dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on Nov. $1,1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1637$.
Curtiss-Wright Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Net loss after deprec.,
int. \& other charges_prof $\$ 309,768$
-V .142, p. 314 .

$$
3+2-2
$$

Cushman's Sons, Inc.-Halves Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share on the $7 \%$
cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 11 to holders of record May 18 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share were
distributed.

No action was taken on the dividend due on the company's $\$ 8$ cumulative
preferred stock at this time. No dividend has been paid on the $\$ 8$ stock since Dec. 2, 1935.-V. 142, p. 1981.
Dayton Power \& Light Co.- Files with SEC-To Issue 100,000 Shares 41/2\% Preferred Stock for Refunding and Expansion Purposes-
The company on April 30 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (NN. $2-2134$, Form A-2) under the Sommitis-
Act of 1933 covering 100,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series.
According
from the sale of the stock will be applied to, the redemption on July 1,1936 , or all the company's outstanding (s7,800,000) \$100 par value $6 \%$, cumullative preferred stock, at $\$ 110$ a share. Accrued dividends on the stock
to be redeemed, amounting to $\$ 39000$ will be paid out of treasury funds The balance of the proceeds will be applied to the enlargement of the company's Millers Ford Fenerating station. Additional funds for this purpose are to be supplied from earnings, from the sale of common stock to can lawfully be effected, or from funds to be raised in some other manner. It is stated that the estimated cost of the improvements will aggregate
approximately $\$ 3,000,000$. approximately $\$ 3,000,000$.
W. E. Hutton \& Co. is
stated. The names of other underwriters the principal underwriter, it is redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. Frank M. Tait of Dayton is President of the company.-V,
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.-New President, \&c.-
John A. MacMillan, President of the company was elected Chairman of the board and chié opersting executive. A. ${ }^{\text {A }}$.
President, was elected President.-V. 142, p. 1637.

Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Annual Report, Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935-The remarks of President J. M. Davis, together with comparative income account and balance sheet for 1935, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages.


Total_-.-.----- $\overline{\$ 44,722,233} \overline{\$ 44,592,530} \overline{\$ 43,339,279} \overline{\$ 46,447,856}$ Maint. of way \& struc.
Maint. of equipment Traffic expenses.....-Transportation expenses
Miscellaneous operation General expenses_-.-Total expenses_-.----
Net revenue from oper--
Railway tax accruals.--
Uncollectible ry revs $1,979,335$
$C r 80,972$
 \$4,338,501 Operating income-
Additional Income Additional Income--$\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { Joint facility rent income } & 137,748 & 136,612 & 133,215 \\ \text { Hire of equip.-Dr. bal } & 485,030 & 412,093 & 489,957 & \mathbf{2 9 1 , 9 7 9}\end{array}$ Hire of equip.-Dr. bal
Income from unfunded securities \& accounts Miscell. rent income--Dividend income Miscellaneous income-.other reserve funds.--
Inc. from lease of road.Gross income
Deductions
Rent for leased roads.......... N. Y pier rentalsInt. from funded debt-
Int. on unfunded debt_
Net deficit

$\$ 5,551,528$
$7,227,496$
481,379
7730
789
$\overline{\$ 5,942,637}$

| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 |  | 35 | 1934 |
|  |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Invest. in road. | 4,617,777 | 54,712,528 | Common stock- | 84,441,200 | 84,441,200 |
| Invest. in equip. | 85,050,704 | 86,087,384 | Premium on cap. |  |  |
| Impts. on leased |  |  | stock | 70,720 | 0 |
| rallway prop- | 15,792,693 | 15,877,206 | Funded debt un- |  |  |
| Miscell, physical |  |  | matured--7-- | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| property | 2,457,934 | ,260 | Equip. tr. oblig. | 4,652,000 | 4,053,000 |
| Inv. in affil. cos.: | 9,487,356 | 9,487,154 | Non-negot. debt to affil. cos | 326,883 |  |
| Bonds. | 3,335,638 | 3.355,815 | Loans \& bills pay | 680,736 | 1,100,000 |
| Notes | 3,772,964 | 3,772,964 | Traffic and car |  |  |
| Advances | 4,761,650 | 4,727,200 | serv. bal. pay. | 531,537 | 1,123,109 |
| Other investm'ts. |  |  | Audited accts. \& |  |  |
| Stocks..------ | ${ }_{11,882,576}^{1,638,162}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,592,673 \\ 11,882,676 \end{array}$ | wages payable | $\begin{array}{r}2,579,980 \\ 20 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 214,450 |
| Bonds. | $11,882,576$ 619,272 | $11,882,676$ 627,772 | Misc. accts. pay. Int. mat'd unpd. | 20,398 24,174 | 184,179 450 |
| Advances | 13,817,398 | 13,405,230 | Divs.mat'd unpd | 45,091 | 45,770 |
| Miscellaneous .- | 20,701 | 20,724 | Unmat.int. accr: | 5,484 |  |
| Cash | 2,704,693 | 3,131,389 | Unmatured rents |  |  |
| Special deposits. |  | 144,828 | accrued. | 1,786,912 | 1,778,530 |
| Loans and bills |  |  | Other curr. liab. | 170,867 | 141,459 |
| receivable-- | 22,300 | 25,476 | Deferred liabil.- | 13,003,012 | 13,147,703 |
| Trattic, \&c., bal. | 712,375 | 939,821 | Tax liability | 3,336,847 | ,402,263 |
| Net balances |  |  | Ins., \&c., res'ves Accr'd deprec'n. | 852,546 | 815,184 |
| \& conductors. | 531,244 | 817,188 | Accr $\begin{aligned} & \text { equipment }\end{aligned}$ | 38,870,144 | 38,804,613 |
| Mise accts. reo- | 967,659 | 906,703 | Other unadj.cred | 2,125,602 | 1,159,823 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 1,915,909 | 2,080,175 | Add'ns to prop. |  |  |
| Other curr assets | 10,016 | 19,692 | thru inc. \& sur | 6,480,268 | ,584,411 |
| Deferred assets. | 235,979 | 207,764 | Approp. surplus | 417,048 | 417,048 |
| Unadjusted deb. | 946,840 | 964,400 | Profit and loss. | 54,865,390 | 58,192,122 |
| Total.-----215 | 15,301,843 | 7,041,025 | Total------- | 15,301,843 | 217,041,025 |
| -V. 142, p. 299 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware River Ferry Co. of N. J.-Abandonment- |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued a certificate per- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County, Pa., and Camden County, N. J., by or in connection with any |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


Net income........- $\$ 67,036$ loss $\$ 102,398$ \$125,194 $\$ 50,393$
Consolidated Earnings for Month and 12 Months Ended March 31 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & \text { 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 }\end{array}$ deper. \& non-productive
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { development--2 } & \$ 43,621 & \$ 38,176 & \$ 138,264 & \$ 112,533\end{array}$ Non-productive devel.,
deprec., depletion
Net profit... $\frac{33,096}{\$ 10,525} \frac{39,413}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 1,236} \frac{99,837}{\$ 38,426} \frac{125,457}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 12,926}$


## Assets- Cash in ba <br> Cash in banks \& on hand......- <br> $\times \begin{aligned} & \text { Notes \& accounts } \\ & \text { recelvable }\end{aligned}$ <br> Inventories------ <br> banks Capit.-...... Deferred assets.- <br> Deferred charges

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$19351934 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Liabilities- }\end{gathered}$

| - |
| :--- |
| $-\quad 239$ |
| $-\quad 55$ |
| d | 231,703

551,921
5,550 2,37

$$
\left.\begin{array}{cc}
50 & \\
28 & 2,379,549 \\
80 & 224 \\
& 37,698
\end{array}\right|_{2} ^{24}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 80,679 } \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{Ac} \\
\mathrm{Ac} \\
\mathrm{~A} \\
\mathrm{~F} \\
\hline
\end{array}\right. \\
& \begin{array}{l|l}
25,461 & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Ac } \\
\text { Ac } \\
\text { Pr } \\
8250
\end{array} \\
\mathrm{R}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$

1935

$$
0
$$

- 

$\underset{\substack{103 \\ s, 88,500}}{5_{2}, 5}$ $\begin{array}{lrr} & & 183,00 \\ \text { rued liabilitities_ } & \$ 227,092 & 488,764 \\ \text { for } & \mathbf{7 0 , 8 4 5} & \mathbf{7 8 , 4 0 9} \\ \text { for Fed. taxes } & & \end{array}$

Total.
Total_-...... $\$ \overline{\$ 3,483,982} \overline{\$ 3,611,448}$ Total........... $\$ 3,483,982$ $x$ After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 33,544$ in 1935 . and
$\$ 25,118$ in 1934 . $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 3,066,-$
274 in 1935 and $\$ 2,875,400$ in 1934 . $\quad$ Represented 1934) no par shares. a Represented by 263,140 no par shares. - $V$. 142 ,
p. 2496 . p. 2496 .

| oit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues | \$654,506 | \$632,904 | \$601,960 | \$759,895 |
| Maint. of way \& struc.- | 120,962 | 114,118 | 115,187 | 136,571 |
| Maint. of equipment.-- | 119,667 | 79,707 | 88,349 | 121,996 |
| Traffic | 10,529 | 10,311 | 11,662 | 15,103 |
| Transportation-rail line | 263,109 | 254,831 | 249,334 | 284,184 |
| Miscellaneous operations |  |  |  |  |
| General | 34,335 | 55,376 | 44,921 | 49,118 |
| Transp, for invest.-Cr | 116 | 85 | 528 | 84 |
| Net operating revenue | \$105,882 | \$118,572 | \$93,036 | \$153,107 |
| Railway tax accruals. | 15,248 | 1,733 | 42,747 | 50,001 |
| Uncoll. railway revenues | 62 | 24 | 16 | 354 |
| Railway oper. inco | \$90,572 | \$116,814 | \$50,273 | 102,751 |
| Other income. | Dr24,334 | Dr9,307 | Dr3,296 | Cr3,131 |
| Total income | 6,238 | 07,507 | \$46,977 | 105,884 |
| Miscellaneous rent | 30 | 30 |  |  |
| Miscell. tax accruals | 853 | 855 | 820 | 1,299 |
| Interest on funded debt- | 108,347 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| Int. on unfunded debt.- | 10,017 | 9,999 | 9,737 | 8,888 |
| Miscell. income charges_ | 151 | 966 | 1,401 | 1,860 |
| Defici | \$53,160 | \$14,344 | \$75,012 | \$16,193 |


| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments | \$7,534,453 | \$7,310,183 | Preferred stock | \$950,000 | \$950,000 |
| Cash | 200,605 | 128,296 | Common stock | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Special deposits.-- | 2,400 | 120 | Grants in ald of con | 313 | 313 |
| Traffic \& car serv. |  |  | Long-term debt.-- | 2,734,000 | 2,750,000 |
| balances rec---- | 2,101 | 5,444 | Loans \& bills pay | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Net bal. rec. from |  |  | Traffic \& car serv. |  |  |
| agts. \& cond'rs. | 9,132 26,039 | 11,525 22,629 | balances payable Audited accts, and | 53,524 | 30,469 |
| Mat'l \& supplies.- | 181,227 | 160,648 |  | 40,245 |  |
| Other curr. assets. | 126 | 72 | Misc. acets. pay- | 2,720 | 13,160 |
| Deferred assets. | 874 | 820 | Int. mat'd unpaid_ | 236,064 | 170,064 |
| Unadjusted debits | 12,255 | 13,256 | Unmat'd int. accr- | 9,946 | 10,000 |
|  |  |  | Other current liab. | 3,782 | 1,603 |
|  |  |  | Unadjust. credits- | 1,093,349 | 786,623 |
|  |  |  | Add'ns to property |  |  |
|  |  |  | and surplus. | 1,856,202 | 1,856,202 |
|  |  |  | Profit \& loss deficit | 1,260,933 | 1,197,575 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_-.-.-. 87
-V .142, p. 2993.

## Dictaphone Corp.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15. This
compares with 75 cents paid on March 2 last; $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. 2 , 1935; 75 cents on Sept. 3,$1935 ; 50$ cents on June 1,$1935 ; 25$ cents on March 1 , cents per share paid on April 21, 1934; Dec. 21,1933, and March 1, 1932 .

Dixie-Vortex Co.-To List Stock-Personnel-
Directors have decided to make application to list both class A and com-
mon stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.
The following officers were elected: Hugh Moore, Chairman of the
board; R. C. Fenner, President; W. J. Hamlin, C. F. Dawson, J. E. McGiffert and F. C. Smith. Vice-Presidents; S. J. Graham, Vice-President and Secretary, and A. R. Lillicrapp, Treasurer.-V. 142, p. 2496 .
Duluth Missabe \& Northern Ry.-Earnings-



| Total oper. revenues_ Operating Expenses |  | 9,486,593 | 9,700,200 | \$2,374,934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Maint. of way \& struct. | 86.850 |  | 1,130,258 | - |
| Maint. of equipme | $\begin{array}{r} 186.850 \\ 41,294 \end{array}$ |  | 2,012,020 |  |
| Tran | 2,467,841 | 2,219,868 | 2,067,371 | 508,387 |
| General ex | 452,474 | 526,268 | 472,33 | 486,519 |
| Transport'n for | 297 | 943 | 285 | 203 |


 9,972 23.113 $\qquad$

$\qquad$ | Net ry. oper. income |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total non-oper. income | Gross income....- $\$ 4,110,499 \quad \frac{\$ 2,883,707}{\$ 6,442,986}$ df $\$ 1,458,951$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Miscellaneous rents---- } & 1,441,574 & 1,428,600 & 1,423,159 & 1,420,574\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Int. on fund. \& unf. debt } & 52,813 & 94,705 & 130,360 & 172,441 \\ \text { Miscell. income charges } & 131,344 & 114,720 & \text { Cr5,697,578 } & \text { Cr82,610 }\end{array}$



Balance, surplus...-df $\overline{\$ 9,858,876} \mathrm{df} \overline{\$ 24,463874} \overline{\$ 4,412,355} \mathrm{df} \mathrm{\$ 4,003,720}$

| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | $1935$ | $1934$ | Liabilities | $1935$ | $1934$ |
| Road and equipt.. | ,196,856 | 46,400,973 | Capital stock | 112,500 | 4,112,500 |
| Mise. phys. prop.. | 459,837 | 453,632 | Funded deb | 625,000 | 1,484,000 |
| Improvements on |  |  | Accts. \& pay. rolls | 267,661 | 215,570 |
| leased ry. prop.- | 136,692 | 100,123 | Miscell. accts. pay. | 20,452 | 96,128 |
| U.S. Govt. bonds. | 3,550,568 | 3,330,147 | Traffic, \&c., bals. | 75,230 | 45,044 |
| Trustee of bond |  |  | Interest matured.- | 15,850 | 37,325 |
| sinking fund.- | 335,951 | 312,536 | Accrued rents. | 153,596 | 149,096 |
| Inv. in affil. cos. | 78,630 | 92,809 | Other curr. liab | 129,744 | 24,330 |
| Miscell. invest | 55,712 | 72,286 | Accrued tax liab-- | 869,219 | 558,445 |
| Cash. | 203,102 | 109,223 | Insur. fund reserve | 803,690 | 785,623 |
| Demand loans and deposits | 301,781 | 10,106,410 | Other unadjusted accounts. | 22,2 |  |
| Special cash deps... | 16,079 | 64,951 | Equipm't \& doc |  |  |
| Traffic, \&c., bal. - | 4,037 | 11,732 | depreciation... | 13,124,361 | 12,737,330 |
| Miscell. accts. rec. | 101,375 | 45,422 | Amortization fund | 8,413,337 | 8,291,053 |
| Int.receivable-.-- | 24,803 | 28,818 | Surplus invested in |  |  |
| Agents \& condtrs. | 38,167 | 22,950 | sinking fund | 2,208,032 | 2,208,032 |
| Mat'l and supplies | 928,749 | 1,023,271 | Approp'd surplus. | 8,378,618 | 8,378,302 |
| Other curr, assets- | 78 | 51 | Profit and loss. | 13,368,894 | 23,181,777 |
| Working fund adv. |  | 880 |  |  |  |
| Other det. assets | 26,914 | 21,783 |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted debits | 128,730 | 121,657 |  |  |  |
| tal | 2,588,443 | 62,319,157 | Total | 52,588,443 | $62,319,157$ | V. 142, p. 2316.

Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings-
Income Account for Calendar Years (Not Consolidated)

| $1935$ $\$ 25781.910$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & \$ 25,490.209 \end{aligned}$ | \$23 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses .--- $8,595,965$ | \$25,048,628 | \$23,672,178 | \$25,22 |
| Taxes.-.-----.-.---- 1,687,465 | 2,530,419 | 1,091,688 | 1,224,678 |
| Net earnings _ . . . . - \$15,498,480 | \$14,911,162 | \$15,268,190 | 6,280,814 |
| Net earns, other ope-.-- 871,059 | 926,245 | 897,116 | 999,826 |
| Gross income..----- \$16,369,540 | \$15.837,407 | \$16,165,306 | \$17,280,639 |
| Rentals, \&c------- 176,980 |  |  | 178,614 |
| Int. on funded debt --- $2,846,667$ | $3,150,000$ 18,057 | 3,150,000 | $3,103,125$ 78.527 |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Int. on unfunded debt. } & 22,529 \\ \text { Amort. of debt discount } & \end{array}$ | 18,057 | 95,706 | 8,527 |
| and expenses | 167,281 | 167,316 | 163,104 |
| Miscell. income charges_ Appro of special res | 90,420 | 721 | 721 |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Approp. of special res }-\overline{C r} & 500,000 \\ \text { Int. charged to const. } & 18,273\end{array}$ | 20,551 | - $\overline{3}, 17 \overline{3}$ | 5,060 |
| Retirement reserve.-.-. $2,062,553$ | 2.039,217 | 2,017,774 | 2,017,895 |

 Miscellaneous credits.-- $\quad 6,210 \quad 134,096 \quad 96,568 \quad 110,363$
Total surplus.......-- $\$ 35,787,287 \$ 35,329,192 \$ 35,202,326 \$ 35,589,836$

 Surplus adjustments..--
Adjust. of charges pre-
viously made agst. sur-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { plus arising from reval. } \\ \text { of property } & 11,005,829 \\ 11,005,829\end{array}$
Surplus Dec. 31 -.-.- $\$ 13,786,932 \$ 14,331,893 \$ 24,980,308 \$ 24,527,110$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shares com. stock out- } & 2,152,828 & 2,152,828 & 2,152,828 & 2,152,826 \\ \text { standing (no par) } & \$--- & \$ 4.21 & \$ 4.11 & \$ 4.28\end{array}$ Earnings per share.----- $\$ 4.21 \quad \$ 4.11$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Not Consolidated)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \text { (Not Consolidated) } \\
& 1935
\end{aligned}
$$

| Fixed capital .- | 58,591,637 | 586 | $x$ Common stock | 56,813,120 | 56,813,120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prop., plant \&c |  |  | 5\% pref. stock. | 27,500,000 | 27,500,000 |
| arising fr. re- |  |  | Funded debt.-- | 70,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| val. of prop.- | 20,032,728 | 20,311,244 | W'kmen's comp. | 53,042 | 55,714 |
| Investments .-- | 8,229,103 | 8,310,970 | Customers' dep. | 636,136 | 554,536 |
| Sk. fund assets. |  | 12,726 | Accts. payable_- | 150,102 | 109,310 |
| Cash | 4,640,987 | 8,121,720 | Indebt. to atfil. | 145,251 | 191,987 |
| Acts. \& note |  |  | Unadj. credits.- | 188,719 | 329,577 |
| receivable | 1,871,495 | 1,856,978 | Accrued taxes-- | 2,601,755 | 3,230,078 |
| Indebt. of affils | 308,905 | 197,016 | Accrued interest | 218,609 | 818,777 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 1,827,488 | 1,872,602 | Accrued divs. | 343,750 | 343,750 |
| Unamort'd debt |  |  | Misce. accr. liabs. | 151,423 | 145,924 |
| disc. \& exp--- | 9,280,943 | 5,144,234 | Det. liabilities-- | 39,863 | 40,347 |
| Prelim. survey \& invest. chgs |  |  | Retirement res- Amort. of lease- | 6,726,243 | 5,491,887 |
| Oth. unadjusted |  |  | hold | 6,733 |  |
| debits .......- | 359,033 | 372,077 | Res, for conting. | 6,73 | 2,700,000 |
| Other assets | 211,410 | 72,411 | Special reserve.. | 4,200,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Retire. res. aris. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fr. reval. } \\ & \text { property } \end{aligned}$ | 5,498,260 | 5,779,305 |
|  |  |  | Surp. invest. in |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surp. aris. from | 1,854,341 | 1,849 |
|  |  |  | reval. of prop. | 14,532,579 | 14,532,579 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 13,786,932 | 14,331,893 |
|  | 61 | 23 |  | 5,446,861 | 323,926 |

## Volume 142

Financial Chronicle

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Subs.)

 | Net operating revenues |
| :---: |
| Other income-044,432 |
| 667,797 |
| $\$ 15,525,558$ |
| 883,953 |
| $\$ 15,811,664$ |
| 11,443 |
| $\$ 16,912,711$ |
| 730,315 |

Net oper. rev. \& other
income income rev. \& other
Approp. for retire. Gross income
 At. on funded debt-
Amort of debt disc.\& exp
Other interest Other interest.--
Approp. for special res.Approp. for special res-
Other income deductions Other income deductions
Int. chrgd to construc.Cr

| $19,29,988$ | 22,238 | 23,869 | 95,774 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $9,42,85$ |  |




 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}152,828 \text { shs. of com. } \\ \text { stk.outstand. (no par). }\end{array} & \$ 4.22 & \$ 4.13 & \$ 4.29 & \$ 4.88\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31
Assets-
Accounts \& notes receivable (customers)
Materials and supplies
Other current assets 1935
$\mathbf{5 5 , 3 2 5 , 7}$ vestments (at cost) $\begin{array}{lll}---\quad 257,831 & 1,919,268\end{array}$ roperty, plant and equipment (incl. intangibles) -168,024,109 167,020,464 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { valuation of property (incl. intangibles) --..-- } & 20,032,728 & 20,311,244\end{array}$
 Total.

Liabilities-
Accounts payable.
Taxes
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 210,104,007 & \$ 208067,268 \\ 1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 393,352 & \$ 212,847 \\ 203,204 & 173,684 \\ 2,754,618 & 3,343,430 \\ 218,609 & 818,777 \\ 7,075 & 7,075\end{array}$
Other current liabilities:
Dividends declared on preferred capital stock-
Indebtedness to affiliates Workmen's compensation claims payable-------Deferred liabilities.
Unadjusted credits. Funded debt
Retirement reserve__-....
Amortization of leaseholds
Amortization of
Special reserve
Retirement

$\begin{array}{r}343,750 \\ 89,651 \\ 55,712 \\ 605,500 \\ 268,178 \\ 70,000,000 \\ 7,618,38 \\ 52,194 \\ 2,800,000 \\ 5,779,305 \\ 27,500,000 \\ 56,813,120 \\ 15,192,585 \\ 1,860,495 \\ 14,532,579 \\ \hline 208067,268\end{array}$
$\$ 210,104,007 \$ 2080$
(Company Only)

Min. int. in cap. stock \& surplus of sub. company-
Earned surplus.

Total.

## Earnings for 12 Months Ended February

 Feb. 29 ' 36 Feb. 28 ' 135$\$ 26,009,929$
$\$ 25,692,501$
Operating revenues
(
Other income (net) (before approp. for retire. res.)
Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for retirement reserve).-...-.-.

## Gross income

Interest charges (net
ion of debt discount \& expense.-.-....-.
Appropriation for special
Net income.-

(1/2\% Bonds, Due June, 1965
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 70,000,000$
1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1965.-V. 142, p. 2826 .
(S. R.) Dresser Mfg. Co.-New Directors

The company announced on April 29 the election of three new directors, George A. Ball, G. A. Tomlinson, and T. G. Wilkinson, two to fill newly created posts, increasing the board from 9 to 11 members, and one to
fill an existing vacancy.-V. 142, p. 2665 .

Dunlop Rubber Co.-A nnual Dividend-
The directors have declared an annual dividend of $8 \%$, less tax, on the
common stock. A similar payment was made on May 21,1935 .-V. 138 , p. 3088.

East Carolina Ry.-Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the company
to extend from July 1, 1936 to July 1, 1946, the date of maturity of $\$ 300,000$ of 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds. These bonds are held by the Atlantic Coast Line RR., which controls the company through ownership of all its outstanding stock.' except director's
qualifying shares. The interest on the bonds has not been paid for 1930 and subsequent years.-V. 142, p. 2152, V. 137, p. 2803.

## Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings-

## Earnings for 12 Months Ended Feb. 29, 1936

Net incomo after Federal income taxes


 a And before provisions for reserves for depreciation, depletion and of recently liquidated subsidiaries, provision for minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries and surplus adjustments. b After provisions of
$\$ 3,350,446$ for depreciation, depletion and retirement reserves. interest on funded debt and dividend requirements on minority stock interests now outstanding, after giving effect to the recent financing, amount to $\$ 3,001,627$. Such interest and dividend requirements were by the above net income after reserves. completed $\$ 75,000,000$ financing program, nor do they give effect to any and its subsidiaries which resulted in the elimination of 14 subsidiaries.-

| Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1936-M0 | -1935 | 1936-3 N | - |
| Railway oper. revenues_ | \$638,134 | \$577,398 | \$1,904,074 | \$1,755,459 |
| Railway oper. expenses. | 391,840 | 369,625 | 1,172,750 | 1,150,181 |
| Taxes. | 35,791 | 31,203 | 108,471 | 90,532 |
| Balance | \$210,503 | \$176,570 | \$622,853 | \$514,746 |
| ther incom | +7,539 | 10,541 | 23,990 | 30,203 |
| Gross corporate inc-- | \$218,042 | \$187,111 | \$646,843 | \$544,949 |
| Interest on funded debt, rents, \&c |  |  |  |  |
| Deprec. \& equalization- | 111,183 | 66,158 108,718 | 193,167 | $\begin{aligned} & 199,780 \\ & 334,815 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net income. | \$42,781 | \$12,235 | \$114,506 | \$10,354 |

## Eastern Rolling Mill Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Operating profit.- } & \$ 30,970 & \$ 27,059 & \$ 39,586 & \text { loss } \$ 21,379 \\ \text { Prov. for depreciation-- } & 22,550 & 22,426 & 44,300 & 44,509\end{array}$ Net profit........-. $\$ 8,420 \quad \$ 4,633$ loss $\$ 4,715$ loss $\$ 65,888$ Summaries of Capital Surplus and Deficit from Operations March 31, 1936-Capital surplus, March 31, 1936, $\$ 705,829$; deficit from operations, Jan. 1936, $\$ 69,521$; deduct-profit, first quarter $1936, \$ 8,420$; deficit from

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
 Operating revenue-
Operating expense. Other income.......--

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1936-3 \\
\$ 1,919,53 \\
2,051,3 \\
3,9
\end{array}
$$

Net deficit $\qquad$ $\$ 62,538 \quad \$ 132,741$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,9 \\
2,0 \\
1 \\
\hline \$ 8
\end{array}
$$

## Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input

For the week ended April 30, 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of the Co., Electric Power \& Light Corpsidiaries of American Power \& Light compared with the corresponding week during 1935, was as follows:
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Amer. Power \& Lt. Co_-....- } 102,800,000 & 88,344,000 & 14,456,000 & 16.4 \\ \text { Elec. Pow. \& Lt. Corp_-..-. } & 40,406,000 & 33,992,000 & 6,414,000 & 18.9 \\ \text { Nat. Pow. \& Light Co }\end{array}$

## Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-Sales-

Month of -
January
$\begin{array}{rr}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 874,140 & \$ 733,092 \\ 1,051,674 & 867,050 \\ 1,603,565 & 1,68,964 \\ 2,124,966 & 1,829,871\end{array}$
The company had 93 stores in operation in April, against 88 during the
(n Eisler Electric Corp.-Admitted to Listing \& Registration he new common stock, \$1 par, issued share for share in exchange for old common stock, no par.-V. 142, p. 2497 .
Electrolux Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the ommon stock, both payable June 15 to holders of record May 15. $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 3 Months Fnded March 31- } & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net profit after charges and Federal income taxes_- } & \$ 722,472 & \$ 627,451\end{array}$
Electric Shareholdings Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of payable June 1 to holders of record May 5 . A similar payment was made on March 2 last, Dec. 2 and Sept. 3, 1935, prior to which the last previous dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share (or at the holder's option, 44-1,000 of a share of common stock) were made on Sept. 1 and March 1, 1933.0 . Accumulations after the paymen
to $\$ 15$ per share-V. 142, p. 782 .

Emerson-Brantingham Corp.-Balance Sheet-

|  | a Corporat'n Book Values | Receivers <br> Est. Values | Balance Estima | Receivers Values |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Dec. 10 '31 | Dec. 10 '31 | June 10'35 | Dec. 10 '35 |
| Manufacturing piants- | \$973,418 | \$565,000 | \$515,082 | \$285,647 |
| Misc. reat estate \& other | 216,933 |  | 95,536 |  |
| New accounts receivable | - 216,93 | 123,325 | 15,062 | 95,708 |
| Old accounts receivable. | 12,312 | 7.455 | 49 | 49 |
| Accts. rec. (farm mach.) | 11,934 | 1,750 | 670 | 692 |
| Notes rec. \& int. on farm |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| machinery | 203,609 | 78,000 | 73,305 | 73,142 |
| Rec. from sale of prop'ty | 153,321 | 16,020 | 5,996 | 48,986 |
| Cash_--.- | 153,638 | 67,000 959 | 9,220 | 8,341 6,713 |
| Investments | 326,288 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 285,401 |
| Def. chgs.-Insurance | 4,128 | 3,238 | 2,485 | 1,136 |
| Other charges | 24,578 | 5,174 | 1,021 | 1,022 |
| Total------------- $\$ 1,947,805$ |  | \$1,118,607 | \$955,470 | \$809,862 |
| Receivers payables. old notes pay. \& interest |  |  | b9,128 |  |
|  | - 22,943 | 22,943 | 8,473 |  |
| Accrued taxes.------ | - 16.100 | 16,100 | 4,628 |  |
|  | 7,573 | 7,573 | 29,757 | 21,909 |
| Reserves: For contingent claims, \&c |  | 10,000 |  |  |
| For shrinkage of vals, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 250,000 | 173,812 | 70,921 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For cost of liquidation and distribution | 1,901,187 | 711,990 | 711,990 | 711,990 |
| Total | \$1,947,805 | \$1,118,607 | \$955,470 | \$809,862 | a Before inventory adjustments.

b Incl, unpaid receivers' salaries.
c Representing 132,325 shares of class A stock outstanding.-V.140, p. 3386 .
Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - E: arnings-
 Gross earnings
Operation_...-
Maintenance


 Dividends on preferred stocks, declare- $-\cdots-1----$ Cumulative pref. divs. earned but not declared.-
Amount applicable to minority interests.-----

[^3]$\begin{array}{cc}\$ 2,882,496 \\ 840,715 & \$ 2,411,486 \\ 1,469,036\end{array}$

the only declaration on the common stock of that subsidiary for the entire
year 1935 also includes $\$ 277$, 871 declared by the same company in February
1936 , the initial declaration for the year 1936 .
Comparative Balance Sheet Mar. 31 (Parent Co. Only)
 Notes rec.(sub.
cos.): inc. cos.): inc.
notes.
Time notes. TTmenete.-.
Cask.
Divs. rec.- (sub. Unadj. ©ebits.-

Total_-....-106,049,127 $\overline{104,892,635}$ Total_...... $\overline{106,049,127} \overline{104,892,635}$ a Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at an amount based
on the stated value of securitities of the parent company issued and cash paid, to a acquire stocks of subsidiaries and an amount of $\$ 5,263,498$ arising
from revalution from revaluation
b Represented by: 158,080 shares $\$ 5$ (cumulative) dividend convertible
preferred, 196,934 shares ( $1935,196,933$ shares) $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred a and 75.000 shares $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred of no par value (entitled to $\$ 110$ per share upon redemption or voruntary liguidation,
or $\$ 100$ per share upon involuntary liquidation, plus accrued dividends, oxcept that after June 30 , 1938 the $\$ 5$ preferred is entitiled to $\$ 105$ per share upon redemption or voluntary liquidation). Total preferred stock authorizee
c Represented
by $1,1,909,968$ shares ( $1935,1,909,922$ shares) of no par value. Authorized $\mathbf{d}$, 149,000 shares.
Before provision for cumulative dividends not declared, including those normally payable on:
$\$ 5$ (cumulative) dividend convertible preferred
$\$ 13.75$ (1935, $\$ 8.75$ per share-1. preferred
$\$ 5.50$ comulative dividend preferred, $\$ 15,121 / 21 / 2$
$\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred $\$ 16.50$

April 1 ' 36 April 1 ' 35 $\$ 2,173,600 \quad \$ 1,383,200$ $2,978,626 \quad 1,895,480$ 1,237,500 787,500 $\$ 6,389,726$ \$4,066,180 Note-There are outstanding common stock purchase warrants, which
were originally issued attached to certificates for the $\$ 5.50$ chen dividend preferred stock, to purchase 196,934 shares of common stocl $\$ 68$ per share on or before Nov. 1, 1938; and 158,080 shares of $\$ 5$ (cumuup to June 30,1938 into one and ono-half shares of common stock for each
share of preferred.
 a Consolidated property, palnt and equipment is based on (1) the stated
value or securities issued and cash paid by Engineers Public Service Co subsidiaries outstanding in the , (2) the par or stated value of securities of by Engineers Publtic Service Co. of its interest in these subsidiaries, with proper adjustment for net assets other than property, plant and equipment) of such subsidiaries at such date of acuaisition and for minority capital
stock interest in the preacquisition surplus of such subsidiaries of additions to property, plant and equipment since the acquisition of such
interest in subsidiaries interest in subsidiaries, ess abandonments or other property retirements, and (4) amounts aggregating $\$ 8,749,745$ arising from revaluation since b Includes: City of Seattle Municipal Street
of 1919 (pledged under the first and refunding mortgage of
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co.).
Mortgage notes due 1940 (pledged under first mortgage of Pacific $\$ 8,336,000$ Mortgage notes due 1940 (pledged under first mortgage of Pacific
Coast Power Co.) Western Gas Co., second morttage $6 \%$ bond due 1944-.......-:-
El Paso Mortgage Corp., $6 \%$ debentures due 1944 reserve of $\$ 167,901$ and real estate held for resale

- v. $142, \mathrm{p} .2994$.


## El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.

 Gross earnings Gross earnings............Operation
Maintenance-.......... Taxes \& amortization:-
Balance ......-. $\$ 32,599 \quad \$ 38,806$ Preferred dividend requirements of sub. co Balance for com. divs. \& surplus
-V .142, p. 2497 .

Equity Fund, Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936$\$ 2,137$
111
3,528


Expense$\$ 5,778$
1,988
1,050
Net income- ..... $\$ 2,739$
40,329
Dividend ..... $\$ 43,069$
11,631

Earned surplus March 31, 1936 $\qquad$

## $\$ 31,438$

## Balance Sheet

| Cash in banks and |  |  | Liabilities Mar |  | c. 31 '35. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Accrued taxes | \$11,200 |  |
| on hand | \$111,938 | \$129,449 | Capital stock | 52,303 | 44,786 |
| Investments | 600,664 | 443,607 | Paid-in surplu | 620,701 | 477,551 |
| Dividends receiv-- | 1,991 | 1,030 | Earned surplus. | 31,438 | 40,330 |
| Def. Fed. capital stock tax | 1,050 | 2,100 |  |  |  |
| Tota | \$715,643 | \$576,187 | Total | \$715,643 | \$576,187 |

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.-Earnings-

| Quar. End. Mar. 31- <br> Net profit after taxes, | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { depreciation, \&c-a-1 } \\ \text { Shares capital stock (par } & \$ 82,913 & \$ 68,994\end{array} & \$ 66,038 & \$ 944\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shares capital stock (par } & 240,545 & 240,595 & 244,918 & 244,918 \\ \text { Earnings per share...-. } & \$ 0.34 & \$ 0.29 & \$ 0.27 & \$ 0.01\end{array}$ For the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, net profit was $\$ 259,566$ after taxes and charges, equal to $\$ 1.08$ a share.

Sales for 12 months ended March 31,1936 , amounted to $\$ 969,537$,
against $\$ 734,045$ in 12 months ended March 31,1935 - 142 .
Fajardo Sugar Co.-Initial Div. on New Common Stockon the directors on May 5 declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on the new common stock, par $\$ 20$, payable June 1 to holders of record
May 15 . The old $\$ 100$ par common stock which was recently split five-for one had received dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share on March 2 last, Dec. 2 Sept. 1, and June 1, 1935, this latter being the first distribution made since
Feb. 1, 1929 , when $\$ 2.50$ per share was paid reb. 1, 1929, when $\$ 2.50$ per share was paid.-V. 142, p. 1465.

Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd.-Bonds OfferedAn issue of $\$ 7,100,000$ 1st mtge. \& coll. trust bonds, series A, $(\$ 2,100,000$ serial $3 \%$ and $31 / 2 \%$ bonds and $\$ 5,000,000$ 15-year $41 / 2 \%$ bonds) was offered in the Canadian market the last week of. April by the bankers named below.
Bonds are dated June 1, 1936: to mature June 1, 1937-42 and 1951 option at any branch of the company's bankers in Canada, except Yukon Territory. Coupon bonds in denom, of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ registerable as to prior to maturity on 45 days' notice, at following company at any time 1939 maturities at $1001 / 2 ; 1940,1941$ and 1942 maturities at 101; the 1951 maturity to and incl. June 1, 1941 , at 103, and thereafter to and incl. June 1 .
1946 , at 102, and thereafter prior to maturity at 101 ; in each case with 1946, at 102, and thereafter prior to maturity at 101; in each case with be redeemed in order of maturity. An annual sinking fund, commencing June 1, 1943 , will be provided for the 1951 maturity series ' $A$ "' bonds amounting to $\$ 200,000$ principal amount of such bonds per annum. Trustee
Montreal Trust Co., Toronto and Montreal. In the opinion of counsel, these bonds will be a legal investment for funds of insurance companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance

| Due June 1- | Amount | Coupon | Price | Yield |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | \$350,000 | $3 \%$ | 100.00 | 3.00\% |
| 19 | 350,000 | 3\% | 100.00 | 3.00\% |
| 19 | 350,000 | $3 \%$ | 100.00 | $3.00 \%$ |
| 1940 | 350,000 | 312\% | 100.00 | $3.50 \%$ |
| 1941 | 350,000 | $31 / 2 \%$ | 100.00 | $3.50 \%$ |
| 1942 | 5350,000 | $31 / 2 \%$ | 100.00 | - $3.50 \%$ |
| 1951 | 5,000,000 | 41/2\% | 98.50 | Over $45 \%$ |

## Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd.

W. C. Pitfield \& Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd.
McLeod, Young, Weir \& Col Hanson, Young, Weir \&
Greenshields \& Co. Inc Greenshields \& Co., Inc.
Milross Securities Corp. Ltd.
Milross Securities Corp. L
Drury \& Co.
Johnston \& Ward
R. A. Daly \& Co. Ltd.
Midland Securities Corp. Ltd.
L. G. Beaubien \& Co., Ltd.
McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks \&
Gordon, Ltd. Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding $6 \%$ 1st mtge. 20-year s. f. bonds series A and B
have been called for redem All of the outstanding $61 / 2 \%$ on 20 -year gold debentures have been called for redemption on July 1 at 103 and interest. Canada or the Montreal Trust Co.-V. 141, p. 1095.
Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 3 Months Ended March 31-
Net profit after charges and taxes.
$\begin{array}{ll}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 20,243 & \text { loss } \$ 833\end{array}$ Note-Above figures are exclusive of company's equity in earnings of
Vascoloy-Ramet Corp., in which it holds a two-thirds interest.
New Chairman and President-
J. M. Troxel, formerly President, has been elected Chairman of the
Board and R. J. Aitchison, formerly Vice-President \& General Manager, Board and R. J. Aitchison, formerly' Vice-President \& General Manager,
has been made President.--V. 142, p. 2827 .
Fiat (Turin, Italy) - Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Net sales.---.--.-.- | [In Thousands of Lire] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 930,178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & 748,653 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & 725,801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1932,63 \\ & 647,693 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| gen. exp.; taxes and ordinary depreciation | 876,937 | 694,398 | 678,919 | 619,498 |
| Net oper. profit after |  |  |  |  |
| all taxes.------- | 53,241 | 54,255 | 46,882 | 28,195 |
| Non-operating income | 19,786 | 16,829 | 14,621 | 17,879 |
| Gross income | 73,027 | 71,084 | 61,503 | 46,074 |
| Int. on funded debt | 6,698 | 8,008 | 10,884 | 11,514 |
| Int. on floating debt | Cr652 | 882 |  | 1,917 |
| Other deductions | 27,862 | 38,028 | 49,627 | 32,643 |
| Net prof. for the year- | 39,119 | 24,166 |  |  |
| Surp. at begin. of year- | 914,427 | 910,600 | 930,978 | 930,97\% |
| Other surplus credits. | -13 | - 39 |  | 930.0 |
| Together <br> Approp. for shareholders <br> dividends, \&c | 953,559 | 934,805 | 930,978 | 930,978 |
|  | 20,450 | 20,378 | 20,378 |  |
| Surplus at end of yea | 933,109 | 914,42 | 10 | 930,978 |

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| [In Thousands of Lire] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Cash | 278,218 | 415,126 | 392,520 | 349,066 |
| Securities (marketable) | 4,240 | 5,429 | 1,142 | 2,639 |
| Notes \& accts. receiv'le. | 368,625 | 199,447 | 251,252 | 83,984 |
| Inventories | 253,946 | 205,368 | 219,363 | 271,152 |
| equipment. .----- | 566,586 | 570,013 | 581,999 | 593,346 |
| Investments. | 129,744 | 149,412 | 156,372 | 170,279 |
| Advances to affil. cos | 89,067 | 41,274 | 35,407 | 52,628 |
| Def.chgs. \& other assets | 4,292 | 6,139 | 4,228 | 17,079 |
| 20-year sink. 7\% debs. <br> (held in treasury) | 34,720 | 38,780 | 38,835 | 38,342 |
| Total | 1,729,438 | 1,630,988 | 1,681,118 | 1,778,515 |
| Accounts payable | 244,699 | 175,512 | 212,013 | 222,468 |
| Accr. exp., wages and |  |  |  |  |
| deposits on contracts. <br> Funded debt | 23,566 56,385 | 14,723 65,873 | 20,127 70,890 | 21,793 |
| Reserves. | 71,679 | 60,453 | 67,488 | 61,194 |
| Capital stock | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Surplus. | 933,109 | 914,427 | 910,600 | 930,978 |
| Tota | 1,729,438 | 1,630,988 | 1,681,118 | 1,778,515 |

## (William) Filene's Sons Co.-Pref. Stock Reduced-

 The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that theauthorized preferred stock has been reduced by $\$ 1,376,400$.-V. 142, p. 1640 .
Filtrol Co. of Calif.-Extra Dividend-
The company paid an extra dividend of 40 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents $p$
March 31 to holders of record March 21 .

## (M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-Sales-

| Month of- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | \$184,107 | \$165,027 | \$154,799 | \$101,306 |
| Februar | 212,166 | 192,684 | 161,205 | 123,869 |
| April | 282,947 | 265,007 | 229,742 | 197,556 |

Florida East Coast Ry.-Receivers' Reconstruction LoanThe Interstate Commmerce Commission on May 2, -upon supplemental application approved the extension for a period not to exceed two years
of the time of payment of the loan of $\$ 627,075$ to the receivers of the company by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,-maturing May 1, 1936. -

Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]



 Property retirement reserve appropriations
z Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
 Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. $\$ 3,747,276$. Latest regular quarterly dividends pald' Jan. 3 , 1933. Divi-
dends on preferred stocks are cumulative.
Note Incore acount includes full revenues without consideration of
rate reduction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by aprate reauction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surpus in amount of $\$ 889,349$ for the 12 months ended
March 31,1936, and of $\$ 796,145$ for 12 months ended March $31,1935$.

Foreign Bond Associates, Inc.-Recapitalization Ap-proved-
At a meeting of stockholders held May 6, approval was given to the captal adjustment of this company More than $79 \%$ of the . . 7 保ders of
the company's securities assented to the plan, which provides for acceleration of the maturity of the company's debentures and a a $200 \%$ oro stock divi-
dend on its common stock. $I n$ effect, each consenting security holder will receive five shares of the company's common stock in exchange for each
$\$ 50$ of the company's debentures held.
Since an escrow receipt representing one shareo of common stock for each \$50 principal amount of debentures
is attached to each debenture the holder in effect will own eight shares of common stock for each $\$ 50$ debenture. The debentures will mature and the stock dividend will be paid on July 6, 1936.-V. 142, p. 2994.
Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- |  |  | 1933 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$4,244,121 | \$4,510,505 | \$4,497,680 | ,949 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mail, |  |  |  | 7 |
| Total | 473 | 650 | 633.368 | 0 |
| aint. | 528 | 427. |  |  |
| Traffic. | 888,993 | 823 19 |  | -898,051 |
| Transpor | 881.00 | 1,796. | 1,610,513 | ,815.448 |
|  |  | 7, |  |  |
| Transp. for | 7,1 | 3,74 | 5,9 | 244,105 |
| Operating expenses | 884,6 | ,685,12 | \$3,359,207 | ,671,303 |
| Netreven ax accrual | $\begin{aligned} & 589,2^{\prime} \\ & 28,5! \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,9651,2$ | $\$ 2,274,161$ 370,489 | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 56 | \$1,623,361 | 3 | 006,926 |
| Hire of equip. (net)- $D$. | $\begin{aligned} & 149,7 \\ & 230,2 \end{aligned}$ | 131,301 252,704 | - ${ }^{924,206}$ | 99,543 250,208 |
| Net | ,180,639 | \$1,239,356 | 1,567,283 | ,657,17 |
| Inc. from lease of roa |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell, rent inc | 1,020 | 992 | 13,053 | 8 |
| Inc. from funded | 72,208 | ,284 |  |  |
| Inc. from unfunded se- curities \& accounts |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income | 3,233 |  | 1,898 | 2,009 |
| Gross income-------- | 268,559 | \$1,362,029 | \$1,693,973 | \$1,802,331 |
| Rent for |  |  |  |  |
| on fun |  |  |  |  |
| mortization, <cc.-- | 121,691 | 218,532 | 18,030 | 18.054 |

- Net deficit. 142 , 2995 .

Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Defers Div. ActionAnnouncement that the company will pay, no dividend at the present
ime owing to the "uncertain state of affairs" existing before the Federal budget is brought down, was made on April 27 at the annual meeting of

Wallace R. Campbell, President of the company, in dealing with the question of a dividend, declared
quescion years 1934 and 1935 were moderately profitable years following three
years of losses. years of losses. The combined profit for the two years amounted to $\$ 2.30$ share and equaled $76 \%$ of the earrings of that two-year period. "The Federal budget is expected to be presented to Pariliament within the
next few days and being unaware of the policy or the Government with as affecting this industry, it appears unwise at this particular moment to take any action with regard to the payment of a dividend.
await it our enuncommendation of the that the incoming board of dire Government throught the Federal budget, appraise its probable effects upon the operation of this company and thereupon give prompt consideration to the question of a dividend dis-
The company paid dividends of 50 cents per share on the class A and
class B stocks, no par value, on May 28,1935 . This compares with diviclass B stocks, no par value, on May 28, 1935 . This compares with divi-
demds of 75 cents paid on Dec. 17, 1934,50 cents on May $28,1934, \$ 1$ per
share on De. 31 share on Dec. 31,1933 , 60 cents on June 20,1931 and $\$ 2.10$ per share paid
during the year 1930.- 141, p, 274 .
Fort Worth \& Rio Grande Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { March- }}$ Gross from railwa Net from railway Net after rents--
From Jan. 1 Gross from railway Net from railway
Net after rents.
V. V .142 p. p. 2318 .


#### Abstract

y.-.--


 $-\quad \begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \mathbf{\$ 3 8} 140 \\ \text { def10 } 147\end{array}$ Fox Theatres Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Including Wholly Owned Controled Subsidiary CEarnings for 6 Months Ended Dec. 311935
Income: Receipts from admissions, $\$ 55,467$; rent income, Theatre operating expenses, $\$ 37,006 ;$ real estate expenses.
$\$ 78,372$ receivership expenses, $\$ 22,500$ general overhead
 $\$ 190,238$ 3990 159,088
 $\$ 31,150$

Net loss $\qquad$Condensed Balance Sheet Dec 311935

Assets-
Cash on hand and
in banks:
Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
As Per Receiver's Liablities-


|  | Leceiver's liabilities: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Accounts payable. | \$6,013 |
|  | Fox Film Corp. | 500 |
|  | Estate liabilities: |  |
|  | Due wholly owned sub | 273,293 |
|  | Due Chicago Title \& Trust |  |
|  | Co., complainant_------ 1,098,891 |  |
|  | Claims allowed | 2,949,103 |
|  | Accounts payable | 51,478 |
|  | Reserve for indeterminate |  |
|  | liabilities, representing 20 |  |
|  | of amount of disputed |  |
|  |  |  |
| decided--- |  | 1,629,649 |
|  |  | 45,092,425 |
|  | e Treasury stock | 7,978,825 |
|  |  | 32,874,267 |

$\frac{4,457}{\$ 10,248,261} \frac{4,457}{\$ 9,711,086}$
Total. $\qquad$ a Based on appraisals made November, 1935. b Action in litigation estimated that the provable items will aggregate approximately $\$ 15,000,000$,
but for present purposes, receiver has taken one-half of this sum. No but for present purposes, receiver has taken one-hal of this sum. No
opinion as to collectibility of any judgment rendered is hereby intended. opinion as to collectibility of any judgment rendered is hereby intended.
c After depreciation of $\$ 62,183$. d Represented by $1,800,201$ shares
class A stock and 100.000 shares class B stock, both no par value. e Repreclass A stock and 100,000 shares class B stock, both no par value.
sented by 334,471 shares class A stock, no par.-V. 141, p. 1437 .
Freeport Texas Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31- 31 -
Net profit after depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes \& other charges

## Earnings per share -V. 142, p. 1466

## General Paint Corp.-Listed-

Trading in company's class A and B stocks was called April 16 on the According to directors of the company, sales for the first four months of the fiscal year were $25 \%$ ahead of the corresponding period of 1935
as the result of an advertising campaign and establishment of additional stores.
The company has outstanding 80,000 shares of class A $\$ 2$ cumulative
convertible stock and 169,413 shares of class B stock.-V. 142, p. 1290 .

General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-
Gross oper revenues Gross oper. revenues...
Operating expenses.
Net oper. income...
Non-oper. income


Total-ax.-.
sions) (excl. oper. divi-
Charges of sub. cos---
Int. on funded debt
Int, on funded debt,--.,
Divs. on $\mathcal{G} . P$. U., Inc.,
$\$ 5$ pref. stock.
Bal. avail. for com.
stock $\&$ surplus
-V .142, p. 2321 .

| 4,004 | 2,484 | 59,209 | 35,654 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 34,479 | 36,583 | 424,599 | 454,158 |
| 72,250 | 72,966 | 871,784 | 875,601 |
| 3,242 | 3,242 | 38,910 | 38,910 |

## General Motors Corp.-75-Cent Extra Dividend-

The directors on May 4 declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share common stock, par \$10, both payable June 12 to holders of record May 14 . Previous extra distributions were as follows: 50 cents on Dec. 12, 1935; 1933 , and 30 cents per share on Jan. 3, 1930, and on July $2,1929$.
Buick May Production-
Buick Motors Co. has boosted May production schedule about 6,000 cars over original plans to a total of 18,043 as against April production of
18,582 , a ccording to Harlow H. Curtice, President.

Unfilled orders have continued to increase, amounting to about 12,500
units May 1. Retail deliveries in April probably were more than double those for April,
1935. Total deliveries in second 10 days were 5.842 units against 5.568 in 1935. Total deliveries in second 10 days were 5,842 units against 5,568 in Pontiac Production in April-
any montion since Pontiac cars in April totaled 21,046 units the highest for in April, 1935 since $\mathbf{H}$. $\mathbf{1 9 2 9}$. Klingler, President, is optimistic over outlook for the next few months. Company has scheduled 21,000 cars for May as against
19,408 in May last year. 19,408 in May last year.
Retail sales for April
Retail sales for April are expected to reach 20,000 units, or 2,500 more
than the March record.-V. 142, p. 2995 .
General Refractories Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years
Net earnings from
Miscelan Net earnings from ope
Miscellaneous income

Total income e-....-
Bond discount \& exp-.-
Corp. munuic, \& inc. tax
Int. on bond \& float. dt-
Depreciation \& depletion
Extraordinary items Federal income tax (est.)
Net income


1933
56 loss $\$ 452,225$



| Earnings before | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings before taxes, | 494,809 | \$387,268 | \$342,579 | loss\$28,386 |
| Corp. munic.\& inc. taxes | 77,206 | 53,798 | 40,522 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { Sss } 21,507 \\ \\ \end{array}$ |
| Interest on bonds.--- - | 33,750 | 47,510 | 78,270 | 66,667 |
| Int. on floating debt. | 3,254 1,280 | 14,559 | 9,020 | 14,688 |
| Extraordinary items. | 29,209 | 155 |  | 5,211 |

The minimum price of assets for the sale is $\$ 3,667,938$, subject to market
fluctuations.-V. 142, p. 2500 . luctuations. V. 142, p. 2500.
General Time Instruments Corp.-Stock Offered-Public offering was made April 28 by a group composed of Kidder, Peabody \& Co., W. E. Hutton \& Co, and G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co. of 54,702 shares of common stock at $\$ 23.50$ per share The stock offered represents that portion of 75,644 shares not subscribed by stockholders under the rights offered to not subscribed by stockholders under the rights offered to
stockholders by the company on April 15, which expired April 25.
Proceeds of the stock offering, according to the prospectus, will be used
to redeem 9,637 shares of the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the corto redeem 9,637 shares of the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the cor-
poration; to restore the consolidated cash position of the corporation and poration; to restore the consolidated cash position of the corporation and
its subsidiaries after payment of certain accred preferred dividends; and the balance to the general funds of the corporation.
Corporation owns and controls a group of subsidiary companies engaged cording of time. Principal subsidiaries are Western Clock Clock Co., Ltd., Seth Thomas Clock Co. and Stromberg Electric Co.,
whose products are marketed under various trade names, including Westwhose products are marketed under various trade names, including Wert-
clox, Seth Thomas, Big Ben, Stromberg and Sterling. Plants and laboraclox, Seth Thomas, Big Ben, Stromberg and Sterling. Plants and labora-
tories are located in Illinois, Connecticut, New York, and Ontario, Canada. Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing
The offering of the 75,644 shares of common stock to The dire which this prossideration to be received for the 75,644 shares of common stock to paid-in capital, and the balance of the net amount of consideration to be received to capital surplus. The exact amount to be credited to capital surplus
cannot be determined at this time, but is estimated at approximately \$11.50 per share. The name and address of each underwriter and the re-
Underwriters-T spect

| Kidder, Peabody \& Co. New Yor | 29,122.94 shs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., New York | 29,122.94 shs. |
| Field, Glore \& Co., New York | 6,051.52 shs. |

Field, Glore \& Co., New York.-................................
Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Sub. Cos.)
Years Ended Dec. $28^{\prime} 35$ Dec. 29 '34 Dec. 30 '33 Cost of sales Certain costs and expense Selling, gen. \& admin, expenses
Gross profit $\qquad$
Total income-. (excl. of int. on bonds Prov. for Fed. \& Can, income taxes.
${ }^{2}$ Minority
Net consolidated income.
 $\stackrel{\$ 851,999}{ }$ $\$ 685,05$ $\$ 40,540$

* The amounts shown are only appreximate Shs. cap.stk.out. (no par
Earnings per share.

\[
\frac{73,444}{\$ 197,802} \frac{70,044}{\$ 144,723} \frac{68,896}{l o s s \$ 205,356}

\] $\begin{array}{r}\$ 234, \\ \mathbf{\$ 2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 144,723$ |
| ---: |
| 279,266 |
| $\$ 0.52$ |
| 262,900 |
| 26205 | a Arrived at as follows; net sales, $\$ 2,325,457$; costs and expenses, $\$ 1,-$

$\$ 4944,809$, gross profit, $\$ 472,997$; other income, $\$ 21,812$; profit as above, 1936 follows: Net sales, $\$ 7,880$ operations for the year ended March 31, tions exclusive of depreciation, depletion, interest and taxes, $\$ 6,340$ operatroses profit before other income, allowance for depreciation, depletion; taxes, interest, etc., $\$ 1,539,964$; other income from various sources, $\$ 138,-$
379 profit before allowances for depreciation, depletion, taxes, interest,
etc., $\$ 1,678,343$; depreciation, $\$ 312,512$ depletion $\$ 29,737$ corpore property taxes, $\$ 135,954$; bond discount and expense amortized, $\$ 16,684$; on funded debt, $\$ 1,746$; interest on funded debt, $\$ 165,-$ estimated, $\$ 119,472$; net profit, $\$ 687,638$. Assets- Mar. $31^{\prime}$ '36 Dec. $31^{\prime} 35$ Cindensed Balance Sheet

Mar.31'36 Dec. 31 '35 Cash in banks | On hand.-.-.- | 445,510 | 539,589 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Current accts. } \\ \text { Depos. for red. of } \\ \text { Allowance for Fed. }\end{array}$ | 316,618 | 554,094 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |




 Other investme.. Inver in Nestmerthest
Magnesite Co. at cost--1.-.....Notes \& accts. rec. Deferred accounts Real est., bldgs..
machinery 99,772
196,052

27,860 machinery, \&c-- 12 Repair parts, \&c.-
Patents, at cost,
net of amort.-
Cash in banks in Cash in banks-- in
hands of rec hands of rec.-..Total_.......... 17

## General Telephone Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings



 is expense of Estate of Associated Telephone Utilities Co., debtor, $\$ 0$, period April 1 to July 17, 1935. but does not include certain expenses not an extraordinary nature incidental to the reorganization and is not in of dicative of what such expenses will normally amount to for a like period in the case of General Telephone Corp. The operating expenses of General
Telephoone Corp. from July 17, 1935, to date amount to $\$ 79,168$. V. 142,

General Theatres Equipment, Inc.-Sale Authorized authorizing the sale of the assets of the company. The sale will be held in Wilmington, May 18 , at noon.
The Court states it would be to the interest of creditors and stock holders, and holders of voting trust certificates to hold a prompt sale of the

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 28, 1935 (Incl. Sub. Cos.)
$\xrightarrow[\text { Demand and time deposits. }]{ }$ Demand and time deposit
Marketable securities.
Trade notes recelvable. Trade notes recelvable.-.-.-Notes and accounts receivable
(ofticers and employees) (ofticers and employees)... Treasury stock, at cost--1---Sundry investments, at cost, Land, bldgs. \& equip. (net).-
Land, bldgs. \& equip. (not
used in operations). Patents in ond trade-marks Patents and trade-marks.Deferred accounts Restricted dep. in for'n banks Deposits in closed banks...Inv. in Grove Addition Trust
Assets set aside for employees' pension fund............... $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Earnings for Three Months Ended March 31 $\begin{array}{cr}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 2,039,988 & \$ 1,526,706 \\ 310,833 & 135,088\end{array}$


## Accumulated Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 8.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock, no par value, payable May 5
to holders of record April 20 . This payment will clear up all accumulations on the preferred stock.-V. 142, p. 2667

Glidden Co.-Notes Called
June 1, 1939 have been called for notes, due June 1, 1935 and extended to Pune 1, 1939 have been called for redemption on June 2 at 101 and interest.
Pt., New York City.

Buys Certain-teed Paint Business-
of Certain-teed Products Corp will acquire the paint and varnish business of its business. No plants or accounts receivable discontinuing that division transaction involving only the paint and varnish inventories and some movable equipment of nominal value.
absorbed by several of the Glidden plants which have adish brands will be to handle the increased business.

New Director-
Strague was elected a director on April 20 , to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles W. Higley.-V. 142, p. 2996
Gold Ridge Mining Corp.-Registers with SEC
See ilst given on first page of this department.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Delays Bond OfferingCommission has postponed the offering of its $\$ 28,000,00041 / 2 \%$ mortgage At the May 25.
being given proposals for Chairman Goodrich said serious study was still possible means of handling the accumulated unpaid dividends on the pre ferred. A. Evans has been elected a director for the preferred stock. -
V. 142, p. 1986 .

Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.-_\$1 Preferred Dividendaccumulations on the $\$ 7 \mathrm{cum}$. pref. stock, no par value, payable July to holders of record June 1. Similar distributions were made on this issue in each of the nine preceding quarters prior to which 50 cents per
share was distributed in each of the four preceding three-months' periods.
A disbursement of $\$ 2$ per share was also made on the 1934 on account of a per share was also made on the pref. stock on March 1 After the payment of the July 1 dividend, accruals on the above issue
will amount to $\$ 10.50$ per share. $\mathrm{V}, 142$, p. 2500 .

## Graham-Paige Motors Corp.-Sales-

Sales for the-month of April showed a $44 \%$ increase over the same month of last year, the company announced on May 4 . The Graham factory received orders during April for over 4,000 cars, the largest number of

## Grand Union Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Quarter Ended-_Mar.31,'36 Mar. 30,'35 Mar.31,'34 Apr. 1, '33
Net profit after deprec.,
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Shares comstanding (no par)- }\end{array} & 159,550 & 286,367 & 282,817 & 278,067 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.34 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.01 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Total retail sales for the 15 weeks ended April 11, 1936 , aggregated
$\$ 7,653,261$ as compared with $\$ 7,894,526$ in corresponding period of 1935 a decrease of $\$ 241,265$ or $3.05 \%$.-V. 142, p. 2996 .

## Granite City Steel Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Operating profit.....- } & \$ 157,965 & \$ 237,167 & \$ 69,952 & \$ 5,020 \\ \text { Other income } & 4,475 & 7,070 & 3,901 & 4,655\end{array}$
 Net profit....-..... $\$ 61,216 \quad \$ 134,581 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { loss } \$ 18,441 \\ & \text { loss } \$ 80,32\end{aligned}$

## (W. T.) Grant Co.-Sales-



Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co.-Usual Extra Div.addition to the usual quarterly dividend of dividend of 25 cents per share in stock, no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record common -V .142, p. 624.

Great Western Power Co.-Bonds Called-
called for redemption on July 1 at 106 and interest. Payment will be been at the for redemption on July 1 at 106 and interest. Paymen
atrust Co., New York City.-V. 142, p. 1986.

## (H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Sales-



Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Bonds-
pany to pledge $\$ 888,000$ orce first mortgaise on April 22 authorized the comDec. 15 , 1935 , in substitution Ala., a trustee under the the trust indenture of

## Equipment Trust of 1934

The ICC on April 28 authorized the company to pledge $\$ 250,000$ of bonds identified as first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series C, with the Merchants'
National Bank of Mobile, Ala., trustee under the equipment trust indenture of June 1,1934 , in substitution for a like amount of first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A,
V. $142, ~ p, 2996$.

## Gulf Oil Corp. - Annual Report -

W. L. Melon, Chairman and J. F. Drake, President; state in part: Earnings-The $\$ 40,467,599$ operating income (before reserves), repre-
senting actual results from current operations, showed a marked improveaccounted for an improvement of more than $\$ 7,000,000$ or ating income, Through refinancing arrangements, the interest charges against income were reduced $\$ 1,702,187$ and company, after making adequate provisions for depletion, depreciation, amortization, abandonments and retirements, and
for all taxes, earned a net income of $\$ 10,551,720$, equivalent to $\$ 2.32$ per Refinancing and Liquid Position-The 15 -year $5 \%$ debenture gold bonds on June 1, 1935 at $1931 / 2$, and the Gulf Building Co. mortgage of $\$ 4,566$ was paid on July 28, 1935 , Retirement of these obligations was financed through the issuance at par
of $\$ 20,000,000$ Gulf Oil Corp. of Pa. $15-$ year $4 \%$ sinking fund debentures payable in annual installments to 1940, at favorable interest rates notes, balance of cash required came out of company cash funds. During the year there was effected a total reduction of $\$ 3,175,235$ in funded and long-term
debt, including $\$ 111,388$ of maturing property purchase obligations. Despite the heavy cash demands for plant additions and other investments, together with the draft on current funds for refinancing and payment of property purchase obligations, aggregating $\$ 41,358,724$, company closed
the year with a total cash balance of $\$ 25,508,412$ and a ratio of total current assets to total current liabilities of 4.76 too 1 .
Production-The production of crude oil (including royalty oil) principally Production-The production of crude oil (including royalty oil) principally
from Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas. New Mexico. Louisiana, Arkansas, Cali-
fornia, Venezuela and Mexico was (excluding royalty oil) was $53,273,155$ barrels. This represents production in the net production (excluding royalty oil) for the year of $3,688,938$ increasels. secured a concession in the State of Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf., Whi ch has
is now being moved secured a concession in the state of Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf. Moterial
is now being moved in and a well will be started to test this property during
the current year. the current year.
Company has Louisianan, which completed a pipe line to the Rodessa oil field in north
line a substantial amounts the main pipe line system, and through this line a substantial amount of oil is being handled. terminus of its present pipe line in Winkler County, west Texas, to the ductive acreage New Mexico. This line will extend through proven and probring into its system a substantial amount of oil which has heretofore not Taxes-The tax burden imposed by continues to increase. Through the federal, State and local governments products at fixed rates per gallon an unreasonable levy on the consumers of gasoline and lubricating oills is exacted which constitutes a dispropor taxes collected by the marketing divisions of company amo total gasoline 080,344 , constituting a direct sales tax equivalent to $51.47 \%$ of the $\$ 53$, net
price realized. During 1935 the total sales taxes amounted to $\$ 54,555,850$, price realized. During 1935 the total sales taxes amounted to $\$ 54,555,850$,
and in addition thereto other taxes, including the Federal income tax, called
for further payment of $\$ 8,58,868$, making a total of $\$ 63,138,718$, does not include the cost to company of collecting these taxes, nor the expense of all the administrative work necessary to prepare the voluminous tax returns and the supporting data and to settle the tax due. of Gulf oil forp. of Pa. or its capital or financial structure, and to the end of economy and increased efficiency, the internal corporate set-up of the
(a whective Feb. 1, 1936, Gulf Refining Co., the Delaware corporation and is now operating the pry except for directors' qualifying shares) acquired Gulf Pipe Line Co. of Obla., Gulf Pipe Line Co. the Texas Corpora. of Pa. Gulf Refining Co. of La. It had already acquired, as of Jan. 1, 1936, the properties and business of Gulf Refining Co., the Texas corporation, in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee,' Mississippi and Alabama, as Kentucky. Consequently, it is now the owner and operator of the entire Gulf pipe line system, and of the Gulf producing properties and business in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Michigan, and zation in Michigan, Illinois. Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.
Effective Feb. 1, 1936 , Gulf Oil Corp. of Pa. acquired and is now operating the properties and business of its subsidiaries Gulf Production Co., Gypsy Oil Co., Indiana Oil \& Gas Co., and Gulf Refining Co., the Texas corporation. Consequently, it is now the Gulf producing organization in Texas,
Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Montana, and is the Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Montana, and is the
Gulf sales and refining organization in Texas, Pennsylvania and New York, and the Gulf sales organization in Florida; Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Dela-
ware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont Ware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont,
New Hampshire, Maine and New Mexico. It has also act New Hampshire, Maine and New Mexico. It has also acquired from its
subsidiary,' Gulf' Building Co., and now operates the Gulf Building in
Pittsburgh, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa., and plans shortly to take overates the Guif Building, in
its subsidiary, The Corbin Land Co., Inc. The above-named companies, whose ass
taken over, will be discontinued as operating subsidiaries. The remaining subsidiaries will continue as at present.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years $\begin{array}{lcccc} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Operating revenue_ } & \mathbf{\$ 1 9 6} & \$ 45,664 & & \text { 223,406,133 } \\ \text { Operating expenses } & 180,966,518 & 182,883,543\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Non-recurring inc., net.- } \\ 47,686,722 \\ 84,333,319 \\ 71,178,596 & \\ 74,065,121\end{array}$ Other income. $5,11 \overline{8}, 0 \mathbf{4} \overline{2}$ Total-_--.-. $\overline{52,804,764} \xlongequal{91,342,980} \xlongequal{74,476,977} \xlongequal{82,017,385}$

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net profit_-a-an } \\ \text { Shares of .capital stock } & 10,551,720 & 2,811,18310 s s 11,386387 & 2,743,492\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shares of capital stock } & \text { outstanding (par } \$ 25 \text { ) } & 4,538,101 & 4,538,101 & 4,538,101\end{array}\right) 4,538,101$ $x$
Includes non-recurring income of
amounting to
$\$ 54,511,829$. $y$ Direct sales $\$ 0.60$ amounting to $\$ 54,555,849$ on gasoline and other refined products were paid (or accrued) to Federal, State and local taxing authorities and are not taxes totaled $\$ 52,352,141$ in 1934, $\$ 48,739,203$ in 1933, and $\$ 31,677,888$
in 1932 .


## Gulf States Utilities Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31- Gross earnings.... | 1936-M | \$114500 |  | os. 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$4 | §414,590 | \$5,701,606 | \$5.739,843 |
| Operatio | 198,181 | 199,006 | 2,430,141 | 2,391,573 |
| Taxes | 47.627 | 18,754 | 232,934 | 227,485 |
| Interest \& amortization, | 89,805 | 89,912 | 1,078,176 | 1,082,061 |
|  |  |  | \$1,426,771 | 1,492,313 |
|  |  |  | 750,000 | 649,333 |
| refe | ments.-.- |  | 567,183 | 567,182 |
| Balance for common dividends and surplus |  |  | \$109,588 | \$275,796 |

Hagerstown Light \& Heat Co. of Washington County

| Period- | Cos. End. Mar.31- - 12 Mos. End. Dec. 31- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenue. | \$174,555 | 1935 ${ }^{171,963}$ |  | \$1934 |
| Operation.. | 109,450 | 102,464 | +107.941 | 100,127 |
| Maintenance ---1---- | 9,456 | 8,539 | 8,856 | 8,135 |
| Taxes (incl. Fed.inc.tax) | 12,192 | 12,873 | 12,658 | 12,269 |


(M. A.) Hanna Co.-25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, no par value, payable May 20 to holders of record May 9 . common stock, no par value, payable May 20 to holders of record May 9.
Similar distributions were made on Nov. 1 and March 11, 1935, and on Sept. 10, 1934.-V. 142, p. 2828.
Hart-Carter Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum. conv. preferred stock, no par value, paypaid on March 2 last, this latter being the first disbursement made since Dec. 1,1931 , when 25 cents per share was paid; similisar paymenents waere made in the two preceding quarters and prior thereto reg.
of 50 cents per share were paid.-V. 142, p. 625.

Hartford Times, Inc.-Debentures Sold-Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. announce that the selling group formed in connection with the offering of the $\$ 3,000,00015$-year $41 / 2 \%$ debentures has closed the books on the issue, all of the debentures having been sold.
As part of a refunding operation for the company formal offering was mentures, due 1951, by Hemphill, Noyes \& Co, at a price of 100 . At the same time it was announced that 24, 000 shares of the company's $51 / \% \%$ change offer, including both the new debentures and the new stock, made to holders of outstanding debentures and participating preference stock.
Cash proceeds of the present offering will provie the means for the retirement of such portion of the company's outstanding $\$ 1.610,5006 \%$ debentures as are not surrendered for exchange. The participating prerthe cash proceeds will be used for working capital and other corporate
Upon completion of the refunding program, the funded debt of the company will consist of the present $\$ 3,000,000$ issue of 15 -year $41 / 2 \%$ deben-
tures, and it will have outstanding 24,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and 100,000 shares of common stock.
published in Hew "Times" is one of the 19 Gannett newspapers which are nately $73 \%$ of its common stock is owned by Gannett Co., Inc. See also
Havana Electric Ry. Co.-Earnings-
4 Months Ended April 26Gross revenue

## Hayes Body Corp. - Earnings-

 Quar. End. Mar. $31-$Gross earnings_--Operating profit
Other income Other income priai-...-:
 Depreciation--.---:-:-:
Interest,
Net loss of subusidiary Net loss. $14 \overline{14} \overline{9}$

| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 510,085 \\ \text { 465,019 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 605,303 \\ 600,995 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934, \\ \$ 227,553 \\ 184,131 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1933 \\ \$ 298,809 \\ 320.445 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 45,067 \\ 2,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,308 \\ 2,294 \\ 2,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 43,422 \\ 4,092 \\ 285 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ioss } \$ 21,636 \\ 4,361 \\ 554 \end{array}$ |
| \$47.519 | 88,906 14.009 | \$477999 | loss\$16,721 |
| $\begin{array}{r}42,343 \\ 4 . \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 14,882 459 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 44,061 } \\ \text { 1,186 }\end{array}$ |  |
| 1,067 |  |  |  |

Hearn Department Stores, Inc., N. Y. City-Files with SEC-To Issue 45,000 Shares 6\% Preferred Stock and New Common Stock
The company on April 30 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a resistration statement (No. 2-2135, Form A-2) under the Seconvertible preferred stock and 500,000 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common stock.
The stock is to be issued under a plan of recapitaization by which the convertime preverk of be issued under a plan or recapitalization by which the
45,000 shares of new pref. stock are to be issued in exchange for presently outstanding 20,000 shares of preferred stock, and 165,000 shares of new
common stock are to be issued in exchange for presentiy outstanding 500 common of cock are stock. Of the remaining shares of new nommon shan stock bings registered, 50,000 shares will be issued to certain underwriters; 50,000
bhares will be reser ved for issuance solely upon the exercise of options: shares will be reserved for issuance solely upon the exerclise of optionsi
100,000 shares will be authorized, but not issued, and 135,000 shares will be reserved for conversion of the new preferred stock.
According to the rexistration statement, the proce
According to the registration statement, the proceeds from the sale of of merchandise requiring increased funds at peak seasons. The praferred stock is convertible to and including March 31,1937 , into three shares of common stock, and thereafter, to and including Dec. 31 ,
1941. into $21 / 2$
shares of common stock. It is redeemable at any time after' 30 dayys ${ }^{2}$ notice at $\$ 55$ a share, together with all unpaid dividends at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share a year to the date of redemption.
The price to the publice, the names of the under writers, and the underregistration statement. Maurice Levin, of New York City, is President of the corporation.-V. 142, p. 2668.
Hershey Chocolate Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCatendar Years- Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Net profits from oper $\$ 5,855,819 \xlongequal{\$ 5,731,777} \$_{\$ 4,752,099}^{\$ 5,364,573}$ Other income, less mis-

 Adiust. of res. for deprec.
of plant \& equip. as of

 Earned surp. Dec. $31-\overline{\$ 16,206,297} \overline{\$ 14,333,786} \overline{\$ 12,687,226} \overline{\$ 11,912,531}$

 | $\quad$ Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1933 |  |


 Net income ---- $\$ 1,218,687 \quad \$ 1,506,570 \quad \$ 1,660,488 \quad \$ 1,074,089$ Not income-
 Earnings per suarin from gross profits on sales of $\$ 3,070,732$, shipping
$\$ 861,745$. After deducting from gross profit on sales of $\$ 1,880,468$, c After deducting from gross profit on sales of $\$ 2,954,321$ in 1935 ( $\$ 3,046,136$ in 19344 shipping expenses of $\$ 554,383$ in 1935 ( $\$ 517,870$ in 1934 ) and selling
and general administrative expenses of $\$ 574,434$ in 1935 ( $\$ 520,314$ in 1934). Consolidated Balance Sheet

| [ Dec. 31 '35 |  |  | Liabilities- Mar.3136 |  | DeC. ${ }_{8}^{31}{ }^{\prime} 35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8810,817 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ Custs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merch. inv, at cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply \& repair parts. |  |  |  | 1,432,768 |  |
| Salesmen's advs. prepd. ins., \&c. Notes receivable |  |  | Accr. divs., pay'le |  |  |
|  |  | 150,169 | ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 780,155 \\ & 271,351 \end{aligned}$ | 271,351 |
| bLd..bldgs., mach. |  |  | Com |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 297,212 | 3,297,212 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , |  | Dr25 |

Total......... $\overline{21,967,458} \overline{21,610,287}$ Total........... $\overline{21,967,458} \overline{21,610,287}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for bad debts and discounts of $\$ 322,317$ in 1936 and $\$ 224,-$
425 in 1935 . $\mathbf{y}$ Represented by 271,351 no par shares. $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by 728,649 no par shares. a Represented by 17.507 shares convertible preference stock and 26,900 shares of common stock at cost. b After reserve for
depreciation of $\$ 10,151,398$ in 1936 and $\$ 10,018,268$ in 1935 .-V. 141 , depreciati
p. 4168 .

Hershey Creamery Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding ( $\$ 523,000$ ) first mortgage s. f. $61 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due June 1 , 1937, have been called for redemption on June 1 at
101 and interest. Payment will be made at the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York City.-V. 141, p. 752 .

## Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Earnings -

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array} & 193 \\ \text { Net loss after charges } & \text { prof } \$ 68,530 & \$ 96,256 & \$ 115,100 & \$ 255,018\end{array}$

## Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Notes receivabie } \\ \text { (less reserve) }\end{array} 116,198 \quad 148,187$ Ist pret. stock-.... $4,000,000$ 4,000,000



 Total......... $\$ 6,820,6 2 2 \longdiv { \$ 6 , 6 6 0 , 6 7 6 }$ Total.......... $\$ 86,820,622$ Note-Cumulative dividends a amounting to $\$ 290,136$ (\$42 per share)
on the outstanding 1 st preferred stock and $\$ 1014,046$ ( 8450 per share) on the outstanding 2 d preferred stock were in arrears as at March 31,
$1936 .-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 1291 . 1936.-V. 142, p. 1291.

Holland Furnace Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period Ended March 31- $\qquad$



Listing -
The Now York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 32,000 shares of $\$ 5$ cumulative convertibie preferred stock (no par). which are (no par) upon official notice of issuance upon conversion of the convertible preferred stock.-V. 142, p. 2668 .
Homestake Gold Corp.- Registers with SEC-
Homestake Mining Co.-\$2 Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital stock, par
$\$ 100$, both payable May 25 to holders of record May 20 . Similar distributions were made in each of the 22 preceding months. The company paid extra dividends of 81 per share and regular dividends of 81 per share each month from Jan. 25, 1934, to and including June 25, 1934. In addi
tion a special extra of $\$ 20$ per share was paid on Dec. 5 last.-V. 142 , .2501 .
Hoosier Gold Mines Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Hoover Steel Ball Co.-15-Cent Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable June 1 to holders of record May 21 . An extra of 5 cents in addititon to a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was

## Idaho Power Co.-Earnings-

[Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]



 Property retirement reserve appropriations-1
$\mathbf{z}$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for

 Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
z Regular dividends on $7 \%$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid on Feb. 1 ; z Regular dividends on $1 \%$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid on Feb.
1936 Afer the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated
unpaid dividends at that date.一V. 142, p. 2830.
Hudson Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 incl depreciation, but
before Fed. taxes $-\ldots \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 592,827 \quad \$ 235,610 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 802,845 \mathbf{y} \$ 1,491,005$ $x$ Depreciation amounted to $\$ 356,907$. y Loss. Commenting on the company's first quarter statement, A. Edward Barit, operating efficiency and sales increases which are particularly marked since the introduction of the 1936 models last fall. "'The beginning of the second quarter has shown a continuance of sales increases, witready shipped more 1936 models of than our total shipments of 1935 models. already shipped more 1936 models than our total shipments of 1935 models.
Sales of Hudsons and Terraplanes for April are running at a high mark and at the close ors the month will have established another six--year record,
according to William R Tracy Vice-President in charge of sales. Ship , ments have kept pace with the increased sales demand," stated Mr. Tracy. "Aens a result, factory saless to deacerer for April will be the highest of any
month since 1929. Retail sales in the United States of Hudsons and Terramonth since 1929 . Retail sales in the United states of Hudsons and Terra-
planes for the 14 days ended April 25 totaled 5,974 cars. This exceeds any
two-week period planes for the 14 days ended,A

Listing Application Approved-
The Los Angeles Stock Exchange has approved the application of comand
called for trading , when notice is is receiven strock, no par. The stock will be the Securities and Exchange
Commision that registration has beco
Imperial Paper \& Color Corp.-Consolidation VotedStockholders of this company and four subsidiaries voted on May 1 for
consolidation and organization of a new corporation capitalized at $\$ 4,000,-$ consolidation and organization of a new corporation capitalized at $\$ 4,000,-$
000 . The new concern will control all stock and assets of the parent company and subsidiaries.
Companies consolidated are the Imperial Wall Paper Co., Inc.; Imperial
Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls; Plattsburgh Wall Paper Co.. Inc., and the Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls; Plattsburgh Wall Paper Co.,. Inc., Inpert the of $\$ 2,094,152$ is outstanding., Plattsburgh. Ca
Indianapolis Union Ry.-Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 23 authorized the com-
pany to issuue not exceeding $\$ 4,714,000$ ref. \& impt. mtge. bonds, series B pany sold at 102.33 and int., and the proceeds, topether with bonds, series $B$,
to bee soasury funds,
used to redeem outstandig bonds used to redeem outstanding bonds (see offering details in $V$. $142, p, 2323$ ). The ICO also granted authority to Pennsylvania RR. and New York guarantors in respect of the bonds, and granted authority to Cleveland
Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis Ry, to assume obligation and liability in Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis Ry, to assume obligation and liability in
respect of such bonds pursuant to an indemnification agreement dated
Jan. 29, 1931.-V. 112. p. 2999. an. 29, 1931.-V. 142, p. 2998.
International Agricultural Corp.-Tenders-
The Bankers' Trust Co., as corporate trustee for the first mortgage and
collateral trust $5 \%$ 20-year sinking fund bonds' announced that it will purchase these bonds in an amount sufficient to to exhaust announced the sum of $\$ 148$, will now held in the sinking fund. Tenders of these bonds are invited at prices
not to exceed 103 and accrued interest up to May 11, 1936.-V. 141, p.
1934. I.

Illinois Central RR.-Reconstruction Loan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 24 found the company time, and reasonably to be expecter, on the basis of present and prospective earnings, to meet itt fixed charges without a reduction thereof through $\$ 7,449,667$ for a term ending not later an additional lian lan of not to exceed struction Finance Corporation,
The Commission approved also the extension of time of payment, for a period ending not later than May 31 , 1937 , of a loan of $\$ 28,483,333$ to the
company from the RFC, maturing May 11, 1936 , but deferred. Considcoration of the application for an an extension of other loans from the RFO in the aggregate amount of $\$ 15,272,000$, maturing on June 18 and Dec. 6 ,
1937. The additional loan of $\$ 7.449,667$ is to be applied toward the payment bonds which will mature on that date. With thear additional loan made, there will be outstanding loans from the Finance Corporation totaling
$\$ 25.200 .000$. As additional collateral security to apply equally and ratably to previous loans and to the additional loan of $\$ 7,449,667$, the company offers the



$$
\text { General Traffic Statistics for Years Ended Dec. } 31
$$



 Total ry. oper. rev $\ldots-$
Ry. Oper. Expenses -C
$97,496,696$
$91,144,973$
$87,958,483$
$89,305,278$



Total ry. oper. expen $\overline{x 81,853,579} \overline{67,855,400} \overline{61,939,472} \overline{66,504,097}$ Net rev. from ry. oper-- $\overline{15,643,117} \overline{23,289,573} \overline{26,019,011} \overline{22,801,182}$ $x$ Includes $\$ 7,750,205$ for maintenance expenses in 1934.
Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 (Illinois Central System)
[Excluding offsetting accounts between Illinois Central RR. Yzoo and
Mississippi Valley RR. and Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Co.]

 Ry. operating income
Rents from use of joint
$\$ 8,913,073$
$\$ 16,920,437$
$\$ 19,509,951$$\frac{43,454}{\$ 14,980,386}$ tracks, yards, ss term-
inal facilities
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { inal facilities-...-- } & 2,849,452 & 2,317,283 & 2,449,373 & 2,346.798\end{array}$
 tracks, yards, \& term-
inal facilities.-.-- $2,082.324 \xrightarrow{2,115,241} \xlongequal{2,205,293} \xlongequal{2,134,177}$ Net income from trans-
portation oper....-
Other income:
$\$ 6,724,243$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. on stocks owned } \\ \text { Interest on bonds and }\end{array} & 800 & 800 & . & 800 \\ & 500,800\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest on bonds and } \\ \text { notes owned } \\ \text { Interest on loans }- \text { and }\end{array} & 44,231 & 49,026 & 49,928 & 64,623\end{array}$

 Miscellaneous rents-.-:

Balance, deficit_.... $\$ 9,932,400 \$ 2,964,646$ sus158 90

[^4]|  | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {Conso }}$ | Consolidated Bala |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Depos. in lieu of mtgd. prop'ty |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |
| Bonds \& |  |  |
|  | 1,787,619 | 7 |
| v. in oth. co | 51,330 |  |
| onds, notes |  |  |
|  | 2,139,642 |  |
| king |  |  |
|  | , |  |
| Loans \& bills rec. | 457,397 |  |
| Traff.\& car serv. balances rec. |  |  |
|  | 1,707,15 | 452,379 |
| agents \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Mat's \& suppl. |  |  |
|  | 6,818,385 | 7,894,681 |
|  |  |  |
| Int. \& divs. ree. Oth. curr. assets |  |  |
| Oth. curr. assets |  |  |
| Oth. def. assets Disc. on fd. debt |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Disc. on fd. debt Oth. unadj. deb. |  |  |

Total $760,817,717$
Total 760,817,717 785,855,680 Tol $\overline{760,817,717} \xlongequal[785,855,680]{ }$ a Does not include $\$ 20,410,609$ in 1935 and $\$ 20,552,626$ in 1934, invest Vicksburg Shreveport \& Paciicic Re. Co, leased lines, not owned. Co. and
Note-As this consolidated balance she securities and accounsolidated balance sheet excludes inter-company items, difference between the par and face value of such items excluded. The are cor the subsidiaries and the amount at which thems as curitried on the are carried by the owning companies is entered here to balance.-V. 142

Illinois Water Service Co.-Earnings-

## 12 Months Ended March 31-



Maintenance-......--
General taxes.

 Balance Sheet March 31

 | Cranchises, \&o- $\$ 6,065,224$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |
| wor,988, | y Norking funds.$y$ Notes \& accounts Accr. unbilled revMaterials \& suppl. at average cost.

Debt discount and expense in in pro-
cess of Comm of amortiz. capital stock pref. Unamort. rate case Deferred charges \& prepaid accounts
Total ...--..--\$6,403,676 $\frac{1,119}{\$ 6,413,397}$ Total $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 6,403,676}$ x Represented by 57,000 no par shares. y After reserves of $\$ 1,550$
in 1936 and $\$ 14,561$ in 1935 . $\mathbf{z}$ Accounts receivabie only. $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 2997$
International Business Machines Corp.-U. S. Supreme Court Affirms Decree of Lower Court Holding Corporation to Have Violated Anti-Trust Laws-See last week's "Chronicle," p. 2927.-V. 142, p. 2998.
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Dividend Increased-
The directors on May 4 declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the This compares, with par value, payable June 30 to holders of record June 2 . 20 cents paid on Sept. 30,$1935 ; 15$ cents per share paid each quarter from paid on June 30 and March 31, 1934. This latter was the first per share made since Dec. 31,1931 , whenn a regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents per
share was disbursed.

## International Ry. Co. (Buffalo)-Earnings-






## International Railways of Central America <br> Central Division First Mortgage

Purchase Money Gold 5 s due January 1, 1972 BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED
Eastman, Dillon \& Co. MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 15 Broad Street New York A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752

## Reduction in Funded Debt, \&ec. in 1936

The report for 1936 contained the following comments:
The funded debt was further reduced by $\$ 727,153$. Bonds of the Buffalo $\&$ Niagara Falls Electric Ry., amounting to $\$ 188,000$, became due on July 1 ,
1935 and were paid off. The next maturity will be in 1938 when $\$ 299,000$ 1935 and were paid off. The next maturity will be in 1938 when $\$ 299,000$ outstanding are $\$ 523,000$ of Buffalo Traction Co. due in 1948 .
As reported to stockholders on Aug. 1, 1935, the general business depression, resulting in greatly decreased revenue to company, has made it necescapital, to the end that current needs for maintenance and operation of the property may be met, and that payment of interest on bonds outstanding n the hands of the public may be continued. As then stated, the amortizaion was about seven years ahead of the
Merger-International Bus Corp, was merged with International Ry. Co. as of June 1, 1935.
By favorable action of more than $70 \%$ of the stockholders of record, of 10 years from Jan. 15, 1936.
The arbitration proceedings to determine the amount which company should receive as compensation for the Niagara Park \& River Ry., Which Aug. 31, 1932, resulted in an award of $\$ 179,104$. The arbitrators stated in their opinion that under the interpretation of the law advanced by IRC the award would be $\$ 967,592$. Company carried the subject to the Court of ncidental changes. A final appeal to the Privy Council, London, England, s now in preparation.-V. 142, p .2670.
International Paper Co.-Tenders-
The Bankers' Trust Co. announced that it holds as trustee the sum of $\$ 100,100$ in a sinking fund for the purchase of the company's first and refunding $5 \%$ mortgage bonds, series A and series $B$. Offers of these bonds will be received at the corporate trust department of the bank until M.
at prices not to exceed $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest.-V. 142, p. 957 .
International Printing Ink Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31
Sales after allow. \& disct
Costs, exps. \& deprec
Operating profit
Profit
Federal taxes
terest (net) Subsidiary pref. divs.-
Net profit Preferred dividends.--
Common dividends.

Surplus Surplus
Shs. com. stock (no par)

Income per share --- $\quad \$ 0.54$ $\$ 14,874,092 ;$ costs, expenses and depreciation, $\$ 13,515,414 ;$ other deductions (net), $\$ 16,189$; Federal taxes, $\$ 198,100$; subsidiary preferred
idenk, $\$ 30,038$, not pront, $\$ 1,114,051 . \mathrm{N} .142$, p. 2502
Period End. Mar. $\mathbf{R 1}$.

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Income applicable to } \\ & \text { fixed charges..-- }\end{aligned} \$ 317,459 \quad \$ 231,792 \quad \$ 838,060 \quad \$ 613,639$
. 12, p. 232.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { International Silver Co. } & \text { (\& Sub.) } & \text { Sarnings- } & \\ 3 \text { Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ int. and Federal tax-- $\quad \$ 169,728 \quad \$ 341,477$ prof $\$ 56,794 \quad \$ 362,319$
V. 142, p. $2324 . \quad$ Telephone \& Telegraph Corp_Defers Plan to Fund Bank Debt-
A plan to sell about $\$ 25,000,000$ of convertible debentures to its stock-
holders has been abandoned by the corporation, Sosthenes Behn, President announced May 6 in a statement accompanying the pamphlet report for
${ }^{1935}$ "In view of changed conditions in the securities market,", Mr. Behn Mr. Behn had announced to stockholders on March 18 that the company planned to fund $\$ 23,360,000$ of bank loans and to retire part of its $\$ 37,661$,derived from the sale of new debentures to stockholders. The company was preparing to register the proposed issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission when the adverse turn in the security markets upset
the project.
Mr. Behn said that the banks that extended the $\$ 23,360,000$ of loans to some of the company's telephone-operating subsidiaries had agreed to reduce the interest rate from $41 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$ and to extend the loans.-V.142, p. 2324.
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 April $142,-2503$.
Intertype Corp.-Bonds Called-
The company will redeem on June 1, 1936, all of its outstanding $51 / 2 \%$ to the redemption date. Bonds should be surrendered on June 1 to the Chase Bank, successor trustee, at its principal trust office, 11 Broad Street. V. 142, p. 2999.

Investors Royalty Co., Inc.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the new common stock, $\$ 1$ par, in lieu of old common stock, $\$ 25$ par, mon stock for each share of old common stock.-V. 142, p. 182
Italo-Argentine Electric Co.-Final Dividend-
The company paid a final dividend of \$1.03 2-5 per share on the American
shares on May 6 to holders of record April 30 .-V.142, p. 2998 .
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Net profit after deprec., } & \$ 388,134 & \$ 355,507 & \$ 454,753 & \$ 153,890 \\ \text { depp., Fed. taxes, \&c }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 593,86 \overline{5} \\ \text { shs. com. stk. } & \$ 388,184 & \$ 1) & \$ 0.59 & \$ 0.53\end{array}$

Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Balance.-. $-\overline{2} \overline{5}$.
$-142, \mathrm{p}$.
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
 V. 142, p. $2 \overline{5} 03$.

Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 Profit after taxes. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$.
Depreciation \& depletion Interest

Net loss
Preferred dividends-.--$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2 \overline{2} 671$.

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 405,224$ | \$499,389 | ss\$669,882 | sss\$805,384 |
| 1,272,903 | 1,213,215 | 1,158,953 | 1,148,372 |
| 65,600 | 80,963 | 95,689 | 106,889 |
| \$933,279 | \$794,789 | \$1,924,524 | \$2,060,645 |

Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.-36th Annual $R$
 Johnston covering operations for the year will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages. Our comparative income account and balance sheet were published in V. 142 , p. $2326 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2831.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Net profit after all charges .......................... $\$ 274,049 \quad \$ 28,954$ For the 52 weeks ended March 28, 1936, the company showed a net
rofit of $\$ 648,167$ after all charges. This is equal to $\$ 10.07$ per share profit of $\$ 648,167$ after all charges, ment at the end of the calendar year, as has been the practice heretofore ment at the end of the calendar year, as has been the practice heretofore.
(B. F.) Keith Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 9,033,895 & \$ 8,510,718 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \$ 8,045,569 & \$ 10,131,604\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Rents, } \\ \text { other income.-.-.-- }\end{array} \quad 940,735 & 844,546 & 854,272 & 1,120,799\end{array}$ Total income.-.---
Artists'
salaries, other $\begin{gathered}\text { Artists' salaries, other } \\ \text { salaries \& film service_ }\end{gathered} \mathbf{4 , 8 7 6 , 4 0 4} \quad 4,625,260 \quad 4,280,365 \quad 5,5,826,447$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{llrl}\text { Oper. expenses \& theater } \\ \text { overhead } \\ \text { Deprec. of cap. assets \& }\end{array} & 3,576,666 & 3,533,245 & 3,559,048 & 4,138,673\end{array}$





Balance at Dec. 31 =arns. per sh $\$ 367,62$

$\qquad$ \$1,247,712 shs. cap. stk.(no par)- $\$ 1.16 \quad$ Nil Nil $\$ 0.5$ Consolidated Earnings for 13 Weeks Ended March 28
13 Weeks Ended-
Profit before prov. for deprec. \& income taxes.
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Mar. } 28^{\prime} 36 \\ \$ 426,751 \\ 142,275 \\ 46,150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Mar. 30135
$\$ 204,923$ Provision for income taxes.-- $\qquad$ \$238,326 $\$ 29,820$ For the 52 weeks ended March 28,1936 , the corporation and subsidiary
companies show a net profit of $\$ 673,151$ aiter all charges, including depreciation and provision for income taxes.
The above figures are in part estimated and subject to audit and adjust-
ment at the end of the calendar year, as has been the practice here Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-
Cash Noth-s---1--.-.-.
Accrued interest. Accrued interest.-
Land owned....-'
Bldgs. \& equipm't. a Leasehold impts. \& Leaseholds and a Leaseholds and Invest. in \& adve.
to affil. \& other to affll. \& other
companies companies
Other invests., de-
posits, posits, \&c.......
Total ......... 18,573,366 $\overline{21,046,424}$ Total ...........18,573,366 $\overline{21,046,424}$ a APter reserves for depreciation and amortization. b Represented by
400,000 no par shares.-V. 141 , p. 3694 .

## Volume 142

Financial Chronicle

Kellogg Switchboard \& Supply Co.-Dividend Plan The stockholders on April 24 , approved a plan whereby accumulated
dividend on $7 \%$ preferred stock amounting to $\$ 57.75$ a share as of Aprit 30 , 1936, will be eliminated. Under the plan present $7 \%$ preferred stockholders will receive one new $5 \%$ sion par preferred shase, five pew no no par common
shares and $\$ 7.75$ a share in cash for each share preferred held.-V. 142, p. 2999 .

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 1933 3Mos. End. Mar. $31-$
Net profit after deprec
and int. but befor
$\$ 325,860 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 430,848 \quad \$ 127,303$ loss $\$ 363,363$ In addition to the results from operations a non-recurring profit of
502,486 was realized on the purchase of debentures.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2832$.
Kentucky Securities Co.-New Company-
see Kentucky Securities Corp. below.
Kentucky Securities Corp.-Reorganized-
This company was reorganized under section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act pursuant to plan of reorganization approved by the Federal Court on
Feb. 9,1935 The name of the new company; which was incorp. Nov. 14,
1935 , in Delaware, is Kentucky Securities Co. The Kentucky Utilities Co. (controlled by Middle West Corp.) owns about $46 \%$ of the capital stock At the time of the approval of the reorganization of Kentucky Securities Corp., the Kentucky Traction \& Therminal Co. Was reorganized. Lexington
Railway System was organized in Kentucky on Nov. 14, 1935, and acquired Railway System was organized in Kentucky on Nov. 14, 1935, and acquired
its properties pursuant to Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act. This its properties pursuant to Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. This
latter company is controlled by Lexington Utilities Co. in turn controlled batter company is controlle
Exentucky Utilities Co.
Exchange of Securities (1) Kentucky Traction \& Terminal Co.: Holders of $\$ 500,000$ Blue Grass Traction Co. 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds reHolders of $\$ 1,840,000$ Kentucky Traction \& Terminal Co. first \& ref. $5 \%$ bonds received for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount, $\$ 400$ in cash and $\$ 600$
principal of collateral trust $5 \%$ notes of Kentucky Securities Co principal of collateral trust $5 \%$ notes of Kentucky Securities Co. (new orporation which succeeded Kentucky securities Corp., guarantor for the
bondsiext as to $\$ 1,327,000$ principal amount of said bonds the holders
of which, by agreement, received for each $\$ 1,000$ bonds, $\$ 400$ in cash, and $\$ 500$ principal amount of collateral trust $5 \%$, notes of Kentucky Securities The first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds ( $\$ 662,000$ ) of Lexington Ry. dated June 1,
1899, mature June 1, 1949 were not disturbed in the plan and are now an Kentucky Traction \& Ty. System.
Kentucky Traction \& Terminal Co. stock was surrendered by Lexington
Utilities Co. in exchange for 1,000 shares (all outstanding) of capital stock of Lexington Railway System.
The Lexington Ry. System has outstanding 1,000 shs. (no par) capital stock and 8300.500 Lexington
Lexington Utilities Co.)
(2) Kentucky Scurities Corp:
(2) Kentucky Securities Corp.: cash and $\$ 92,800$ principal amount of collateral trust $5 \%$ notes of Kentucky Holders of preferred stock ( 21,006 shs. par $\$ 100$ ) received one share of capital stock, of no par value, of Kentucky securities Co. for each share
Holders of common stock ( 20,279 shs. par \$100) received nothing. The Kentucky Securities Co. (new company) has outstanding $2 \mathrm{i}, 006$
shares of capital stock (no par) and $\$ 1,063,500$ collateral trust $5 \%$ notes OFFICERS are Pres., R. M. Watt; Vice-Pres., E. A. Olsen; Sec.-Treas.,
A. A. Tuttle; Asst. Sec., Gail Belden; Asst. Treas., $\mathbf{C}$. V. Dinges Jr. DirecA. A. Tuttle; Asst, Sec., Gail Belden; Asst. Treas, $\dot{\text { O. }} \dot{\text {. }}$. Dinges Jr. DirecKy.; E. A. Olsen, Chicago.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 (Kentucky Securities Co.)
Assets-
Investments ( $\mathbf{3 , 1 7 7}$ shs. Con-
solidated Coach Corp. com.
 Interest \& accounts recelvabe-
Notes rec. (Cons. Coach Corp.) $\$ 1$
109,455
52,250
1,077

Com. stock ( 21,005 shs. no par)
Coll. trust notes $5 \% 190,100$
1940 Accounts payable $, 063,500$
467
26,588
 Defrred tax expense 1936
-V. 139, p. 3158
\$1,596,437
Total.
$\qquad$

Kentucky Traction \& Terminal Co.-Reorganized.-
Key Co.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.-V. 140, p. 2709 .

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.-Series " $B-2$ " Dividend A semi-annual distribution amounting to $\$ 1.04$ per share has been declared
 b. 2503 .


Deficit for common dividends and surplus_.....

$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 30,461 & \$ 20,435 \\ 20,000 & 20,000 \\ 24,374 & 24,50\end{array}$

Kimberly-Clark Corp.-New Vice-President-
(142, p. 2999
(S. S.) Kresge Co.-Sales-

Month of-
January
February
March.
Mpril
 68.3 in the United States and 48 in Canada, against 691 American s
and 48 Canadian stores at the end of April, 1935.-V. 142, p. 2503 .

Kresge Department Stores, Inc.-To Retire Some Pref. Stock
Preferred stockholders, at their annual meeting to be held on May 19
will ratify action of dirs win ratiry action of directors in purchasing for retirem.
the preferred stock of the company.-V.141, p. 2437 .


Knudsen Creamery Co.-Pays Accumulated DividendThe company paid a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ class A cumulative and participating shares,
no par value, on May 5 to holders of record April 24 . A similar payment
was made on Jan. 27 , last, this latter being the first payment made on the
issue since Aug. 1,1934 , when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount issue since Aug. 1, 1934, when a reg
was distributed.-V. 142, p. 1645 .
Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Readjustment Plan-Statement on Sale of Collateral-
debentures on May protective committees for Kreuger \& Toll secured readjustment of they 6 made public announcement of their joint plan of
 and of the Kreuger \& Toll protective organizations abroad, that unless the debentureholders create an agency to protect the collateral at the foreclosure sale, most of it may be sold at almost nominal prices with the consequence that this major asset behind the d
adequate benefit to the debentureholders.
"When the collapse of the Kreuger enterprises occurred an extensive frauds were uncovered, it was found that collateral for the secured debentures secuared debentures were depositary in Sweden. It was considered that the collateral does not, however, automatically enure to the debentureholders. To realize such value, the collateral must either be reduced to possession on behalf of the debentureholders, or sold to others at foreclosure sale. now in process of foreclosing on the collateral and a sale thereof at public auction is expected to occur shortly.
course, to be hoped that outside interests will be prepared at the sale to buy in these bonds at prices which fairly reflect present judgment of their intrinsic value. However, we consider this very unlikely, except, perhaps,
in the case of Roumanian and German bonds forming part of issues for which n the case of Roumanian and German bonds forming part of issues for which there is a public market. As to the remaining bonds (Hungarian, Yugo-
Slav and Latvian) which comprise the great bulk of potential value, the
following situation exists. "All of these bexists.
capacity and willingness of the default. Their future depends upon the appraised unless by the debtors themselves. The amounts involved are substantial-over $\$ 50,000,000$ principal amount in the aggregate. Any his investment will be "frozen"' by the the full purchase price in cash and difficulty of creating one in the case of such defaulted bonds. Under the circumstances, it is feared that the only bidders may be persons acting in collaboration with the foreign bond debtors themselves, and that unless the
debentureholders are organized as potential competitive bidders the debtors, acting through intermediaries, may utilize the foreclosure sale as an opportunity to reacquire their own bonds at more or less nominal prices. clearly indicates that substantial value is expected to be realized fow selling collateral. There can, however, be no assurance of this unless the debentureholders themselves act to assure it. 'Unpset prices,' if fixed by a court, may temporarily defer sacrifice sales, but such protective devices cannot "If the collateral, or any item thereof, is bid in under the plan, it will be administered with a view to prudent realization in the interest of those debentureholders who have deposited under the plan, Responsibility in tureholder interests in the various countries where there are substantial holdings. All of them have had previous association with Kreuger \& Toll is understood that it will be their policy to buy in the collateral only if. It to the extent, that bids by others are substantially below a only if, and estimateof what can be realized by prudent administration and liquidation."

Lane Bryant, Inc.-Sales-
Manuary of -

## April-142, p. $267 \overline{6} 7$.

## Lawyers Mortgage Co.-Reorganization Plan-

of reorganization, submitted by the of the features of the proposed plan of reorganization, submitted
of the creditors held May 6 .
Claims on guarantees will be immediately established for the amount covered by the mortgage and the amount of the guaranty, plus delinquencies of interest, taxes and an allowance for foreclosures expense when appropriate. Creditors will be allowed claims for the full amount of the deficiency recourse against mortgage properties will also be allowed.) The plan suggests that claims be fixed in appropriate liquidation proceedings to be
utilized as incidental in consummation of this utilized as incidental in consummation of this purpose.
$\$ 6,000,000$ in cash and Government bonds, the greater part of has about be paid out on all allowed claims pro rata, just as soon as the claims are fixed and the plan is operative. The company's sole liability is for its Other Assets of the Company to Be Trustetd for the Benefit of Creditors-
The company has other assets with book value of about $\$ 17,000,000$, consisting of mortgages, mortgage certificates, office buildings free and be set aside in trust for creditors having allowed claims and gradually turned into cash to provide for further distributions as rapidly as possible. Superintendent of Insurance and Creditors' Committee-If as the result of the present hearings by Hon. James A. Martin, the plan of the committee (with such amendments as may be suggested in the course of the hearings and accepted by the committee) be declared fair and equitable, it is prothree reorganization managers, one to be appointed by the Supreme Court three reorganization managers, one
the other by the Superintendent of Insurance, and the third by the creditors committee.
Provision for Contingent Claims-If any guaranty holder be not now
entitled to a deficiency claim, but if deficiency should arise within three years, or if deficiencies now determined on the basis of an appraisal should years, or if deficiencies now dether deficiencies in that period, additional deficiency claims will assets trusteed as above indicated as may be left after paying in full all deficiency claims now allowed and determined.
Terms of Existing Mortgage Not Affected-The plan will not alter the terms
of mortgages or mortgage certificates now outstanding. It deals primarily with a recovery on the guaranty. Lawy iMortgage Guaranty Corp., which was organized by the Super intendent of Insurance to conduct the continuing operations of the Lawyers and goodwill., This will also assure the continued availability of experiand good personnel for the servicing of mortgages or mortgaige certificates. Members of the committee of creditors are: Mortimer N. Buckner,
Chairman, Hubert E. Rogers, Secretary, Stanley M. Issacs, E. G. Lantman,
Ridley Watts, and Lewis B. Franklin -
Ridey Wals, and Lewis B. Frankin.-V.142, p. 130.
12 Mos End Mar.31- 1936 Co.-Earnings-
12 Mos. End. Mar. 31-
Consol. net income, incl.
co's propor. of undistr:
co's propor. of undistr:
earns. $\&$ losses of subs.
whose stock is either
owned or controlled
after int., taxes, depr.,
depletion \& reserves.:
Earns. per sh. on $1,930,-$
065 shares capital stk.
Net income of parent co. accruing from direct
oper. \& from railroad rentals, divs, \&c.,
after taxes $\&$ charges
$\$ 352,011 \quad \$ 569,411$ \$1,957,557 \$837,888
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { after taxes \& charges_- } \\ \text { Karns. per sh. on 1, } \\ \text { 065 shares capital stk. }\end{array} & 1,800,922 & 1,716,163 & 1,934,669 & 1,907,919\end{array}$

Leipzig Overland Power Cos.-InterestBrown Brothers Harriman \& Co., fiscal agents for the company's 20 -year
$63 / 2 \%$ sinking fund morttage bonds, due 1966 announced that May 1 coupons on these bonds will be paid at their face amount in current dollars.
Although regular payment for the service of this interest has not been Although regular payment for the service of this interest has not been
received, the fiscal agents hold a special deposit which may be used for payment of bond interests.-V. 141, p. 3075 .

Lerner Stores Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 400,000 shares of common stock
issue of 600,000 shares.


April 142, p. 2505.
(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 .- V . 142 , p. 2847.

Lexington Ry. System-New Company-
Soe Kentucky Securities Corp. above.
Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$


Lindsay Light \& Chemical Co.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the common stocks, wart 10 cents per share distributed in each of the seven preceding
pares
,
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.- Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2505.
Locomotive Firebox Co.-Resumes Common DividendsThe company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on the no par common stock on May 1 to holders of record A prill 22 . This was the first payment
made since Dec. 1,1934 when a similar dividend was paid. Prior to this latter date no distributions had been made since July 1, 1931, when a regu
Long-Bell Lumber Corp.-Earnings-
Income Account 3 Months Ended March 31, 1935
Loss before deduction for interest_
Interest.-..................
 The corporation, as of March 31, 1935, was the owner of certificates of
beneficial interest for $100,780.1$ shares of the common stock of The Longcommon stock (par $\$ 50$ ) and 182,028 shares of preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ). There, Long-Bell Lumber Corp. owns practically no other assets. ThereEarnings of Long-Bell Lumber Co. for Quarter Ended March 31, 1935 ain before deductions for depletion, depreciation \& interest_-_ $\$ 513,5$ Depreciation

Loss for 3 months
-V .141, p. 4018.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cccc}\text { L Mos. End. Mar } \\ \text { Net prof. aft. } \mathrm{Fed} . \text { taxes, }\end{array} & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$
Net prof. aft. Fed. taxes,
depred. \& int. but be-

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { slares com (stock } \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 25) \ldots & 521,500 & 522,481 & 522,600 & 526,000 \\ \text { Earnings per share...- } & \$ 0.68 & \$ 0.58 & \$ 0.67 & \$ 0.58\end{array}$

Los Angeles \& Salt Lake RR.-AbandnnmentThe Interstate Commerce Commission on April 25 issued a certificate
permitting (a) the company to abandon, and (b) the Union Pacific RR. to abandon operation of that part of the St. Thomas branch extending from a the end of the branch at St. Thomas, approximately 4.46 miles, all in Clark County, Nev.-V. 142, p. 960 .



Total......... $\overline{36,428,544} \overline{36,225,847}$ Total_…....-36,428,544 $\overline{36,225,847}$ I In October, 1935 , the short-term indebtedness, represented by a
note for $\$ 1,400,000$, was converted into a three-year note for $\$ 1,500,000$, the company receiving the difference of siono.00 in cash for subsequent
to the end of 1935, part of the treasury bonds securing this note were to the end of 1935 , part of the
disposed of and the note retired.
Equip. Trust Certificates-
to assume obligation and liability, as guarantor in in authorized the company
 Trust Co. oqu Philatelroust certriricates of trustee, and sold at at be issued by the First
nection with thi and divs., in conThection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The report of the Commission says: 1936 , will be in the denom. of $\$ 1.000$ payable to bearer and registerable as to to princeipal, will have. of divididend
warrants attached, entitling the holders to dividends at the rate of $33 \%$ per annum, , ayaybie semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. , and will mature
in installments of $\$ 5,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each-year beginning Oct. 1, 1, 1936, and ending April 1. 1. 1946. The highest bid, 98.88 and divs, was submitted jointly by Boenning \& $\&$ basis the a verage annual cost of the proceeds to the applicant will be
approximately $4 \%$. 142 , p. 3000 .
Louisiana \& North West RR.-Hearing on Reorg.Hearing on the reorganization of the road is assigned for pubitic hearing
before Examiners R. H. Jewell and $O$. A. Bernhard of the Interstate Com-
 position to the plan of reorceanization heretofore fin supd hert of and in op-
pany, and any other plan which may be presented - Verin by the company, and any other plan which may be presented.-V. 142, p. 2505.

## Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-


xtending from a connection with its line at Hematite in a southerly direction through Van Leer to a connection with the Nashville Chattanooga $\&$
St. Louis Ry. at Pond, about 31 miles, together with the so-called Van
Leer spur, extending from Van Leer in an easterly direction to Cumberland Leer spur, extending from Van Leer in an easterly direction to Cumber Thand. Furnace, about six
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.) (\&Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended-


Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp.
for retirement reserve)


 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Balance_- } & & & \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stk. of Louisville Gas \& El. Co. (Ky.) } & \begin{array}{l}\$ 2,864,883 \\ 1,354,920\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 2,761,575 \\ 1,354,920\end{array}\end{array}$

Ludlum Steel Co.-Earnings-
Three Months Ended March 31-

 $\mathbf{1 9 3 6}$
$\$ 2,093,414$
$1,800,694$
74,614
22
$y 1935$
$\$ 1,614,51$
$1,341,085$
55,169
11,844





Lunkenheimer Co.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, no par value, payable May 15 to holders of record May 5 . common stock, no par value, payable May 15 to holders of record May 5 . This compares with $121 / 2$ cents per share distributed each three months
previously. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents per share was paid previously. In addition, an extra d
on Dec. 26, 1935.-V. 142, p. 790 .

McLellan Stores Corp.-Sales-

## Manuary of <br> January February March

April 142, p. 2506.
(R. C.) Mahon Co.-Initial Preferred Dividend-

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on-
the new preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 . -V. 142, p. 2834.

McCrory Stores Corp.-Plan Now in EffectThe plan of reorganization, confirmed by the U. S. District Court, was by Judge Robert $P$. Patterson, according to to an announcement by the Georganization committee comprised of Stuart Hedden, Bernhard Benson,
G. At that time title to the property and assets of the estates of the-corporation and subsidiary corporations was vested in a new company of the working capital of $\$ 6,000,000$ provided for under the reorganization plan. receive 100 cents on the dollar, with interest accruals to May 5 . Preferred and common stockholders will receive share for share of new stock for their accruals, to May 1, 1936, preferred substantial amount of the new common stock has been subscribed for by the common stockholders of common company, under the right given them to subscribe for 6-10ths of a share

Listing of Preferred and Common Stocks-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 50,000
hare of convertible $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock shares of converk Stock $6 \%$ cumulange has authorized the listing of 50,000
253 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) uporred stock (par $\$ 100$ and $1,090,-$ uant to the plan of reorganization of the corporation including (as a part thereof) the reorganization of subsidiary companies, dated June 15,
1935, as modified by all modifications dated on or before Dec. 2, 1935, as follows:
50,000 shares of convertible $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, certificates for which are issuable to holders of outstanding convertible $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the corporation, as provided in the 443,496 shares of common stock, certificates for which are issuable to holders 280,659 shares of common stock to be issued in $B$ common stock; 266,098 shares of comsmon stock to be issued to holders of outstanding common stock and class $B$ common stock on the exercise of subscription rights as provided in the plan. and, to the extent not United Stores Corp. upon the payment of the price specified in 100,000 shares of common stock to be issued from tim version of shares of convertible $6 \%$ cumulative to time on conComparative Statement of Operations Years Ended Dec. 31
Sales-net -
 $\begin{array}{ll}1935 & 1934 \\ 3,388,911 & \$ 34,132,977\end{array}$ 32,693,746 31,442,544 Profit from operations -7 for doubtful accts., inventory obsol., est. Fed.
 $\$ 325,000$ and $\$ 204,000$ would result in the years leasehold impts., \&c., written off on leases not afrirmed by the trustee, were amortized at the
rates formerly utilized by the debtor).
Non-recurring chgs.: Leasehold impts., acquisition costs \& carrying chgs,, fixtures, prepaid exps., abando, at locations where properties wave where ledses have been or are to
abe di saffirmed)
Net profit...
$444,021 \quad 301,528$
$481,885 \quad 616,461$

Note-No provision has been made for expe

Pro Forma Balance Sheet Dec. 311935
Giving effect to the consummation of the proposed reorganization] Assets-
Cash (incl. proceeds from pro-
posed sale posed sale of debs. \& com.
stk. \& applic. of funds as specified)
Mdse inv. (less res. for depr. \& obsolescence of $\$ 350,000$ ) Miscell. accts. rec., less res--
Marketable securs., at market quotation, less reserve.--
other assets Other assets.
Fixed assets (less res. of
$\$ 6,891,630$ ) Prep, insur., store suppi., \&e-
Bond discount unamortized.

|  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Accrued expenses...- | $\begin{array}{r} , 514,469 \\ 600,286 \end{array}$ |
|  | Res. for Fed. inc. tax-1935. | 100,000 |
| \$5,213,141 | Mtge. pay. \& mtge. instali. due during 1936 | 35,350 |
| 4,280,987 | Res. for trustee \& legal fees, |  |
| 136,884 | adminis. exps., deferred |  |
| 89,091 | Mtge. \& purch. money oblig | 1,470,000 |
| 5,526 | due as follows: (1937. |  |
|  | \$29,349; 1938 to 1957, |  |
| 6,817,301 | \$722,116) | 751,466 |
| 378,934 | 15 -yr. $5 \%$ new debs | 4,552,000 |
| 113,800 | Preferred stock (par \$100) | 5,000,000 |
|  | Common stock (par \$1) | x981,821 |
|  | Capital surplus... | x2,030,273 |
|  |  |  |

Total $\qquad$ . $\$ \overline{17,035,665}$ Total. $\$ 17,035,665$ X The above pro forma balance sheet gives effect to the issuance for
$\$ 250,000$ cash and 23,256 shares of common stock pursuant to the option agreements dated July 1, 1935. Subject to the approval of the court, the directors construed said option agreements to obligate the corporation
to issue for $\$ 250,000$ an aggregate of 31,688 shares of common stock. If the court approves such action, the number of shares of common stock
to be issued and outstanding as shown on the pro forma balance sheet to be issued and outstanding as shown on the pro forma balance sheet
will be increased by 8,432 shares (from 981,821 to 990,253 ), and the capital
of the corporation as shown theren will be incren of the corporation as shown thereon will be increased by $\$ 8,432$ and the
capital surplus decreased by the same amount.- $V .142$, p. 2506 ..

McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd.-Initial Dividend The directors have deciared an initial dividend of 3 cents per share on the
McKesson \& Robbins, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

| Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 097, 248 \$124452,631 \$104961,034 \$104227,131 |  |  | $19$ |  |
| Cost of sales .....-...--111,644,040 105,161,728 $88,699,963$ 88,165,807 |  |  |  |  |
| Sell. and gen. expenses_ | 17,106,644 | 16,013,614 | 14,725,457 |  |
| Depreciation.--.-.---- | 437,944 | 364,663 | 348,871 | 633,121 |
| Net profit on sales... Int. on receivables, bank balances, \&c | \$2,908,620 | \$2,912,625 | \$1,186,743 | \$657,376 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of sales price over book value of |  |  |  |  |
| trade invests, sold.-- | 0,2 |  |  |  |
| Net discts. on debs. red. | 8 | 2 |  | 496,567 147,672 |
| Total income | \$3,991,517 | \$3,540,749 | \$1,838,092 | \$648,252 |
| Interest paid.- | 1,129,183 | ,137,813 | 1,207,948 |  |
|  | 185,278 | 279,567 | 292,810 | 271,469 |
| Provision for Federal \& foreign income taxes. | 561,646 | 403,109 | 33,085 | Cr109,480 |
| Net profits for year.-- | \$2,115,410 | \$1,720,260 | 04,249 | 642 |
| Div. paid on pref. stock of McKesson \& Rob- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70,000 | 70,000 | 64,553 | 70,000 |
|  | applic. to com. stk. of McKesson \& Robbins, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ltd., held by public.- | 16,051 | 12,932 | 3,624 | 6,525 |

Bal. applic. to pref. \&
McKesson \& Fob-
$\begin{gathered}\text { bins, Inc., of Md } \\ \text { Div. paid on pref. } \& \text { com. }\end{gathered} \$ 2,029,359$ \$1,637,328 $\$ 236,072$ loss $\$ 998,166$ stiks. of McKesson \&
Robins, Inc. of Md.
-Preferred --.--
399,750
Special distribution of
50c. per share payable
50c. per share payable
to holders of old pref.
stock, ser. A, $7 \%$ conv.
upon surrender
upon surrender of etfs.
Reduc, of book value of
213,200
non-current receiv. \&
-...-.... --.-.-. --...-
$\underset{\text { Previous surplus. }}{\substack{\text { Su } \\ \text { Pu }}}$ $\qquad$ Previous surplus....-.
Amt. req. to conv. for'n
sub. capital to U.
 Earn. surp. Dec. $31-\overline{\$ 4.013,502} \overline{\$ 2,578,369} \overline{\$ 868,523}$ df\$4889,263 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Shs. com. stk, outstand- } & 1,282,983 & 1,070,388 & 1,071,568 & 1,071,798 \\ \text { ing }(\$ 5 \text { par) } & \$ 0.13 & \text { Nil } & \text { Niil }\end{array}$ x Operating deficit of $\$ 4,889,263$ was transferred to capital surplus in
accordance with vote of stockholders approved April 11, 1933 y After accordance with vote of stockholders approved April 11, 1933 . y After
deducting dividends of McKesson \& Robbins, Ltd., and minority interest and after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 533,000 no par
shares of issued and to be issued $\$ 3$ preference stock. shares of issued and to be issued $\$ 3$ preference stock.

Earnings for Three Months Ended March 31

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31




 Inventories--... $30,268,50828,783,533$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Adv. \& misc.inv-- } \\ \text { Deferred charges.. } \\ 1,831,820 & 1,889,662\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { forefor inc. tax } & 442,897 & 355,99 \\ \text { Mortgages payable } & 10,496 & 12,850\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Notes \& aaceppt.-.-. } & 3,18,46,147 & \mathbf{2 , 4 7 6 , 8 5 0} \\ \text { Accounts payable. } & 5,088,838 & 5,814,296\end{array}$ Accr. wages, taxes $1,011,687$
375,000
 Total .-......-71,409,620 69,250,903 Total …-.-.-.-71,409,620 $\overline{69,250,903}$ a After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 3,336,470$ in 1935 and $\$ 3$,held in treasury. c Represented by $\$ 50$ par shares. d d Represented by
533,000 no par shares. e Represented by $\$ 5$ par shares. 533,000 no par shares. e Represented by $\$ 5$ par shares.
Note-The amounts of preference, $\$ 3$ series, and common stocks issued Note-The amounts of preference, $\$ 3$ series, and common stocks issued
and to be issued include, respectively, $182,553 \mathrm{j} / 4$ shares of preference stock,
$\$ 3$ series, and $73.0211 / 2$ shares of common stock to be issued in exchange for $\$ 3$ series, and 7,021 shares of common stock to be issued in exchange for
146,043 shares of old preference stock, series A, $7 \%$ convertible, which had
not been exchanged at Dec. $31,1935 .-V .142$, p. 2673 .

Mack Trucks, Inc.-Earnings

| os. End. Mar. 31 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net loss after deprec. maintenance, repairs \& |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Earns. per sh. on $597,3 \overline{5}$ | \$107,477 | \$187,018 | \$29,647 | \$366,908 |
| shs. com. stly. (no par) | \$0.18 | Nil | Nil | Ni |

(H. R.) Mallinson \& Co., Inc.-Set-Up Extended by Court Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe approved May 1 an agreement for the con-
tinuation of the business of co permanent reorganization plan which is expected to be evolved by that time The parties to to the anrement were the debtor company, the Mallinson Fabrics Corp, which is the new sales company created during the reorgani-
zation procedings the Recontstraction Finane Corporation and E. Gerlit
Co., Inc. Gerli has deposited $\$ 200,000$ was working capital for the new company, in return for which it will receive its issue of preferred stock.
The RFO is involved by reason of the blanket mortgage it holds on the
Mallingon property as security for loans and interest totaling about $\$ 425,000$. The current assets of the company were reported to be about $\$ 36005,000$ which compares with $\$ 81,000$ on Dec. 31 . It was argued that if the agreement did not go through the losses would continue.
the members had unanimously favored the agreement plan and court that the belief that liguidationousiy wavared the agreement plan and expressed nothing for the creditors and stock

Market Street Ry, Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended-
Operating revenues.


Net oper. revenue \& other income (before appropr
for retirement reserve
 Amortization of debt discount \& expense............:-
Other income deductions.

Marx Brewing Co.-Personnel-
Directors of this company met on April 22 and elected the following
officers: Bernard P. Costello Chairman of the Board company; Edred B. Bass, President and general mana aner; Richard J Lynch First Vice-president; Frank Armstrong, Second Vice-President and Assistant
Lecretary; A. . . Milne, Treasurer. B. Burton will be brew-master.-V. 138, p. 3953.
Massachusetts Gas Cos.-Removed from Unlisted Trading The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading the
$5 \%$ sinking fund debenture bonds due May 1, 1955.-V. 142, p. 2506 .

## Masonite Corp.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable May 25 to holders of record May 15 .
Aregul2 p .
p. 2329 anterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 15 last.-V. 142 ,
Matheson District Cold Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC
Mead Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the 86 cum. preferred stozk, series A, no par value. payable
June 1 to holders of record May 15 . A like dividend was paid on March 2 . last, and on Dec. 2, 1935, this latter being the first payment made on the issue since June $\mathrm{i}_{1}$, 1932 , when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount
was disbursed.

Memphis Pow
[National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 29- } & \text { 1936-Month }-1935 & \text { 1936-12 Mos- } 1935 \\ \text { Operating revenues_--- } & \$ 767,940 & \$ 652,386 & \$ 7,174,115 \\ \$ 6,492,070\end{array}$ | Operating expenses....-: | 496,688 | $\$ 689,819$ | $4,584,317$ |  | $4,12,160$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}$|  Net revs. from oper'n.  | $\$ 271,252$ | $\$ 262,567$ | $\$ 2,589,798$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  Other income (net)  | $\$ 2,379,910$ |  |  | \& 339 \& 340 \& 11,413 \& 9,402\end{array}


 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Property retirement reserve appropriations- } \\ \text { z Dividends applicable to proferred stocks for } & 666,885 & 678,121 \\ \text { period, whether paid or unpaid } & 394,876 & 394,876\end{array}$
Balance$\$ 758,727 \quad \$ 498,842$ Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
Regular dividends on $\$ 7$ and $\$ 6$ prof. stocks were paid on Jan. 2,1936 . After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid

Metal Textile Corp. -
means of a prospectus of 45 Offered-Public offering by $\$ 6.75$ a share was made May 1 by Distributors Group, Inc. New York. The offering does not involve new financing in behalf of the company.
Corporation has made application for the listing of its common stock
on the New York Curb Exchange. A prospectus dated April a a
Corporation
Incorpords the ford
Rhose IIland company of same name. Its only subsidiary is Metal Textile Corp. of Canada, Ltd. (100 \% controilled.
The general character of the business
line or general character of the business is the manurace coppure and sale of a
devices for household
cabric and sponge) scouring and cleansing devices for houserkodd copper (fabric and sponge) scouring and cleansing
Many of the well-known popular priced merchandise chain store systems in the U United States are customers.
The corporation also manufactures metallic and semi-metallic fabrics facturers and are used in the automotive, gas refining, electrical, and other
industries. industries.

Consolidated Sales and Profits for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \\ \text { Net Sales } & \text { Net Profits } & \text { per Com. Paid } \\ \$ 404,923 & \$ 23,748 & \text { a } \\ 521,105 & 74,495 & \text { a } \\ 664,178 & 124,131 & \text { a } \\ 761,153 & 167,008 & \text { a } \\ 830,129 & 155,87 & \text { None } \\ 864,925 & 169,301 & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 852,677 & 141,103 & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 644,971 & 37,220 & \text { None } \\ 634,440 & 95,732 & \text { None } \\ 894,595 & 156,503 & 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 878,792 & 125,324 & 40 \mathrm{c} \\ & & 10 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$
a Dividends on stock of predecessor corporation omitted.
After allowing for the dividend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on the
 net income for 1935 applicable to the common stock was equivalent to 39 cents per share on the corporation's common stock.

Particinating of Tsue-
Capialization as of Dec. 31, 1935
Participating preference stock (no par) --.- Authorized boutstanding a Original authorization 20,000 shares, reduced by purchase 165,000 shs.
ment ment of 3,234 shares. b Exclusive of amount hed hed in treaschase and retire
50,298 shares
are reserved for which in ratio of three shares of common stock for one of participating preference stack.
Underuriting-The only principal underwriter is Distributors Group
In Dividends.-
The directors have declared a participating dividend of 10 cents per
share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 873 cents on the no-par participating preference shares, both payable June holders of record May 20 . Similar payments, were made on March last and compares with participating dividends of 15 cents paid on Dec. 2
1935, and 25 cents paid on June 1, 1935, and on Dec. 31,1934 The directors also declared mon stock, no par value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20 on Dec. 2,1935 , and 25 cents per share previously each three months.

Metropolitan Edison Co.-Removed from Unlisted Trading leges the 1 st mtge . gold bonds, series $\mathrm{F} 5 \%$, due May 1, 1962.-V.
p. 1822 . 142 ,
.
Metropolitan Playhouses, Inc.-Tenders -
The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. will until 12 non May 26 re-
ceive bids for the sale to it of sufficient $5 \%$ debentures due Feb 1,1045 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 196,047$ at prices not exceeding the redemption price and accrued interest.-V. 142, p. 791.

## Midland Steel Products Co.-Earnings-

| Months E | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tion, Federal taxpes, ${ }^{\text {des, }}$ | \$410,725 | \$344,031 | \$70,857 |
| Earns. per share on 234,915 shares | \$0.81 | \$0.53 | , |

Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Abandonment-
permitting abandonment by the coreceivers of the company of certificate Montezuma branch line, extending from G. \& M. Junction southessterly to Montezzuma, ananch inexe, extending from G. \& M. Junction southeasterly to
V. 142, p. a 002 ,

Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earnings General Statistics for Calendar Years (Soo Line Only)
Passs.nger caried
Av.-rev.per pass. piler.Av.rev.per pass, per $\overline{\mathrm{m}}$. Tons carried one mile-

$\qquad$ 3,262
991
9,891


Total.

$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 1 1 , 4 8 7 , 4 4 5} \\ \mathbf{c} \begin{array}{r}1,881,925 \\ 854,835\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 10,758,355$
$1,857,450$
809,607
 Net operating reve-

Railway oper. income- $\overline{\$ 1,027,090} \overline{\$ 1,047,842} \overline{\$ 1,232,187} \overline{\text { def } \$ 135,781})$
Non-Operating Income$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Hire of equipment._..-- } & 179,910 & 178,217 & 127,474 & 140,76 \\ \text { Joint facility rent income } & 161,642 & 161,360 & 159,627 & 156,49\end{array}$ Dividend incont income Dividend income...---

Miscellaneous income.-$\begin{array}{r}\$ 11,514,699 \\ 1,081,442 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Gross income........ $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Deduct } \\ \$ 1,459,402 \\ \$ 1,356,950 \\ \$ 1,618,907 \\ \$ 767,119\end{array}\right]$ |
| :---: | Hire of equipment.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Interest on mtge. bonds.
leased line Amortiz. of discount funcled debtscount on $\begin{array}{ll}\text { fuscell. income charges.-. } & 54,7 \\ \text { Mis }\end{array}$

Net deficit transferred
to profit and loss...

| 184,805 | 138,552 | 163,293 | 153,297 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 358,456 | 367,268 | 358,640 | 353,811 |
| $7,45,455$ | 5,406 | 6,675 | 5,595 |
| $4,075,675$ | $4,083,669$ | $4,088,887$ | $4,092,334$ |
| $1,969,128$ | $1,750,831$ | $1,733,656$ | $1,587,249$ |
| 54,764 | 55,655 | 56,623 | 58,325 |
| 33,464 | 34,110 | 54,628 | 55,550 |

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Soo Line Only)


Total_.....-169,919,413 $\overline{171,967,178}$ Total....... $\overline{169,919,413} \frac{, 496}{171,967,178}$ x After deducting reserve for equipment depreciation of $\$ 15,004,994 \mathrm{n}$
1935 and $\$ 14,546,581$ in $1934 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3002 .

Michigan Associated Telephone Co.-Accumulated Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $6 \% \mathrm{cum}$. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable May 15 to
 dividend paid on the preforred stock since Feb. 15, 1933; when a regular

Michigan Steel Tube Products Co.-Dividend Increased The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on May 30 An initial dividend of 19 cents per share was paid on this issue on March 10 , last. The company paid dividends of 25 cents per share on the old no par common stock on Dec. 10 and Sept. 10 , 1933 . the latter was distributed.-V. 142, p. 2834 .
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earns [Including Wisconsin Central Ry.]
March- Gross from railway
 From Jan. 1------- $\quad 59,934$ def204,466 déf111,918 def360,949

Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31 -rican Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues.-... } & \$ 473,177 & \$ 424,159 & \$ 5,736,233 & \$ 5,363,881 \\ \text { Operating expenses.--. } & 208,021 & 187,735 & 2,549,898 & 2,454,973\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net revs. from oper-- } \\ \text { Other income- }\end{array}$ | $\$ 265,156$ | $\$ 236,424$ |  | $\$ 3,186,335$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for period, whether

Balance 990,633 990,522 $\$ 71,766$ def $\$ 135,885$ z Oividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31, 1936, amounted to tock, $\$ 1.50$ a share effect to dividends of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred ferred stock, declared for paymented stock, april 1931.50 a share on $\$ 6$ pre-
stocks are cumulative.-V. 142, p. 2835 . 19 . Dividends on these Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years Gross operating revenue Operating expenses...... | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 726,055 \\ & 638,467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & \$ 862.174 \\ & \mathbf{5 8 9}, 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 604,360 \\ & 552,244 \end{aligned}$ | 1932 <br> \$609,78 <br> 590.318 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net oper ${ }^{\text {a }}$ revenue | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 87,587 \\ & 27,888 \end{aligned}$ | \$43,051 | \$52,116 34,229 |  |
| coll. railway |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income Equipments rents. | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 59,677 \\ \hline 579\end{array}$ | \$12.5588 | \$17,826 | def\$24,398 |
| Joint Pacility rents.- | 7339 | 88 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross income- | 368,951 |  | \$25.446 | \$18,690 |
| Joint facility |  |  | 8,413 |  |
| Int. on funded | 123,795 7886 | 87,776 37,096 | 97.008 22.456 | 105,887 7,803 |
| Net defic |  |  |  |  |
| Sinking fund deduel | 175,404 | 166, | $\begin{aligned} & 137,974 \\ & 157,191 \end{aligned}$ | 148,313 |
| Deficit | \$280,089 | \$308,340 | 295.16 | 326,6 |
|  | Balance Sh | cet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\text { vestment }} \ldots \ldots$ | 1934 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash | 8,668,821 | Cong-term debt | 2,251, | 1,677,300 |
| Deposits to pay |  | Loans \& bllls | 225,000 | 750 |
| Trattio \& car serv- | 2, | tramic |  |  |
| Ice balances | 15,060 | Audited acets. |  |  |
| Due from agent |  | wages payabl | 66,395 | 48,727 |
|  | 5,336 | Miscell. acets. | ${ }_{797} 78$ | ${ }^{8.45}$ |
| counts recelvable 18,002 |  | matured |  |  |
| Mat'ls and suppl |  | est accrued |  |  |
| nterest |  | Ot1 |  |  |
|  |  | Other d |  | 1,030 |
| Other ${ }^{\text {vances- deferred }}$ |  | Other unadjusted | 461,472 | 0,6 |
|  |  | Add'ns to prop. |  |  |
| djusted debits |  | through surplus. |  |  |
|  |  | ng fund |  |  |

Total.........88,887,621 $\overline{88,987,107}$ Total...........58,887,621 $\overline{88,987,107}$ -V. 142, p. 3002.
Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
(Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary)






 $z$ Bifore property retiremen reserve appropriations and dividends. $\$ 689,497$. Latest dividend, amounting to \$1 a share on \$6 pref. stocke, was
paid on Feb. 1, 1936. Dividends on this stock are cumulative. V . 142 ,

## p. 2674, 2835

## Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Operation-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 22 issued a certificate authorizing the company to operate under trackage rishts over tracks or
the Joplin Union Depot Co. and to use certain other facilities of that company at Joplin, Jasper County, Mo.-V. 142, p. 3002 .
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Settlement Offer-
An order was signed April 29 by Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott, Wilmington, Del., directing Henry T. Bush and C. Ray Phillips, receivers
for the company, to accept the offer of Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp.
and Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. for settlement of the "Mokans will be Chancellor's order states it appears the acceptance of the offer and the Columbias.
of the offer is approved as fair and reasonable and in the best interest how many shares of the common stock of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. "Mokan", receivers shall be authorized to sell to raise money to pay claims, administration fees and expenses. Claims for allowances are to
 master to hear claims.
One of the points in the accepted offer of the Columbia, considered ad Eantageous to "Mokan" stockholders, is that 80,000 shares, of Panhandle and thereafter taken up by Columbia Oil \& Gas to any extent chased by stockholders and to any extent that "Mokan" stockholder do not exercise their rights to subscribe, the same shail be subscribed by Columbia Oil \& Gas and "Mokan" can repurchase at $\$ 25$ a share, plus


## Mohawk Hudson Power Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Period End. Mar. 31-- $1936-3$ Mos.- 1935Operating revenues.
1936-
12
 Operating income---
Non-oper. income, net--
$\$ 3,156,755$
5,196 $\overline{\$ 3,276,759} \overline{2,769} \overline{\$ 11,599,874} \overline{15,564} \overline{\$ 11,615,50}$
 Bivalance- on pf. stks. of subs
Diver Net income----....- \$1,166,354 $\mathbf{x} \$ 1,180,888 \quad \$ 3,426,284 \times \$ 3,143,691$ 1935.-V. 142 . p .2674 .

Monsanto Chemical Co.- Rights for Additional StockEdgar M. Queeny, President, announced on May 6 that subject to regis-
tration with the Securities and Exchange Commission becoming effective May 11, 101,310 shares of common stock will be offered to stockholders pro rata at $\$ 60$ a share on the basis of one additional share for each ten held. The company has set May 15 as the record date for shareholders to subseribe. The subscription period will terminate June 4 . The issue has been under-
written by a banking syndicate headed by Edward $B$. Smith \& Co. Period-
a Net profit after depreciation, Fed-


 $\underset{\text { preferred dividend requirements. }}{\text { a }}$ Before subidiary dividends. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. After deducting minority interest and - Consolidata

Asset- Mar. 31'36: Dec. $31^{\prime}$ '35 Balance Sheet



 \begin{tabular}{lll}

Inventories \& -| $2,776,175$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $5,282,158$ | $2,794,106$ |
| $5,165,089$ |  | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular} $y$ Due from ofti. and employees....-. $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tnverument in con- } \\ \text { struction cos.-5 }\end{array} & 220,109 & 238,109 \\ \text { Other tinvestments }\end{array}$


$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Estumated income } \\ \text { taxes }\end{array} \quad 426,333 \quad 328,159$ Reserve
and
and depree. $\begin{array}{rr}7,92,055 & 814,159 \\ 7,994,808 & 7,785,576\end{array}$

Re
Re
R
$\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Re}}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Reserve for contin- } \\ \text { gen }\end{array} \mathbf{2 3 4 , 2 9 8} \quad 234,298$
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { pred. cos } \\ \text { Earned surplus.-. } & 8,582,446 & 7,775,075\end{array}$

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.-Files with SEC-To Issue $\$ 12,500 ; 000$ Bonds and $\$ 2,450,000$ DebenturesThe company on May 5 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commis-
sion a registration statement (No. 2-2148, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 12,50,000$ or first mortgage sinking fund bonds,
 to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. of the bonds and debentures together with other funds will be applied to
 1936, at 101135 and int.
Minnen. 1, 1944, to be redeemed July 1, 3,823,500 Minnesota Northern Power Co. Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. 1930 Gas Development Co 1 st matge. $6 \%$ gold bonds, series of
(extended), due April 1,194 , to be redeemed Aug. 1 ,
Northwest

wail be paid and the bonds being held in the treasury will be $\$ 796,800$ Montana Cities Gas Co. 1st mtge. $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds,
series A. Aue Nov. 1, 1937, to be redeemed Nov. 1, 1936, at

 001938 , to be redeemed July $10-1936$, at 101 and int. 230,000 Montana Cities Gas Co. 10-Year $7 \%$ gold debentures, due
Nov. 1, 1937, to be redeemed July 1, 1906, at par and int 665,750 to ovay on the closing dateem notes payable to banks, due March 31. The proceeds will also be applied to the payment of unsecured bank loans
the amount of $\$ 120,000$ and to company for funds dispersed to to replenish the working capital of the March 31, ${ }^{1936}$ The $43 / 2$ bonds are redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company after 30 days' notice at the following prices plus accrued int. $103 \%$; thereafter and incl. May 1,1948 , the2\%; thereafter and incl. May 1. 1952, $101 \%$ and thereafter at par. and int. to redemptionfdate prus a premium equal to $1 / / 2$ of $1 \%$ for each pull year and part thereof between redemption date and maturity.
Field, Glore \& Co. of Chicago, Ill., is the principal under writer.

The price to the public, the names of other underwriters; and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be
registration statement.-V, 142, p. 2330 .

Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
Period End. Mar. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Operating revenues_...-
Operating expenses...-
$\$ 1,107,480$
490,596
Net revs. from oper..

 Divs, applic. to pref. stock for period, whether $\qquad$
 Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. the payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividend on this stock was declared for payment on May 1,1936.-V.142, p.2835.
Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc.-Sales-
Montgor
Month of-
rd \& Co., Inc.-Sales- 1934
February of
 April $-14 \overline{2},-7.2508$.

Morris Finance Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 3 Months Ended March 31,1936

$\$ 176,125$
68,756
Net income from operations
Other
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Other income credits (incl. } \$ 1,500 \text { proceeds from sales of secur- } \\ \text { ities not carried as an asset) } & 1,520\end{array}$
Gross income-.---
$\$ 108,890$
28,820
Net income.-$\$ 80,069$
8,750
10,500


$\mathbf{x} \$ 506,351$
Condensed Balance Sheet

 Repossessed autos_
Accts. recelvabie--
Prepd. int.on collat.
trust notes.-..-
repd. comm. on
receivables purch

5,193
13,434
0,607
72,182
 83,435 Unearned for income.
$7 \%$ eum. pref. stk.

(par sion $\begin{array}{llll}\text { (par } \$ 100 \text { ) } & 500,000 & 500,000 \\ \text { Common cap } & 350,000 & 5350\end{array}$ | Common cap-stock | 350,000 | $\mathbf{3 3 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Capltal surplus.- | 118,735 | 118,735 |
| Earned surplus | $\mathbf{3 8 7 , 6 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 6 , 7 9 6}$ |
|  |  |  |

Total_-........ $\overline{\$ 4,950,854} \overline{\$ 4,609,987}$ Total_........-\$4,950,854 $\overline{\$ 4,609,987}$ x Represented by 5,000 shares class A stock, par $\$ 50$, and 10,000 shares
class B stock, no par.-V. 142 , p. 1478 .

Motor Wheel Corp.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the This compares with 20 cents paid on March 10, last; 15 cents on Dec. 10 payment was the first made since Dec. 19, 1931 when $121 / 2$ cents per share Was also paid. A dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 10 and June 10 ,
1931, while on March 10, 1931 a distribution of $371 / 2$ cents per share was

| Ouar End Mar 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings. | \$646,848 | \$530,732 | \$537,931 | loss $\$ 9,450$ |
| Other income. | 97,019 | .40,850 | 23,184 | 18,248 |
| Total income | \$743,867 | \$571,582 | \$561,115 | \$8,798 |
| Expenses, \&c | 194,335 | 152,930 | 156,137 | 111,855 |
| Federal taxes | 63,252 116.266 | 39,708 106,485 | 106,172 | 104,311 |
| Corp.'s proportion ofn net loss of Cleveland Weld- |  |  |  |  |
| ng Co. |  | 14,335 | 17,051 | 20,211 | $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Net profit_-_-....-- } & \$ 370,014 & \$ 258,124 & \$ 269,171 \\ \text { Earnings per share-.... } & \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.32\end{array}$ Net income for the 12 months ended March 31 , 1936, was $\$ 1,199,869$, equal to \$1.41 a share. and it appears at this aid. to $\$ 4,798,691$ and current liabilities were $\$ 1,02,484$. This compares with cash and U. S. Treasury bills of $\$ 1,136,414$, current assets of $\$ 4,156,276$ amounted to $\$ 2,413,876$ against $\$ 1,969,844$. Total assets on March 31

last aggregated $\$ 11,017,071$, comparing with $\$ 10,555,876$ on March 31 ,

Motherlode Development Corp.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.
Mountain States Power Co.-Earnings-


Net income* * Before, as to year ended Feb. 28, 1935, provision for amortization of vision for amortization of discount and expense on first mortgage bonds. vision 142, p. 2508 .

Morse Twist Drill \& Machine Co.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the capital $\$ 1$ per share paid in each of the two preceding quarters and 50 cents per share paid each three months from May 15, 1934 , to Aug. 15, 1935, inclusive, nd on May 15, 1931.-V. 141, p. 3079.
Munson Steamship Line-Time for Filing ClaimsThe final date within which holders of the $61 / 2 \%$ gold debentures due Jan. 1, 1937, may file proof of claim in connection with proceedings for the
reorganization of this company has been extended from April 30, 1936 . reorganization of
to May 30, 1936 .
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-SalesManuary Mof January
February
March

a year ago.
Listingof $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ). on official notice of issuance 449,814 shares of common stock (no par) on official notice of issuance, and
15,000 shares (or less) of common stock on official notice of issuance on 15,000 shares (or less) of common stock, on official notice of issuance on
or before April 30,1936 , upon the exercise of rights by stockholders, and such additional shares, on official notice of issuance on or before Dec. 31, 1936 , that from time to time may be sold and issued, at such prices and to
such individuals as the directors may decide, so that the total number of common outstanding shall be 465,000 shares.
The 40,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock will be issued and outstanding upon surrender of subscription certificates for these shares by
the holders thereof. The 449,814 shares of common stock will be outstanding upon completion of the exchange of 3 shares for each share held by common stockholders on Feb. 19, 1936 .
The 15,000 shares (or less) of comion stock are to be issued and outFeb 19 1936, to subscribe on or before April 3, 1936, to 1 share of common stock at $\$ 30$ per share, for each share held on the record date. The additional shares of common stock are to be outstanding on or before Dec. 31 , 1936, so that the total number of com

Nash Motors Co.-A pril Shipments-
Shipments of this company in April were the largest for any month ped 7,012 cars, an increase of $25.3 \%$ over March and of $73.2 \%$ over April last year.-V. 142, p. 2508.
Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Annual Report Traffic Statistics-Years Ended Dec. 31


Ry. oper. revenues. Operating Expenses-
Maint. of way struct. Maint. of way \& struct_
Trainf. of equipment.-
Transportation Transportation.-.
Miscellaneous.
General.-.-.--
Transportation for inv $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lr}43 & \$ 1,664.934 \\ 2,958,770\end{array}$

Transportation for inv-
Operating expenses.--
Net rev. from ry. oper-:-
Tax accruals..........
Uncollectible..........



Operating income...- $\overline{\$ 725,318} \overline{\$ 1,245,086} \overline{\$ 1,223,410} \overline{\$ 788,976}$ Non-Oper. Income-
 Misc. prom lease of road--
 Inc. from funded securs. Dividend infund. securs. Miscellaneous income-

## Deductions

Separately oper. prop.-Miscellaneous rents. Miscell. tax a accruals. Interest on funded debt:


| 1,779 | 1,233 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 78,579 | 78,746 |
| 34,482 | 54,624 |
| 8,680 | 8,680 |
| 69 | 44 |



-V. 142, p, 2330 .

1 National Dairy Products Corp.- Bonds Called-
The company through Goldman, Sachs \&. Co., fiscal agents, is notifying and pay on June 4 next all outstanding debentures of this issue at $1023 / \%$ and interest to the redemption date. The payment will be made through ment at an earlier date will receive the full redemption their bonds for payaccrued to June 4 on such debentures so surrendered less bank discount at the rate of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ per annum from the date of surrender to June 4 .
Listing of Bonds-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 62,545,500$ $33 \%$ debentures due 1951 , with common stock purchase warrants attached,
and 625,455 shares of common stock (voting), no par value authorized for issuance agains the exercise of the warrants attached to the debentures, making the total listing of of the warrants attached to the debentures,
See also V. 142, p. 208, Nol
National Lead Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $3,098,310$ shares of common stock (par \$10, on and after April 16 in in substitution
for the 309,831 shares of common stock, (par \$100), presently outstanding (including 321 treasury shares), pursuant to a reduction in the par value of

National Rys. of Mexico-Earnings-
Period End. Feb. 29- [Mexican Currency]





## National Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsM Months Ended March 31- x Profit after costs and expenses. Depreci Interest Federal <br>  <br> $x$ Incl دdes income from interest and dividends. Earnings for 12 Months Ended March 31 <br>  <br> National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J. (\& Subs.)-Earns.

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Grose earnings --.-. } & \$ 741,349 & \$ 1,612,246 & \$ 2,702,248 & \$ 2,789,324 \\ \text { Deprec., int. \& taxes--- } & 946,910 & 1,007,247 & 1,355,159 & 1,375,515\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{cccccc} Net earn. after taxes_ loss $\$ 205,561$ \& $\$ 604,999$ \& \& $\$ 1,347,089$ \& \& $\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,413,809 \\
\text { Dividends paid }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Balance, deficit_- $\overline{\$ 1,363,761}$ Stices $\overline{\$ 553,201}$ sur $\$ 126,529$ sur $\$ 213,809$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { outstanding (no par) } & 579,100 & 579,100 & 579.100 & 600,000 \\ \text { Earn. per sh. on cap. stk. } & \text { Nil } & \$ 1.04 & \$ 2.32 & \$ 2.35\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| $\begin{array}{ccc}  & 1935 & 193 \\ \text { Assets- } & \$ & \$ \end{array}$ | Liabilities- ${ }^{1935}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | y Capital stock_.. $14,477,500$ |  |
| Cash, \&c.-.-..-- 1,424,404 1,088,800 | Warner Sug. Ref. |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. $2,193,883 \quad 4,427,887$ | Co. 1st 78...... | 2,259,400 |
| Inventories-----6,236,476 4,273,499 | Serial notes pay'le, | 2,250,400 |
| Cash in closed bks. $\quad 20,449 \quad 26,776$ | 1937-140_...... 1,260,000 |  |
| Cash in sink. fund. | Accounts payable.- 1,161,200 | 1,787,834 |
| Miscell. invest...- 1,571,140 2,097,475 | Notes payable..-. 1,500,000 | 1,78,834 |
| Deferred charges_- 324,415 313,216 | Accrued int., \&c.- 10,741 | 1 -73.179 |
|  | Federal taxes.--- 143 | 3 65,540 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Dividends payable 289,550 | - 289,550 |
|  | General reserve.-- 353,102 | 282,773 |
|  | Earned surplus..- 7,835,493 | 9,199,254 |
| tal-----.---27,247,730 28,375 | Total.........-27,247,730 |  |
| After deprecia |  | par) after |
| National Tea Co.-Earnin | S- |  |
| 12 Weeks Ended- Mar. 28 |  |  |
| Net earnings after int deprec. \& Fed. taxes |  |  |
| Shares com. stock out- | \$118,875 \$87,192 | \$339,832 |
| standing (no par) ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ ( 628,250 | 629,500 644,953 |  |
| Earnings per share - ---- Nil | \$0.15 \$0.10 | \$0.51 |
| (J. J.) Newberry Co. | Sal |  |
| Month of- 1936 | 19351934 |  |
| January------------- \$2,446,502 | \$2,345,084 \$2,360,766 | \$1,883,121 |
|  | 2,528,594 $2,294,272$ | 1,976,225 |
| April --------------- | $\begin{array}{ll}3,521,592 & 3,376,783\end{array}$ | 2,117,309 |
| -V.142, p. 2675. |  | 2,710,174 |
| Neisner Brothers, Inc.-S | ales- |  |
| Month of- 1936 | 1935 1934 | 1933 |
|  | \$993,887 \$984,596 | \$793,048 |
| arch_-...-------------- $1,334,294$ | 1,335,358 1,562,651 | 19 |
|  | 1,565,392 1,300,759 | 1,278,039 |

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


 Profit arising from re-
tirement of bonds \& debentures Other misc. add'ns \& de-
ductions. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { loss4,109 } & 45,292 & 146,707 & 121,826\end{array}$

Surplus avail, for re--
demption of bonds,
$\begin{array}{rlllll}\begin{array}{r}\text { demption of bonds, } \\ \text { dividends, \&c.-... }\end{array} & \$ 42,960 & \$ 60,271 & \$ 940,362 & \$ 334,968\end{array}$
National Transit Co.-Larger Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 12.50$, payable June 15 to holders of record May 29 .

This compares with 35 cents paid on Dec. 16, 1935; 40 cents paid on June 15 $1935 ; 35$ cents on Dec. 15, 1934; 40 cents on June 15, 1934, and Dec. 15, 1933 ;
35 cents on June 15, 1933; 20 cents paid on Dec. 15 and Sept. 15, 1932, and quarterly payments of 25 cents per share previously.-V. 141, p. 19328 , and

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-
[Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]
Period End. Mar. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 M
 s. -1935




 z Dividends accurty retirement reserve appropriations and unpaid to march 31,1936 , amoundends. $\$ 1,701,831$. Latest dividend, amounting to $871 / 21$ cents a share on to preferred stock was paid April' 1,1933 . Dividends on this stock are cumu-
lative.-V. 142, p. 2675 .

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-EarningsGeneral Statistics for Calendar Years $\begin{array}{lcccc} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Passengers carried.-.- } & 188,523 & 202,131 & 201,839 & 210,182 \\ \text { Pass. carried one mile } & 37,919,302 & 47,739,896 & 50,961,281 & 40,305,646 \\ \text { Rate per pass. per mile.- } & 2.11 \text { cts. } & 1.90 \text { cts. } & 1.84, \mathrm{cts} & 2.28 \text { cts. } \\ \text { Revenue freight (tons) } & 17,446,892 & 16,073,564 & 14,385,629 & 12,684,974\end{array}$

Results for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 32,221,852 \\ 800,315 \\ 447,387 \\ \hline 83\end{array}$

$\qquad$

Total ry. oper. rev.
Operali. oper. rev. Maint. of Way \& strucMaint. of equipment.. Trancportation expenses
Miscell, operations......
General expenses....... $3,557,669$
$4,999,433$
 $3,560,538$
$4,967,751$
$1,281,916$
$10,843,056$
90,584
$1,464,312$
101,428
 Net rev. from ry. oper--

Railway tax accruals.-$\begin{array}{r}-\quad 11,136,328 \\ -\quad 1,334,324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 22,692,256$ | $\$ 20,734,958$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $10,451,608$ | $9,912,548$ |
| $1,676,057$ | $1,641,606$ |
| 4,767 | 6,294 |

Railway oper.income- $\overline{\$ 9,793,941}$ Equip. rents (net deb.)

Jt. facil. rents (net deb.) $\qquad$ | $\$ 8,770,784$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2,779,655$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 8,264,649 \\ 2,612,692\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,072,496 \\ 2,429,644 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Total Hoo-oper:i income:-


 Balance, deficit_..-sur $\$ 1,016,929 \quad \$ 41,241 \overline{\$ 1,304,415} \overline{\$ 4,508,550}$ General Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | $1935$ | 934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vestment in |  | 5,203 |
| Improvements on leased railw |  |  |
| Deposits in lieu of mortgaged pro |  |  |
| Miscellaneous physical propert | 54,831 | 1,366,103 |
| Other investments | 10,023,468 | 10,071,284 |
| Cash in treasury | 2,395,696 | 2,968,876 |
| Cash in transit | 237,145 | 1,895,079 |
| Scrip certificates \& ta | 237,145 | 13, |
| Cash deposits for account of | 997,939 |  |
| Cash deposits to pay interest an | 330,458 | 331,383 |
| Cash deposite to retire funde | 3.000 |  |
| Securs. deposited as bond in appea |  | 51,432 |
| Undistributed Chesapeake Corp.stoc | 30,691 | 62,000 |
| Loans and bills receivable | 15,357 |  |
| Traffic \& car service balances re | 525,608 | 53 |
| Net balance receivable from agents \& | 595,705 |  |
| Material and supplies... | 380,624 | 1,569,974 |
| Interest \& dividends recei | 1,346,707 | 1,361,897 |
| Other current asse | 4,319 | 5,936 |
| Deferred assets | 534,567 | 1,006,731 |
| Other unadjusted d | $\begin{array}{r} 9,092 \\ 2,260,038 \end{array}$ | 2,164,186 |
| Total Liabilit | 286,942,900 | ,018,960 |
| Common stock |  | 33,742,734 |
| $6 \%$ cumurative pref | 36,053,726 | 36,053 |
| Premium on $6 \%$ cum. prefe | 30, ${ }^{34} \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 34,100 |
| Governmental grants in aid of constr |  | 15,822 |
| Funded de | 58,566,587 | 159,694,587 |
| Non-negotiable debt to | 1,216,477 | 6,335,000 |
| Tranfic and car service balances | 4,008,371 | 4,194,082 |
| Audited accounts and wages pay | 1,686,106 | 1,618,584 |
| Miscellaneous accounts pay | 40,442 |  |
| Interest matured unpaid | 432,230 | 326,441 |
| Dividends matured unpaid |  | 36,177 |
| Funded debt matured unpa | 5,250 | 10,750 |
| Other current liabilit | 2,128,062 | 1,819,369 |
| Deferred liabilities |  |  |
| Unadjusted credit | 20,492,591 | 20,115,990 |
| Additions to property through income \& | - 260,452 | 2,901 |
| Funded debt retired through income \& s | 1,183,039 | 1,084,038 |
| Profit and | 25,380,529 | 19,770,129 |
| ${ }_{-\mathrm{V}}^{\mathrm{T}}$ | 942.90 | 287,018,960 |

$-\mathrm{V} .142,-\mathrm{p} .3006$.
286,942.900 $\overline{287,018,960}$
(The) New York Edison Co., Inc.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 55,000,000$
1st iien \& ref. mtge. $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, series D, due Oct. 1,196 , which are

New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Bond Offering Date Deferred-
The company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange commission delaying the offering date of its $\$ 17,500,0004 \%$ mortgage
bonds to June 1. The offering previously had been set for May 11.-
Y. 142, p. 2675 .

New York Power \& Light Corp.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating income_-_- } & \$ 1,995,505 & \$ 2,069,645 & \$ 7,723,329 & \$ 7,294,286 \\ \text { Non-oper. income, net_ } & \text { Dr1,861 } & & 726 & & 3,137 \\ 12,439\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross income_-_-.-.- } & \$ 1,993,643 & \$ 2,070,371 & \$ 7,726,466 & \$ 7,306,725 \\ \text { Deducts. from gross inc_ } & 1,163,690 & 1,194,197 & 4,731,505 & 4,885,459\end{array}$

| Net income |
| :---: |
| $\times$ Changed to give effect to major adjustments |
| $\$ 829,953$ |
| $\$ 876,173$ |
| $\$ 2,994,961$ |
| $\times \$ 2,421,265$ |
| made later in the year | 1935.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2333$.

New York \& Long Branch RR.-Guaranty-
The dividend on the capital stock, guaranteed jointly at rate of $7 \%$ per
annum by the Pennsylvania and the Central RR. of New Jersey, was reduced to $4 \%$ beginning April 1, 1936, and payable June 30 .-V. 140 , p. 4408

New York Telephone Co.-Earnings-


 Net operating inc
-V .142, p. 2333 .

Niagara Hudson Power Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Operating revenues.-.

$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross income_---.--- } & \$ 7,530,529 & \$ 7,658,924 & \$ 27,916,135 & \$ 28,265,692 \\ \text { Deducts. from gross inc- } & 2,858,005 & 2,996,874 & 11,631,090 & 12,307,842\end{array}$ Balance--a-- $\$$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { subsidiaries. .-...-- } & 2,968,525 & 2,977,083 & 11,879,196 & 11,935,586\end{array}$ Netincome.........-- $\$ 1,703,998 \times \$ 1,684,966 \quad \$ 4,405,848 \times \$ 4,022,263$ - x Changed to give effect to major adjustments made later in the year 1935.

Northern New York Utilities, Inc.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-
Operating revenues._--
$\$ 1,233,689$
Oper

Operating income
Non-oper. income, net
Gross income_-.--
Deducts. from gross inc. $\qquad$ Net income ...... $\$ 174,027$ \$166,663


Northwestern Electric Co.-Earnings-
'American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & 1936-\text { Month } & \text { 1935 } & 1931 & 1936-12 \\ \text { Operating revenues_---- } & \$ 346,095 & \$ 329,115 & \$ 3,932,995 & \$ 3,630,877\end{array}$ Operating revenues-----
Operating expenses.--
Rent for leased property
Balance-------
Other income
$\$ 123,915$
637


Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
Balance-pernern property retirement reserve appron $\$ 36,359$ def $\$ 106,405$ z Bividends accumulated and unpaid to appropriations and dividends. San. 3,1933 . Latest dividend on $7 \%$ pref. stock was 88 cents a share paid
Latest 1,1932 . Dividends on the on $6 \%$ pref. stock was $\$ 1.50$ a share paid
Oct. 1, 1932. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 142, p. 2511

## Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues.---
Uncollectible oper. rev.
Operating expenses.-.

Net operating income_ $\begin{aligned} & \$ 758,907 \\ & \$ 718,365 \\ & \$ 2,321,269 \\ & \$ 2,045,205\end{aligned}$
Ohio Oil Co.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 15 to holders of record May 18 . This compares with 15 cents paid on Dec. 14 and June 15, 1935 pnd on made on the common stocls since. Dec. 15, 1932 when 10 cents per share was distributed.
To Vote on Annuities-
Stockholders at the annual meeting to be held on May 28 will ratify and
confirm action of directors and officers of the company in purchasing anconfirm action of directors and officers of the company in purchasing anand in providing for the purchase of future service annuities for active
employees at the joint expense of employer and employee.-V. 142, $p, 2334$
Old Lot Gold Mines, Inc.-Registers with SECOld Lot Cold Mines, Inc.-Registers
Ohio Water Service Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-

```
Operation for uncollectible accounts
```



Net income_----- of Ohio Lakes Recreation On to date of dissolution
x Includes earnings Feb. 29, 1936 Earnings for month of March, 1936 from fishing and boating " business formerly conducted
 $\times$ Ohio Lakes Recreation Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Ohio Water Service Co., dissolved as of Feb. 29, 1936; assets transferred to and liabilities assumed by Ohio Water Service Co. y Represented by 40,522 no par shares. z After reserves of $\$ 22,740$ in 1936 and $\$ 1$
sented by 58,746 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 2838 .

Ohio Edison Co.-Listing of Bonds-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 43,963,000$ Tarnings for Years 1935

Earnings for Years Ended Dec. 31
Gross earnings,
Oper, expenses, incl. maint, \& taxes.

Provision for retirement reserve. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oper. expenses, incl. maint. \& taxes. |  |
| Provision for retirement reserve | $1,942,175 \times \$ 15,345,735 \times \$ 14,490,008$ |

 Preferred dividends (all issues)
Common dividends. $\begin{array}{cc}\$ 3,452,051 & \$ 3,269,833 \\ 1,866,882 & 1,866,880 \\ 7 & 1,149,536\end{array}$ $3,189,714$
$1,866.956$
$1,580,612$
 x After giving effect to settlement in
refunds retroactive to May 1, 1933 .

Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31


Total_.....148,995,796 $126,730,673$ Total_.......148,995,
Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended-


$\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp. } \\ \text { for retirement reserve) }\end{array} & \\ \text { Appropriation for retirement reserve. }\end{array}$


\$1,971,356 $\$ 1,710,053$

## Oklahoma Natural Gas Corp.-Bonds Called-

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, successor trustee,
announced that $\$ 47,200$ principal amount of first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds series A, due July 1, 1946, has been drawn by lot for redemption on July 1 , series a, dar and accrued interest together with a premium of $33 \%$. Bonds so drawn will be payable on that date at the corporate trust department of
the bank, 11 Broad St., New York City, or the Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburgh, -V. 141, p. 1449
Ontario Tobacco Plantations, Ltd.-Accum. Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
May 15 to holders of record May 1. A like payment was made on May 1. May 15 to holders of reco


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Paraffine Companies, Inc.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Larns. per sh. on (n6,007) } & 476,062 & 476,007 & 476,062 & 476,007 \\ \text { Shares cap. stik. (no par) } & \$ 70.80 & \$ 0.52 & \$ 3.19 & \$ 1.83\end{array}$ -V. 142, p. 3009 .
Paramount Pictures, Inc.-Kennedy Named Special Advisor-

The board of directors issued the following statement on May 1:
The board of directors issued the following statement on May 1 .
"The board of directors
ion to theramount has boen iviving careful consideration to the many serious problems concerning the Motion Pricture Industry, especially to those touching upon Paramount in particular. Costs have mad since January, 1935. search for a man best equipped to advise the 'The board has made a search for a man best equipped to advise the
company. Finding that Joseph P. Kennedy was available, the directors and company. Findicers unanimously invited him to become a special advisor for the purpose of making a survey of the situation to report and make recom-
nendations. Mr. Kennedy has accepted and will enter upon his new mendations. Mr. Kennedy has accepted and will enter upon his new
duties immediately. In his role as advisor, he is assuming no direct authority. Kennedy brings a long and varied business experience to the aid of the company. He was for a year and a half Chairman of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission from which he recently resigned.
Previously he had been a banker and for four years he had an important and personal experience in all activities of the picture business. in Paramount, after a loong and profitable record, underwent reorganization in 1935. On the completion of the reorganization Adolph Zukor was elected continue in their offices,
Mr . Kennedy in connection with his appointment stated:
directors and officired into the situation by the unanimous vote of the directors and officers to give such help as I may to a company that has a
great potentiality but which recently has had rough sledding. How that potentialitity can bbe most fully realized; what lines it should. take; , what
changes, if any in maior policies-those are the questions $I$ shall try to changes, if any in major policies-those are the questions I shall try to " 1 shall take an office in the Paramount Building and shanl soon go to the Coast. How long the engagement, will be is undecided; that will be determined by the time required to make my findings. I am assured of the
unqualified support, of the directors and officers. I take up the survey with unqualified support.,
Joseph R. Sheehan, Administrative Coordinator of the Securities and
Exchange Commission, has resigned to become an assistant to Joseph $P$. Exchange Commission, has re
Pathe Film Corp.-Annual Report-
On August 15, 1935. the assets and business of Pathe Exchange, Inc. vere acquired pursuant to the plan of reorganization of Pathe Exchange, The plan also provided for the exchange of outstanding stock of Pathe In september last, company acquired a majority interest in First Division Exchanges, Inc., in order to protect its interest in certain motion pictures being distributed by that company. First Division is a distributor or
bidependent motion pictures and operates exchange branches in nine
ind
Patthe film officials announced on April 1, 1036, that it had formed a new subsidarry company to take over its motion picture activies. They tated that the new company is entering into negotiations to acquire an experienced and aggressive ms.
distribution of motion pictures.
Consolidated Income Account for Period Aug. 15, 1935 to Dec. 28, 1935






| Interest and discount earned |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dividends received from Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. | 9,629 |

incluaing $\$ 175000$ payable on Dec. 30, 1935 which was

 $\times$ The dividends received from Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. are aproximately 83,000 in excess of the company's equity in the reported

earnings of that corporation for the period from Aug. 15,1935 to Dec. 31 , | earnin |
| :--- |
| 1935. | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 28, 1935


Notes and loans receivable from producers and distributors $\quad \$ 40,957$
 b Unliquidated advances to outside producers 7,800
247,097
252,543
35,871
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { c Land, building, machinery and equipment, furniture and } & 35,81 \\ \text { fixtures and }\end{array}$ fixtures and leasehold improvements-- $\overline{\text { In }}$ - Pont Film Manu--
Invent in $35 \%$ of the capital stock facturing Corp, at amount shown by books of predecessor
$\qquad$
 Notes and advances receivable from producers and distributors ( Not current) receivable from Radio-Keith-Orpheum orp. (debtor, 221,746

$\qquad$
Notes payable, trade
Sundry accruals.-
Owing to producer
Reserve for Federal income taxes--estimated
Advance payments for film, deposits, \&c

Contingencies $\begin{gathered}\text { - } \\ \text { Proportion of caital stock of subsidiary conpany applicable to }\end{gathered}$ f Common stock
G7 cumulative convertibie preferred stock
Capital surplus

 a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 7$, chat. b After reserves for
doubtul advances. c After reserves for depreciation and amortization of
$\$ 216,443$. $\$ \$ 248,000$ principal amount of notes at value based on amounts

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realized by predecessor company upon sales of similar notes prior to Aug.
15,1935 . $\$ 224,000$ principal amount of these notes are past due; the remaining $\$ 24,000$ principal amount matured on Jan. 1, 1936. e Secured by 3,500 shares of the capital stock of Du Pont Film Mfg. Corp. Secured
cluding shares reserved for exchange of capital stock of predecessor comcluding shares reserved for exchange of capital stock of predecessor comexchange of preferred stock of predecessor company.

New Vice-President and Director-
Robert McKinney has been elected a Vice-President
At the annual stockholders' meeting held April 26 , the board of directors was reduced to 9 members from 11, Paul Fuller Jr. E. W. Mann and George
S. Montgomery Jr., retiring, and Robert M. McKinney being elected to the

Parker Rust-Proof Co.-Initial Dividend on New Stock-
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the new common stock, par $\$ 2.50$, payable June 1 to holders of recor common stock on Feb. 20 last. This issue was then split three-for-one. The dividend rate on the new $\$ 2.50$ par
that on the old stock.-V. 142, p. 2680 .

Parker Wolverine Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . This compares with $371 / 2$ cents paid on Feb. 15 , last; 50 cents paid on July 2,1935 and 25 cents paid on Jan. 2,1935, this latter payment being the initial
distribution on the issue.-V. 142, p. 2680 .

## Pennsylvania Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Yeo |  |  | 933 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividend incom | \$7,960,691 | \$7,877,775 | \$7,744,509 | \$7,391,058 |
| Miscell. rent income...- | 2,829 | 3,906 |  |  |
| Inc. from fund. secur | 178,629 | 119,135 | 77,234 | 20,899 |
| Income from unfunded securities \& accounts. | 825 | 309 | 1 |  |
| Miscellaneous income.- | 41 | 185 | 350 |  |
| Gross incom | 8,143,015 | \$8,001.310 | \$7,841,157 | \$7,446,694 |
| Deductions- | \$733,988 | 82,998 | 2,261 |  |
| Tax accruals on bonds and other- | \$733,988 | 2,998 | 1,261 | 642 |
| indebtedness | 2,599,702 | 2,403,830 | 2,375,246 | 2,402 |
| Maint of invest. org | 13,07 |  | 11,535 |  |
| Miscell. income charges | 4,296 | 7,156 |  | Cr1,385 |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance transferred to } \\ \text { credit of prof. \& loss } \\ \text { \$4,7, }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | Previous surplus.-.--

cap. stk. tax for years
$\begin{array}{llllll}1921 & \text { to } 1931 \text { incl.-.- } & 3 \overline{34,0} \overline{6} \overline{9} & \overline{15,6} \overline{4} \overline{2} & 856,405 & -\cdots \overline{4}, \overline{0} 5 \overline{2}\end{array}$



Profit and loss surplus
$\$ 59,626,985 \$ 58,637,102 \$ 54,784,500 \$ 49,847,510$


 Bonds.-.......-Cash.-.-.-.----
Misc. acets. rec.
Int. \& divs. rec. Other def. assets $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Other def. assets } & 1,759,214 \\ & 8,086\end{array}$
 -V. 141, p. 1604.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-Listing-
The New York
Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 4,600,000$
irst mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due Dec. 1, 1960; 28,814 shares of its $\$ 7$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par) and voting trust of its $\$ 7$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par) and voting trust are presently outstanding and deposited under the voting trust,

Comparative Consolidated Income Accounts for Calendar Years

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit from operations | \$586,744 | \$703,547 | \$827,796 |
| Allowance for deprec. and depletion-- | 182,628 | 194,939 | 161,105 |
| Profit from operation | \$404,116 | \$508,608 | \$666,691 |
| Other income | 20,083 | 38,217 | 49,301 |
| Total incom | \$424,199 | \$546,825 | \$715,992 |
| Int. on first mortgage bonds | 262,380 | 253,665 | 244,716 |
| Amortization of bond discount, tax on loans, \&c | 47,612 | 43,070 | 9,750 |
| Income taxes |  | -761 | 745 |
| Nivs. on $\$ 7$ preferred | \$114,207 47,679 | $\$ 249,329$ 238,394 | $\$ 420,782$ 381,430 |

$\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Divs. on } \$ 7 \text { preferred stock--------- } & \$ 114,207 & \$ 249,679 & 238,394 & \$ 420,782 \\ 381,430\end{array}$
Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1934 | 1935 | Liabilities | 1934 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash |  |  | Llabuts |  |  |
| Bash - - ---1------ | 278,737 | 479,546 | Accounts payab vendors, 80. | 68,043 | 187,076 |
| net.. | 194,557 | 204,809 | Accrued bond int. | 125,775 | 17,250 |
| Invent | 138,511 | 140,436 | Other accr. accts.. | 19,467 | 33,114 |
| Life insur. policies | 31,600 | 40,600 | Dividends payable | 47,679 | 95,358 |
| Accrued int. rec-- | 5,172 | 5,047 | 1st mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ |  |  |
| Investments .- | 228,188 | 248,755 | bonds.------- |  | 4,600,000 |
| Gen. prop. acets.-1 | ,459,507 | 12,435,315 | 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bds_ | 4,194,500 |  |
| Deferred accounts. | 244,280 | 203,888 | $x$ Capital stock at |  |  |
| Sinking fund. | 76,764 |  | stated value...- | 2,006,000 | 2,006,000 |
|  |  |  | Cap. surplus, from |  |  |
| * |  |  | appraisal-.-.-- | 6,663,603 | 6,663,603 |
|  |  |  | annexed ---.-- | 726,139 | 349,886 |
|  |  |  | y Treas.stk.at cost | Dr193,890 | Dr193,89 |

 $\times 28,814$ shares $\$ 7$ cumulative convertible preferred stock without par
alue, redeemable at $\$ 120$ and 300,000 shares common stock without par value. $y$ 1,569 shares preferred and 1,654 shares common voting
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.-Earnings-


1935
$\$ 729,586$
$\$ 4.86$
$\underset{\text { Mooples Drug Stores, Inc.-Sales- }}{\text { Month }}$


Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings[Lehigh Power Securities Corp. Subsidiary]
Period End. Mar. 31-1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.- 1935 Operating revenues
Operating expenses Operating expenses.-.--
Rent for leased property

| Balance... |
| :--- |
| Other income (net) |
| $1,308,471$ |
| 30,387 |



Property retirement reserve appropriations .-.-.-
z Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for period, whether
3,846,546 3,846,535
Balance- property retirement reserve appropriations and $\$ 4,884,542$ $z$ Kegular dividends on all classes of preferred stock were paid on Jan. 2 1936. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividends on these stocks were
Pennsylvania RR. Listing of Gen. Mige. Bon
Pennsylvania RR.-Listing of Gen. Mtge. Bonds-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 40,000,000$ general mortgage $334 \%$ bonds, series C, dated April 1, 1920, due April 1,
1970 , on official notice of distribution of said bonds.-V. 142, p. 3010 .

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-Files with SEC -
The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the securities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 22,000$,-
$0004 \%$ 1st and ref. mtge. bonds, series D, due 1961 . Proceeds, with funds to be obtained from bankss evidenced by $\$ 7,500,000$ promissory notes, are
to be applied toward redemption of $\$ 18,659,0006 \% 1$ st \& ref. mtge. bonds, eries C , and toward the payment on or before maturity of $\$ 4,188,0005 \%$ $5 \%$ mortgage bonds of Ohicago Gas Light \& Coke. Co. 1936, and \$u9, July 1, 1937. The new bonds are redeemable on or before May 31, 1941, at 104; through May 1, 1946, at $103 ;$ through May 1,1951, at $102 ;$ through
101 , and thereafter to maturity at 100 . V. 142, p. 3010 .
Phelps Dodge Corp.-Option Taken Up-
The company has advised the New York Stock Exchange that the optionee under the option expiring Jan. 1,1939 , has taken up and paid for 4,000 - Vhares of capital stack,

Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Not incl. Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its subsidiary] 12 Months Ended- $\qquad$

Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire.

Net oper. rey. \& other income (before approp
for retire. $\&$ deple reserve)
 Gross income.

| $\$ 17,320,514$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,491,553$ |
| $\$ 1,506,799$ |
| $1,60,731$ |


Amortization of debt discount \& expense Go. of the
Guaranteed divs. on Consolidated Gas Con
Guaranteed divs. on Consolidated Gas Co. of the

69,192
500,000 500,000
268,082 69,192

Net income for divs. on pref. stocks \& minority
interest on sub. cos. \& on pref. \& com. stocks
-V. 142, p. 2840 .
Philadelphia Electric Co. $-50,000$ Shares of Common Stock Offered-Graham, Parson \& Co., Brown Harriman \& Co. Inc. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. are offering 50,000 shares of common stock (price on application). The offering of these shares, the bankers state, does not represent any new financing by the company. The shares have been purchased by the offering group from certain stockholders of the company.
A block of 110,785 shares of Philadelphia Electric common was offered A block of 11,785 shares of Philadelphia Electric common was offered
by the banking group in December of last year, likewise representing shares
purchased from stockholders.-V. purchased from stockholders.-V. 142, p. 3010.
Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 120,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) in substitution for, share for share, a like
aggregate number of shares of capital stock (par $\$ 100$ ) previously authorized aggregate number of shares of capit
to be listed and now outstanding.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Gross income from all $1935 \quad 19341933$
1932
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross income from all } \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { sources. } \\ \text { Oper. cost, selling \& gen. }\end{array} \\ & \text { S3,950,617 }\end{aligned} \$ 4,328,853 \quad \$ 2,767,650 \quad \$ 2,944,211$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { expenses and taxes.... } & 3,740,237 & 3,880,911 & 2,715,822 & 2,820,967 \\ \text { Deple, amort. \& deprec. } & 570,344 & 609,620 & 601,152 & 689,169\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Deple, amort. \& deprec. } & 570,344 & 609,620 & 601,152 & 2,689,967 \\ \text { Interest, mortgages, \&c-- } & 172,442 & 179,658 & 144,648 & 159,658 \\ \text { Prov. for income taxes, } & & & & \end{array}$

 Deficit Dec. 31....-- $\overline{\$ 4,671,647} \overline{\$ 4,146,142} \overline{\$ 3,815,784} \overline{\$ 2,958,127}$

| Assets- | ${ }_{1935}$ | $1934$ | Liabilities- | $1935$ | $1934$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | 35,508 | 15,311 | Accounts payabl | 469,172 | 63,580 |
| y Accts. recelvable | 357,839 | 591,203 | Notes payable. | 9,400 | 9,400 |
| Inventory | 108,938 | 100,039 | Accrued liabilities | 86,873 | 224,580 |
| Other asse | 10,887 | 14,151 | Judgment payable | 26,766 | 77,521 |
| Securities owned | 78,476 | 40,220 | Liabil. for matge. |  |  |
| Sinking funds | 77,740 | 75,881 | payable, matur'd |  |  |
| $\times$ Land, plant a |  |  | bonds, \&c- | 7,757 | 8,367 |
| Deferred charges.-. | ,117,615 | 3,687,006 | Funded debt | 2,662,000 | 2,662,000 |
|  | 128,593 | 125,769 | Reserves | 175,000 | 200,000 |
|  |  |  | Preferred stock | 3,233,700 | 3,233,700 |
|  |  |  | Common stock | 2,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
|  |  |  | Pref. stock in treas- |  |  |
|  |  |  | ury (cost) Common stock in | Dr24,000 | r24 |
|  |  |  | treasury (cost) | Dr59,425 | Dr 59,425 |
|  |  |  | Defici | 4,671,647 | 4,146,142 |
| Total ---......-13,915,597 14,649,581 Total .........-13,915,597 14,649,581 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 8,196,299$ in 1935 and $\$ 7,664,907$ in 1934 . Y After allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 23,036$ in 1935 and $\$ 22,355$ in 1934.-V. 142, p. 3011. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Volume 142
Phillips Petroleum Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit_ } \\ \text { Shs. cap. stk. } \\ \text { no par) }\end{gathered}-\frac{3,834,560}{} \frac{3,741,846}{\$ 3,156,159} \frac{4,441,068}{\$ 1,542,335} \frac{3,607,835}{\$ 726,12510 s 82179621}$
 Earnings per share
Phoenix Hosiery Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share on account June 1 to holders of record May 18. A similar payment has been made n each of the 12 preceding quarters, as compared with $881 / 4$ cents paid on

## Ponce Electric Co.-Earnings-


Balance $\quad \$ 10,775 \quad \$ 4,626$ Appropriations for retirement reserve_..................
Balance for common dividends and surplus.

- V. 142, p. 2514.


Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-
(American Power \& Light Co, Subsidiary
Period End. Mar. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos-1935 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Operating revenues... } & \$ 273,969 & \$ 256,644 & \$ 3,267,015 & \$ 3,061,958 \\ \text { Operating expenses...- } & 215,106 & 197,188 & 2,463,147 & 2,210,537\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Balance } & \mathbf{y} \\ \text { Property retirement reserve appropriations } & \mathbf{y} 13,498 & 106 & \$ 265,131 & \begin{array}{l}\$ 306,325 \\ 250,000\end{array} \\ 250,000\end{array}$ $z$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid...................

Deficit-
y Before property retirement reserve appropris \$415,036 \$373,842 z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31, 1936 , amounted to $\$, 093,61$ stock and 75 cents, amounting to share on $6 \%$ preferred a stock, were paid
preferred
on Feb, 1, 1934. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative. -V. 142, on Feb.

Prentice-Hall, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 20 .-

Pressed Steel Car Co.-Assents Near Goal-
Assents to the plan of reorganization exceed the legal requirement on of the requirement on the common, Kuhn, Loeb \& Co reorganization managers, report. The minimum needed under the Bankruptcy Act and the amounts assented as of April 27 follow: Debentures and allowed shares required, 76,770 received; common, 205,602 shares required. 174,606 received.
V. The next court hearing on the plan will be in Pittsburgh on May 27.. 142, p. 2514.
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois (\& Subs.) Period End. Mar. 31-
Elec. gas, heat \& water 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1926-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{gathered}\text { revenuess } \\ \text { Charges to other utility }\end{gathered} \$ 9,222,861 \quad \$ 8,320,500 \$ 33,198,351 \$ 30,986,987$ cos. in equalization of
generating capacity
among such companies
Other oper. revs.-net.-
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 663,347 & 697,053 & 2,709,739 & 2,788,563 \\ \text { Total gross earning } & \quad 351,155 & 336,771 & 1,325,973 & \mathbf{1 , 3 3 3 , 4 0 8}\end{array}$

 taxes -7 on electric.-
Federal income tax Federal income tax.... Appropr, for deprec' $\mathbf{n}_{--}$
Net earns.from ope
Other Income:
Dividends_-:-------
Int. on bonds, notes, \&
Miscellaneous (net)
Net earnings
Int. on funded debt ---

 Net income---$\begin{array}{lrrr}\$ 1,182,240 & \$ 1,084,427 & \begin{aligned} \$ 3,454,170 \\ 255,841 \\ 1,022,609\end{aligned} & \$ 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Amount available for } & & & & \\ \text { common stock- } & \$ 26,852 & \$ 828,586 & \$ 2,431,560 & \$ 1,916,146 \\ \text { hs. of com. stk. outst. } & \mathbf{6 2 5 , 1 8 3} & 625,951 & 625,183 & 625,9.1 \\ \text { Carns.per sh. on com.stk } & \$ 1.48 & \$ 1.32 & \$ 3.89 & \$ 3.06\end{array}$ Earns.per sh. on con

Puget Sound Power \& Light Co." (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. M
Gross earnings. Operation---
Taxes.------.-.-.-.-.
Balance --..-.....-.-. Balance
Interest \& amortization $\qquad$
 Prior preference dividend requirements
-Veficit for common dividends and surplus.....-

Purity Bakeries Corp.-Dividend Lowered The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 18 .
Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share had been distributed from June 1, 1932, to and including March 2, 1936.-V. 142.

Radio Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Tot.inc.fr.all sources. $\$ \overline{22,542,319} \overline{\$ 21,265,789} \overline{\$ 19,133,919} \overline{\$ 13,222,054}$
Cost of sales Cost of sales, gen. oper.,
develop., sell. \& ad
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { ministrative expenses, } & 20,148,651 & 18,355,114 & 16,711,002 & 12,665,307\end{array}$ Interest.-... Amortizat'n of patents Amortizat'n of patents--
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes

 Surplus at March 31 $\overline{\$ 13,256,643} \overline{\$ 10,185,638} \overline{\$ 10,504,815} \overline{\$ 9,373,020}$ Time for Exchange of B Stock Extended-
Mr . David Sarnoff, President of the company, has announced that the
board of directors on April 30 fixed May 22,1936 , as the date to ing which the remaining unexchanged $\mathbf{B}$ preferred stock of the and includmay be exchanged under the corporation's plan of recapitalization. The extension of time from May 1 was made to give holders of unexchanged $B$ More than $89 \%$ of the B preferred stock of the corporation had been presented for exchange up to the close of business on April 30, 1936 . The p. 2683 .

Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings-
 Operating \& income.... $\$ 10$
Express taxes Int. \& disc. on fund. debt
x Rail transport. rev-
$\times$ P Payments to rail and other carriers- express privileges.-V.
$\$ 3,151,182$
$\$ 3,275,142$,
Railway \& Light Securities Co.-Earnings-
3Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ Interest rec'd \& accrued.
Total income-
Expenses and taxes.-.--
\(\begin{array}{ll}Net income \& 44,000 <br>

\& \$ 56,185\end{array}\)| 49,857 |
| :--- | \(\begin{array}{r}14,086 <br>

\hline\end{array}\) Nete-No gains or losses from sales of securities are reflected in the $\$ 54,859,162$
Note ended March 31 amounted to $\$ 152,510, \$ 9,981$ in $1935, \$ 53,769$ in 1934 and.
$\$ 16.699$ in 1933 . $\$ 16,699$ in 1933
income tax if the indicated anpreciation allowance or possible Federal summary shows the aggregate of assets a vailable for each class of security of the company outstanding as of the dates mentioned:
 Similarly computed, the assets available for the common stock as of
April 27, 1936 were estimated to have been $\$ 26.50$ per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet as of March 31
 Pref. stk. $6 \%$ cum.

 Accr. int. recelvcount \& expense
cond Reaca. bds. ( $\$ 7,-$

117,000
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
000 face amount) $\quad 5,800$

Total........... $\$ 8,802,557$ \$8,818,951 $\qquad$
Total......... $\$ 8,802,557 \$ 8,818,951$ Total -3802 308,157 x Includes accrual of $\$ 3,000$ for capital stock tax liability which cannot shares, of which 28,160 were non-voting common shares at March 31, 1936. (after allowance for possible Federal income tax if the indicated quotations (aiter allowance for possible Federal income tax if the indicated apprecia-
tion were realized) was greater than their book amount by $\$ 2,029,315$ on
March 31,1936 and on March 31,1935 , was $\$ 460,895$ less than their book
amount-V. amount.-V. 142, p. 470
Republic Petroleum Co.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- | 1936 | 1935 | 19 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales.. | \$173,382 | \$133,657 | \$196,068 | \$149,970 |
| Royalties on crude oil, gas and casing-head |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| gasoline-------- | 24,741 | 21,980 | 37,570 | 4,94 |
| Production costs \& adm. \& general expense. | 54,9 | 55,729 |  |  |
| Depletion...-...-.-.-.- | 17,203 | 19,635 | 34,442 | 12.00 |
| Depreciation |  | 19,747 | 28,188 | 26,272 |
| Federal \& State ta | 13,842 | 2,895 | 5,573 |  |
| Abandonments |  |  | ------ | 10.518 |


Republic Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\underset{\text { Operating profited March 31- }}{\text { M Months Ender }}$
Adjustment for minority interest.-..........................-

| 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4,170,842$ | $\$ 4,857,743$ |
| 68,156 |  |


Interest - 1 -
Federal taxes---.-.-. Furn. preferred dividends
Net profit
$\$ 361,032 \overline{\$ 1,834,235}$
New Vice Preisdent Elected-
Julius Kahn, President of Truscon Steel Co., has been elected a Vice-
President in charge of product development.-V. 142, p. 2683.
Republic Steel Corp.-New Vice-President-
Julius Kahn, formerly President of the Truscon Steel Co. has been
appointed Vice-President in charge of product development of this comappointed Vice-President
pany.-V. 142, p. 2683.

Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc.-Earnings-

Calendar Years-
perating profit
 Earns. per sh. on $100,0 \overline{0} 00$
shs. $7 \%$ pref. stock

Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31
Quar. End. March 31-
Ouar. End. March 31-
 Amort. op bond prem.,
discount \& other exps. Federal taxes $\begin{gathered}\text { Cash discount on sales, } \\ \text { interest paid, \&c }\end{gathered}$

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { shs. } 7 \% \text { pref. stock-- } & \$ 2.34 & \$ 3.90 & \$ 4.17 & \text { def } \$ 4.08\end{array}$ in $\begin{gathered}\text { Includes other income of } 1934 \text { and } \$ 16,929 \text { in } 1933 \text {. } \$ 39,651 \text { in } 1936, \$ 43,817 \text { in 1935, } \$ 22,682\end{gathered}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1934$ | Llabilties- | $\stackrel{1935}{\$ 8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }^{3,126,688}$ | Accts. payable \& |  |  |
| Customers |  | Accr. int. on bonds | 167,980 | ${ }_{167,980}$ |
|  | ${ }_{191,417}^{1,385}$ | Res. 1 Ior workmen's compensation |  | 99,640 |
| Ventorie |  |  |  |  |
| pasid expenses- 21 | 244,717 | $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{mtge}. \mathrm{ser}$. |  | 522,000 |
| Bonds of the corp. purch. \& held for |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \% \text { cum } \\ & \mathbf{a} \text { class } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| skg. td. purpo | 6,660 |  |  |  |
| ill. invest |  | Earned |  |  |
| b Prop., plant ${ }^{\text {advanees }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,097,855 | Supplus ap plied |  | 3,065,384 |
| equipment $\ldots \ldots 16,0$ | 16,283,022 | against par val. |  |  |
|  |  | of stock held in |  |  |
|  |  | Treasury-stock | $\begin{aligned} & 684,150 \\ & 684,150 \end{aligned}$ | 696,150 696,150 |

Total_......... $\overline{28,885,855} \overline{28,338,965} \mid$ Total_..........28,885,855 $\overline{28,338,965}$
a Represented by 250,025 shares class A stock and 511,293 shares in 1934. c Represented by 4,824 shares preferred $7 \%$ cum.; 000 shares class A, and 22,350 ( 24,750 in 1934) shares com.-V. 142, p. 634 .
Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.-ObituaryThe company has informed the New York Stock Exchange of the death
of Mr. Charles Engholm, a director.-V. 142, p. 3012 .

Roanoke Gas Light Co.-Earnings-
Comparative Income Statement

| Period- - | -12 Mos. End. Mar. $31-12$ Mos. End. Dec. 31- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenue | \$449 |  |  |  |
| Operation-...-------- | 223,293 | 204,162 | 212,332 | \$203,057 |
| Maintenan | 29,945 | 28,086 | 27,381 | 28,490 |
| Uncollectible accounts. | 2,155 | 3,053 | 2,122 | 4,029 |
| Taxes (incl. Fed. income taxes) | 37,346 | 38,477 | 37,311 | 34,983 |
| Net oper. revenues | \$156,500 | \$157,920 401 | \$166,481 | \$160;936 |
| Balance. | \$156,983 | \$158,322 | \$166,975 | \$161,384 |
| Provision for retirements | 34,551 | 32,025 | 33,546 | 31,924 |
| Gross income | \$122,431 | \$126,297 | \$133,429 | \$129,460 |
| Funded debt interest | 79,585 | 79,585 | 79,585 | 79,585 |
| companies | 21,210 | 20,223 | 20,760 | 20,360 |
| Other interest -------- | 1,129 | 4,301 | 958 | 4,195 |
| Federal and State taxes on debt interest. | 2.949 | 3,319 | 2,975 | 3,312 |
| Net income_-------- Common dividends | $\$ 17,557$ 30,000 | \$18,868 | \$29,150 30,000 | \$22,006 |

Comparative Balance Sheet
 equipment.....-\$2,738,067 $\$ 2,732,885$ Funded debt...... 1,447,000 1,447,000 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cash_-.-.-.-.-. } & 19,583 & 28,158 & \text { Notes payable_--- } & 280 & 1,090\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Accounts recelv --- } & 123,268 & 128,783 & \text { Accounts payable- } & 29,125 & 16,490\end{array}$

Due from affll. cos. and supplies.... Aphli. on rental-:-
Miscell. investmts. Miscell. investmts. Special deposits.--
Def. debit items.-
$\begin{array}{rr}51,894 & 40 \\ 19,984 & 1 \\ 8,000 & 215 \\ & 21,672\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rr}8,000 & 19, \\ 215 & 8,0 \\ 21,672 & 20,0 \\ & \end{array}$
Total_-...-.... $\$ \overline{22,994,652} \overline{\$ 2,990,048} \mid$
$x$ Represented by 10,000 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 3549 .
Rochester \& Lake Ontario Water Service Corp.12. Months Ended Mar. 31-

## General operation.

 Maintenance-1.-.-.

Net earns. before prov. for retirements \& replacements \& Federal income
Other income.............
Gross corporate income.
Gross corporate income
Interest on funded debt.
 Interest charged to construction--..-


Net income
 $\$ 276,474$
415 $\$ 90,140$384,449
13,436

enders
for the sale to it of sufficient 1st and refunding mill until May 14 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient 1st and refunding mitge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series
F, due Sept. 1,1955 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 90,000$ at prices not exceeding
105 and interest.

Savage Arms Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 3Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { preciation, \&c...... } & \$ 53,968 & \$ 66,930 & \$ 82,336 & \$ 120,574\end{array}$ For the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, net profit was $\$ 114,511$ after charges and taxes, equivalent after then months dividend requirements on
506 shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock, to 66 cents a share on 167,715 no-par shares of common stock.-V. 142, p. 2684 .

Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-


Royal Gold \& Silver Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Sagamore Mfg. Co.-Dividends Resumed-
The company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, since Aug. 1, 1934 when $\$ 1$ per share was distributed. Dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were also paid on May 1 and Feb. 1, 1934 while on Nov. 1,1933 a payment of 50 cents per share was made. This latter dividend was the irst paid since May 4, 1932
disbursed.-V. 142, p. 969.
St. Louis Rocky Mountain \& Pacific Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935
Gros earnings Expenses, taxes, \&c.-.-
Interest, \&c-- \& depletion
Net income -V .142, p. 2843 .

## St. Louis-San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-March- <br>  From Jan. 1 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 260,--- & 2652 & 195,165 & 236,217 & 208,872\end{array}$ Net after rents-

St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Gets Writ Against BankThe Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. trustee, under the first terminal and unifying mortgage has been enjoined from accelerating the maturiy of Judge Davis at St. Louis. In the findings of fact which Judge Davis filed at this time would delay and in effect prevent preparation and consummation of a plan of reorganization.
PeriodGross earnings

- Fourth Week of April- $\quad \underset{1936}{J a n .}{ }_{193}$ Ito April 30-

San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings-

| March- | 1936 | , |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$124,629 | \$87,664 | \$128,890 | \$65,157 |
| Net from railw | 48,536 | 16,680 | 56,864 | 11,964 |
| Net after rents | 19,767 | def5,980 | 30,241 | def14,265 |
| Gross from railwa | 343,097 | 225,506 | 338,457 | 192,334 |
| Net from railwa | 115,242 | 24,239 | 143,191 | 36,609 |
| Net after rents. -V. 142, p. 233 | 22,193 | def47,797 | 63,747 | def43.762 |

San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings 12 Months Ended$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Feb. 29, '36 } & \text { Feb. } 28,{ }^{2}, 35 \\ \$ 7,577,779 & \$ 6,931,261 \\ 4,270,496 & 3,819,784\end{array}$
 Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp
 Gross income-Amortization of debt discount \& expense-Net income $\overline{8} \overline{4} \mathbf{n}^{-}$

Financial Chronicle

Scott Paper Co.-Rights to StockholdersAn offering of not more than 31,669 shares (no par) common stock is The registration statement filed with the securities and Exchange Commission has become effective as of May
$H$ olders of common these additional shares on the basis of one share ent ittled to subscribe for on that date, at a price of $\$ 50$ per share. The subscription privilege will expire on June 4, after which date the rights will have no value. quired to redeem all of the outstanding Series a greater part of the funds recorporation, which has been called for redemption on June 3, 1936 at $\$ 115$ per share and div.
The New York
31,669 shares of cock Exchange has authorized the listing of an additional making the total amount applied for 285 ,027 shares.
Preferred Stock Called-
for redemption ont June series A115 and cumvid preferred stock have been called reets, Philadeldhia, Pa.-V. 142, p. 3012.
Correction-Earned 82 Cents on Common First QuarterThe company earned 82 cents per share for the first quarter of 1936 .
Due to a typorgaphical error in ". Chronicle" of May 2 , we stated that there
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share
on the common stock, no par value, payabele June 15 to holders of record
June 1 This compares with dividends of 15 cents per share paid each quarter from June 15,1933 to March 14 , 1936 , incht, and per share paid each
qaid each to per share
paid paid each three months from June 15. 1932 to and incl., March $15 ., 1933$
In addition extra diviends of 10 conts per share were paid in each of the 10 preceding quarters.-V.

## Seminole Provident Trust-Registers with SEC-

(W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.-Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Years Ended- }}$ | Feb. 29, ${ }^{\text {a }} 36$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation_- | y 8669,482 |  |  |
| Bonuses | 100,276 |  |  |
| Interest | 3,406 | +819 | 14,75\% |
| Other income | 26,734 |  |  |
| Provision for income taxes | z87, 252 | $\bigcirc 50630$ | $\times 3,300$ |
| Net profit- | \$519,671 |  |  |
| Previous earned surplus | 1,469,550 | 1,219,537 | 1,092,163 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividends on preferred stock. | -008,789 | 1652,252 21,368 | \$1,327,679 |
| Dividends on common stock | 240,618 |  |  |
| Excess or cost over capital valu | 5 |  |  |
| ov. for loss on stk. subscrip. notes. | 54,052 |  | 2,800 100,000 |
| Premium on preferred stock retired.- | $-\overline{5}$ |  | 100,000 |

Earned surplus ................. $\$ 1 \overline{1692,773} \overline{\$ 1,469,550} \overline{\$ 1,219,537}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Estimated Federal income tax only. y After operating expenses of
$\$ 1,268,073$. z Less adjustment of $\$ 3,848$ for prior years accual.

 249,038 250,432 ployees', accts_-
customers' credits
pay $\begin{array}{rl}48,243 & 1 \\ 39,495\end{array}$ pay. in mase--
customers'
credit 20,289 $\qquad$

|  | 85,517 | 45,873 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| balances.cre.... | 37,740 |  |

$\xrightarrow{\text { Cassets- }}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Notes \& acets. reo- } \\ & \text { Mdse. Inventories. } \\ & \text { Other }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Other assets-1...- } \\ & \times \text { Land, bldgs., ma- }\end{aligned}$
Chin' '\& \& eump-rip-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Pats., trade-marks } \\ \text { and good-will... } \\ \text { Deferred }\end{gathered}$
Deferred charges.: ( $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Pro } \\ \text { St } \\ \text { Res' } \\ \text { t }\end{gathered}\right.$
$\square$
time" products
guarantee-......
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Preferred stock... } \\ & \text { y Common stock. } \\ & \text { Earned surplus }\end{aligned}$
50,000
266,300
794,220
$\begin{array}{r}50,000 \\ 267,100 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$

Total.
in 10 \$3,196,910 $\$ 2,843,501$ Total_......... $\$ 3,196,910 \$ 2,843,501$ x After depreciation allowance of $\$ 440,009$ in 1936 and $\$ 419,208$ in 1935 .
y Represented hy 158,844 no par shares (after deducting 3,511 shares in
treasury) in $1936(160,428$ in 1935).-V. 142, p. 2844 . Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.-Earnings -
 a xholly owned a consolidated basis the accounts of sharp \& Dohme, Nild., share and a dividend of 25 cents. per share on acconnt of accumulations
(amount estimated). z Regular dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share (amount
estimated).
In a letter to stockholders, President J. S. Zinsser says:
Government tax claims for 1929 and subsequent years, involving the amortization of the company patents which we believed to have been settled by compromise in December, has been reopened by the Government as to stockholders in the annual report for 1935 and in the financial data annexed therotor
"Our attorneys advise us that the position which we have taken and will
aintain, if necessary, in the Board of Tax Appeals and in the curts is in their opinion, entirely just and legally sound, and that they have ful confidence that, they will eventually be successful in maintaining it. In view of this, counsel advise that preferred stockholders who have followed should continue to take this position, so as to preserve their rights in the atimate settlement of this controversy.--V. 142, p. 1657.

## Sharon Steel Corp.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 2,000,000$
 of common stock, as follows i 13,409 shares (no par), an official notice of issuance on issuance pursuant to agreements with officers and employees, version of conv. debentures or conv. 85 pref. stock, making the total amount applied for to date $\$ 2,000,000$ or conv. debentures, 40,000 shares of
conv. $\$ 5$ pref. stock, and 552,695 shares of common stock. V . 142 , p .2172
Shell Union Oil Corp.-To Reduce Executive CommitteeStockholders at their annual meeting on May 21 will consider a proposed reduce the number of the executive committee to not less than three or
more than five.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 2844$.

Sherwin Williams Co.-Initial Preferred Dividend-

(William) Simon Brewing Co.-Extra Dividendaddition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount per share in stock, par \$1, both payab parterly dividend of like amount on the capital or 2 cents per share have been paid in each of the three preceding quarters
and a dividend or 3 cents was paid on April 20 . 1935 .
of 2 cents per share was paid on oct. 15 . 1934 .-V. 140 , p nitial divial dividend
Skelly Oil Co.-To Pay Dividend on $6 \%$ Preferred
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per seferred Stockaccumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. par si00, payable the company since May 1, 1931, when a regular quarterly payment of
$\$ 1.50$ per share was madid
Defers Action on New Stock Issue-
issue of preferred stock to be used to scedunded for May 1 to authorize a new on which accumulated dividends amounted to $\$ 30$ a share as of April 30 , has been adjourned to June 1 . In view of unfavorable changes in market conditions since the call for In view of unfavorable changes in market conditions since the call for
the meeting was lssued, it was believed desirable to defer action on the the meeting was lssued, it was believed desirable to defer action on the
contemplated plan, lay, it will not be possible to redeem the present $6 \%$ preferred stock on
lug. $1,1936.1$. 1 . Aub. 1, 1936.

Income Account for Quarter Ended March 31 (Inol. Subs.)

 Interest charges Depreciation, depletion |  | $\$ 7$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| - | 4 |
| - | 1 |
| - |  |
| - |  |
| - |  | Disc. on debs. purc

Non-oper. charges. Federal taxes 1936
$4,24,534$
493,166
$C r 224,625$
123,23
$1,446,250$
115,529
95,900
93 $\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 5,974,879 \\ 4,399,695 \\ \text { Cr173,180 } \\ 149,193 \\ 1,244,475 \\ =30,179 \\ 27,000 \\ \hline-2\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1930 \\ 3,147,26 \\ 3,147,72 \\ 109,93 \\ 1,353,92 \\ \text { Cr126,43 } \\ -2 \\ \hline--. \\ \hline\end{array}$ Profit for quarter,$-\overline{-}-$
Earns. per sh. on 1,0 \$15) 142
\$797,015
\$297,517 loss $\$ 146,655$ Nil

## Simms Petroleum Co.-Report to Stockholders-

Alfred J. Williams, President, says in part:
was not itself an operating company. Until June, 1935, it owned all the stock of Simms Oil Co. (Texas), which conducted the operating activities On May 14, 1935, as result o
(Okla.) submitted an offer to purchased fremotiations, Tide Water Oil Co
Simms Oil Co . This offer was accepted by directorsany all of the stock Simms Oil Co. This offer was accepted by directors and approved by stockhat which time the initial payment from Tide Water Oil Co. On account on the sale price was received. TFor summary of provisions of the agreement
with Tide Water Oil Co. for sale of the Simms Oil Co. stock, see V. 140 p. 3402 .
in Dissolution of the Company-Except for cash, and certain stock hoding in other companies of slight or uncertain value, the stock of Simms Oil Co was the only asset of company at the time the agreement for its sale was approved the sale of the Simms Oil Co. stock, Simms Petroleum Co should be dissolved. The requisite vote of stockhold ders was given at the meeting on June 17, 1935, and the appropriate certificate of dissolution was filied
with the Secretary of State of Delaware. Under the Delaware statute, company's corporate existence is continued for three years from the date of
filling, for the purpose of liquidating its affairs and distributing to stockholders the availablese proceedids of its assets. At the termination of thi stockyear period, if the liquidation has not then been completed, trustees may be plete the liquidation.
Progress in
Progress in Liquidation-On July 5,1935 , a dividend in liquidation in the
amout of $\$ 10$ per share, or $\$ 4,636,500$, was distributed to stockholders These funds represented primarily the initial cash paymed to stockholders,

 $\underset{\substack{\text { per suar } \\ \text { Durin }}}{ }$
settlement was effected of the most important item of tititigation which ing a been pending involving possible loss to company. This litigation related
to the title to the title of Simms Oil Co. to property in the Yates field, , Pecos County, therefrom. In the sale of the Simms oil Co. stock to Tide Water Oil Co company warranted this title, as well as the titles to the other producing and certain of the undeveloped properties of Simms Oil Co. The possible
loss involved in this litigation was in excess of $\$ 4,000,000$. It was settled
by ay payment of $\$ 350,000$ to the state or rexas an certain individual claim-
ants out of the Water Oil Co.
Simms oil Co. (refineries, marketing stations, pipe lines, producing prop of ties in Arkansas, \&c.) should be excluded from the sale. These assets were transferred, as of June 1 , 1935, to simms Co. (a newiy orsanized Tdxas
corporation) all of the stock of which was acquired by Simms Petroleum Co. Co. and consolidated statements of income and expense of simms Petroleum Dec. 31,1935 (the latter including income and expense of Simme Co. from
June 1, 1935, only), are given below. These statements include June 1, 1935 , only), are given below. These statements include the results expense connected with dehydrating certain crude oil stored in openen and at Smackover, Ark., to make it merchantable as fuel. This operation was
completed before the end of the year. Consolidated Income Account (Simms
Period Ended Dec. 31, 1935-Simms Co.
Sales




Net loss for period
Notes-The foregoing does not include the unrealized profit on sale during 1935 of stock of Simms Oil Co., which is shown below. The above therefore senting seven months' instalments on account of principal of the amount receivable if, as and when oil is produced and 71,151 interest thereon. These were cr
The foregoing includes the income and expenses of Simms Petroleum Co.
for the entire year ended Dec. 31,1935 , and of Simms Co from June 1, 1935 , endy Dec. 31, 1935, and of simms Co. for the period sidiary of Simms Petroieum Cornings or expenses of Simms Oil Co. (a sub-
The above statentent does 20,1935 ) are included. preciation $(\$ 144$ sement does not include charges for depletion ( $\$ 2,617$ ), de sundry adjustments ( $\$ 21,505$ ), all of which were charged to the , and other revaluation. for rentans patable to oxpiration of lease co. providided a reserve of $\$ 90,725$
marketing stations. The rentals paid on these propertiok cars tond two
and the seven
months to Dec. 31, 1935, amounting to \$33,046, were charged to this reserve but the rental income and tank car mileage earnings there
to $\$ 400$ and $\$ 8,332$, respectively, were taken into income.
to The taxes do, Simms Oil Co. as the taxes on hese properties for the year 1935 were assumed by Simms Petroleum Co. in connection with the sale of the capital stock Capital Interest of Stockholders, Dec. 31, 1935
Undistributed capital and surplus:
apital st- or Simms Petroleum Co., 463,650 shares outCapital surplat
 Credits arising from sale of 1,089 shares treas Restoration to capital surplus of unused bal ance in reserve for abandonment of leases
Profit and loss surplus: Simms Petroleum Co., balance Jan. 1,1935
Less. Deficit forry.end. Dec. 31,35
Dividend paid Feb. 1,
D935 Dividend paid Feb. 1, 1935-...-
Prov. for res. for contingent loss in title and other litigation, in-
come \& excess profits taxes, \&c_x 636,678
Remainder
Simms Co.-Surplus for period ( 7 months)
ended Dec. 31, 1935
Total- iqui-ation paid on capital stock
Dividends in liquidater Simms Petroleum Co.: of Simms Petroleum Co.:.

5-10--
Remainder --
Unrealized profit on sale of Simms Oil Co. stock:
Fixed portion of sale price (being net amount ro
579,562
5,216,062
 $\$ 2,059,568$ Fixed portion of sale price (being net amount re-
ceived to Dec. 31,1935, incl. $\$ 240,376$ prin-
cipal and $\$ 71,151$ int. representing 7 months instalments on contingent portion of sale
price, less $\$ 19,444$ thereof deposited in escrow Contingent portion of sale price- (principal o amt. rec. from Tide Water Oil Co., if, a $($ and
when oil is produced, plus escrow fund; realization in full on these [tems being subject reduction under various contingencies as set
forth in the agreement of May 14, 1935)...-
$\$ 5,494,976$

Less: Total Book Total Book value-- of Simms Oil Co-----------
stock sold Remainder. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}37,024,700 \\ \hline 20.799 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 3,984,068 $\$ 9,479,045$ Remainde $7,241.499$
--------- $\frac{2,237,545}{}$ x The amount of the reserve original provided out of profit and loss sur-
plus as of June 30.1935 , was $\$ 1,000,000$. Since that date $\$ 363,322$ has been restored to profit and loss surplus and deducted from the sale price of the
Simms Oil Co. stock. This $\$ 363.322$ is the amount of expenditures made in connection with litigation for which Simms Petroleum Co. is liable under the covenants of warranty in the agreement of May 14 , i is35, with Tide Water Oil Co., and therefore represe
on the sale of Simms Oil Co, stock.


175,433 1,531,691
$\$ 1,978,001$

877,212
$\$ 1,100,788$
$6,651 \quad 1,107,439$ $\$ 7,275.631$
4. 63650
…....-. 32000.00

## Period- Gross earni

 Gross earnings - . 142, p, 3013 .Southern Colorado Power Co.-EarningsOperating rended-
 Feb. $29, ’ 36$
$\$ 1,945,197$
$1,111,623$
 Net oper. rev. (before apprpr. for retire. res.)---
Other income.-. \$833,574 $\$ 805,265$

Net oper. rev. \& other income (before appropr.
for retirement reserve) $\$ 834.140$
232.498 $\$ 806,162$
204,603


## 

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.-Annual Report, 1935-
 ment costs, and self-carried insurance premiums, in addition to a non-recurring charge of $\$ 2,864,796$ representing unamortized discount and premiums paid on bonds reserve fo $\$ 500,000$ for future loss on foreign exchasge countries with
exchange restrictions. The net income for 1935 was equivalent to 71 cents exchange restrictions. The net income for 1135 was equivalent to 71 cents
per share, compared with 76 cents per share for 1934 . Dividends received from companies in which company owns a $50 \%$ share interest and whose
frocounts have not been consolidated were $\$ 372,325$ in excess of company's equity in the total earnings of such companies. ${ }^{\text {Dividends of } \$ 9,345,442 \text { were paid during } 1935 \text {. After adjustments in }}$ surplus account on the statements submitted herewith the earned surplus appearing on the balance sheet on Dec. 31,1 , 1 in was business. For the thre
to $5.4 \%$ of the total net assets employed years from 1931 to 1933, inclusive, dividends paid were $\$ 54,124,823$ in excess of the earnings shown by the reports for that period. For the years
1934 and 1935 the total dividends were $\$ 18,649,187$ less than the earning reported for these two years. For the past five years, therefore, the total
 modernization of plants, and improvement of the fundamental conditions. of the company's position. These expenditures will continue to be large
during 1936 and 1937. Directors believe that the value of the stocle equity is better preserved by meeting the capital expenditure requirement out of earnings rather than by borrowing the required funds or restricting Cash and marketable securities of the company on Dec. 31,1935 wer
 of itt assets. A large amount of cash must always be on hand in many parts
of the world to carry on the everyday business of the company and some of the warld to carry on can everyday business of the company, and some
of the cash accumulated con she slowly out of countries with exchange restrictions. Under all of these conditions it it the opinion of directors that they should endeavor at least to maintain, and preferably to improve, the present modestly protective cash position of the company
During the year 1935 the consumption of crude oil and products in the crude and products decreased $4 \%$. New discoveries of crude oil are believed to have been in excess of crude porduced during the year. The oil industry has been fortunate in the enjoyment of a arge domand or it products
during the depression years. Domestic demand for crude and all products din 1935 exceeded that of thas by approximately $6 \%$. Exports have declined
about $18 \%$ since 1930 but last year's total demand including exports. about $18 \%$ since 1930, but last year's total demand including exports, wassumption in 1935 at $9.2 \%$ over 1930 , and the greatest decline that occurred during the intervening years was, to a level of 5.4\% below 1930 . However, the past five years have been years of discovery by the industry
Hf large new crude oil reserves. Efforts by the States for an orderly control of large new crude oil reserves. Efforts by the states for an orderly control
of crude oil production in the interests of conser vation have been increasingly effective during the past year. The attempts onow bien ng made to perrect a compact among the crude oil proctial capacity to produce crude oil in excess of demand with little added expense for operatio 1 and development has had its influence on values because of the continued pressure to move crude oil through refineries sion years of more companies and individuals to the business of marketing petroleum products because gasoline movement was on the whole expanding when the movement of other commodities was contracting. These forces appear to have caused an expansion in mar-
keting outlets and facilities in excess of distribution needs. It. is believed that the distribution and selling facilities in 1930 were at least sufficient for the requirements of the industry, and their expansion during recent years has made it more difficult to sales. T .
These influences have increased the difficulties of successful operation for
company, which is so largely engaged in marketing. The company is a company, which is so largely engaged in marketing. The company is a large buyer of both crude on and products to provide supplies for its rethe value of the marketing assets and to make them profitable by economical the value of the marketing afsers ane are being made to mporitarove the ratio of the
and efficient operation. Efforts compan's own crude oil production to its total crude oil requirements. to
improve refinery yields of the more valuable products of crude oil, and to improve refinery yields of the more valuabie pron.
At inter vals during the year in various areas the price realizations from sales after paying marketing costs were insufficient to return the posted
price of crude oil in the field with full transportation rates and refining price of crude oil in the field with full transportation rates and refining
costs. Conditions as to wholesale prices in most of the United states improved during the ease, and were more favorable during the last half of the
pear. This improvement is still evident at the time of writing this report During the year 1935 company's gross production of crude oil in the United sates averaged 121,403 barres a day, an increase of approximately for possible future oil and gas development total 4.392,997 acres company oil production pertaining co company ondes in which part interests are owned or United States is mostly in which company holds $117 \% \%$ share interest, moved an average of 74.013 barrels per day to Mediterranean ports during 1935, having started this pipeline movement late in 1934. Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. in which of crude oil daily in Netherland Indies during 1935 .
 countries increased oil charged. Transortation by bipeline and water increased with crarger volume of production, refining and sales. The figures regarding saless
volume and refining do not include Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. operating in volume and refining do not include Standard-Vacuum Oil Co operating in
the Far East, which also increased its volume of sales and refining the Far East, which also increased ins volume or sales and refning
International business has been carried on with reat difficulties
by trade and exchange restrictions and efforts in some countries to increase by trade and exchange restrictions and efforts in some countries to increase
the use of nationally produced alternatives or substitutes for imported crude the use of nationally produced alternatives or substitutes for imported crude
or products from petroleum, although at preater cost to the consumer in or products from Nevrorthmeless, the demand for orl products has continued
to increase throughout the world, and your company has maintained its to increase throughout the world,
position in this international trade
postaxes paid by the company in the United States, including gasoline taxes collected for various States and for the Federal Government, amounted to
$\$ 85,851,604$. This sum is larger than the payroll of the company in the $\$ 85,851,604$. This sum is larger than the payroll of the company in the
United States, and 3.8 times the net earnings from all operations. During the year 1935 the funded and long term debt of the company was
Ceduced by $\$ 10,688,089$. Cash and marketable securities were increased reduced by $\$ 0,688,089$. Cash and marketable securities were increased
$\$ 11,729,218$. Net current assets remained practically unchanged at $\$ 186$,-
858,832 . Bonds and debentures of the company totaling $\$ 28,615,000$ were called for
payment in Feb. 1935 and paid off by taking $\$ 1,615,000$ from current funds
 These bank loans were reduced $\$ 5,40,000$ during the year. The $\$ 50,000,000$
$41 / 2 \%$ debenture issue of standard Oil Co. of New York was called for
OT payment Nov. 12,1935 and reppaced by the sale at par of $\$ 50,000,000$ 15-
year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures maturing in 1950. The interest savings resulting
from these refunding operations will be fully obtained in 1936 and subse$\$ 1,350,000$ less than the interest paid on such debt during the year 1934 .

| 193 | dar Years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| g income - 472.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Federal and other taxes........----- ${ }^{\text {a } 9,479,918}$ | $\times 10,703,602$ | 12,862,962 |
| Operating income-----------6, 64,462,429 | 65,801,245 |  |
| Res. for depletion \& lease amortizat'n ${ }^{\text {In }}$, 15151,724 | ${ }^{45,775,009}$ |  |
|  | $5.645,048$ 29270,062 |  |
| 22,438,345 | 26,111.126 | 23,71 |
| On-operating income (net)--interest |  |  |
| and dividends received Miscellaneous income (net) | 7,559,997 | 2,954.445 |
| Profit on foreign exchange-.-.-.-.- 10 oss65,314 | 56, <br> 5652 |  |
| 12,733,188 | 8,378,368 | 5,141,833 |
|  | 1,484,429 | 1,562,426 |
| 11,016,937 | 6,893,939 | 3,579,407 |
| come before interest and discount on funded debt |  |  |
| nterest and discount on funded debt- $2,730,209$ | 33,910,441 | 27,361,422 |

The officers of the Colombian Petroleum Co. were elected as follows: dents, R. F. Baker and George E. Dorsey.-V. 142, p. 2844.

South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31General operation.
 Gener regulatory commission expense Qrovision for uncollectible accounts Maintenance
Real property tax
Excise taxes
Net earnings before provision for retirement and
replacements.-.
$\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 462,616 \\ 152,986 \\ 9,554 \\ 33,431 \\ C r 5,793 \\ 89,400 \\ 30,278 \\ 50,651 \\ 2,300 \\ 2,086 \\ \hline\end{array}$

\$199,722
${ }^{8207,423}{ }_{425}$

| $\$ 200,142$ | $\$ 207,849$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 158 | $\$ 105$ | 158,105 |
| 31,631 | 31,257 |  |
| 12,762 | 4,419 |  |
| 12,175 | 12,175 |  |
| $C r 162$ | $C r 103$ |  |
| 19,500 | 15,500 |  |
| 162 | 135 |  |

Net loss
$\$ 24,032$
$\$ 13,639$


Spear \& Co.-Initial Dividend on New Preferred Stock-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2 \mathrm{per}$
share on the new $\$ 5.50$ cumulative preferred stock no par value, payable share on the new $\$ 5.50$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable
June 1 to holders of record May 20. This new stock was recently issued in connection with a plan to pay off arrearages on the old $7 \%$ preferred stock. -V. 142, p. 2517 .

Standard Brands, Inc.-Correction-
For the first quarter of 1936 company earned 29 cents per share on the $12,645,415$ shares of common stock, outstanding in hands of the public
March 31,1936 . In the "Chronicle" of May 2 this was arroneously stated as a deficiency.-V. 142, p. 3013.
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Electric output for the week ended May 2, 1936 totaled $91,760,748$
kilowatt hours, an increase of $11.3 \%$ compared with the corresponding
Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 Balance_-.-.-.-- $\$ 137,151 \quad \$ 1,373,252 \quad \$ 2,121,373-\$ 542,891$ x After deducting depreciation of $\$ 924,232$ and interest paid and accrued of $\$ 131,087$. Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31
1934
 5ux Net loss_..........- $\$ 586,500<\$ 332,789<321,401 ~ \$ 417,291$


Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (Del.)-Extra Dividendin The directors on April 30 declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share common stock, no par value, both payable June 15 to to holders of record

Standard Oil Co. of Ind.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on May 4 declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable June 15 to holders of record May 15 . 2172.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey-Plans $\$ 85,000,000$ Issue-To Call 5\% Preferred Stock of Export CorporationThe company has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange
Commission covering an issue of $\$ 85,000,000$ of 25 -year $3 \%$ debentures, Commission covering an is
mataring on June $1,1961$.
The new issue is to enable the Standard Oil Export Corp., owned by Standard of New Jersey and its subsidiaries, to retire its outstanding $55 \%$ guarantee (\$100--Dar) preferred stock as of June 30 . The stock is subject to
call at $\$ 110$ a share and accrued dividends. The amount of cash necessary cal all the 764,935 shares outstanding will be $884,142,850$.
to cod
It is understood that Morgan stanley \& Co., Inc. writing group. Offering probably will be made around May 27 . all charges, reserves and tapest, of $\$ 62,866,192$, equal to $\$ 2.43$ a share on the capital stock. This compares with \$45,618,960
$25,856,081$ shares outstanding at the end of 1934 .

## Extra Dividend-

The directors on May 1 declared an extra dividend of 25 ents per share in addition to a regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the An extra dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 16,1935 and on Nov. 1, 1934.
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas-Earnings-
3 Mos. End. Mar [Including Coastal Plains Oil Corp. ${ }_{1934}$
Net profit after taxes,
of intangible develop-
of intangible develop-
ment costs \& other de-
ductios
ment
ductions
Shares capital stock (par
Earnings per share--
$\$ 46,876 \quad \$ 60,944 \quad \$ 131,609$ loss $\$ 271,134$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}145,442 & 146.542 & 148,446 & 148,446 \\ \$ 0.32 & \$ 0.41 & \$ 0.88 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$

## Sterling Products (Inc.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Earnings per share
Stewart-Warner Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Net sales
 Earnings per share
Stix, Baer \& Fuller Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 censs per share on the common stock, no par value payable May 16 to hotders of record May 9 .
Similar dividends were paid on Dec. 16.1935 and on June 30 , 1935 . this later bing the first payment mace. since March 1 , , 1932 when 12 I/ cents
per share was paid. During 1931 quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share latter being the pirst Duyming 1931 quarterly divididends of 25 cents per share
per share was paid
were paid and previous to then dividends of $371 / 2$ were paid and previous to then dividends of $371 / 3$
tributed each three months.--V. 142, p. 2687.

## Superior Water, Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-

[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]



 $\mathbf{z}$ Dividends applicable to preperred stock for
period, whether paid or unpaid.............
 Yefore property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
z Regular dividend on $7 \%$ pref. stock was paid on Jan, 2, 1936 . After the payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividend on this
on April $1,1936 .-V .142$, p. 2845,2846 .
Syracuse Lighting Co., Inc.-Tenders-
The Chase National Bank, as successor trustee, is inviting tenders of 1st and ref. mtge. gold bonds $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ series due 1954, at prices not exceeding exhaust the sum of \$31,465 now held in the sinking fund. Offers will be opened at noon on May 13, at the C
Bank, 11 Broad St.-V. 142, p. 2846 .

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding 1 st mtge. $6 \% \%$ s. . . . gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1952 have been called for redemption on June 1 at 105 and interest. Payment
will be made at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., 135 South Broad St., Philladelphia, Pa.-V. 142, p. 3014 .
(K.) Taylor Distilling Co., Inc.-Admitted to Listing and Registration- York Curb Exchange has admitted the capital stock, $\$ 1$ par to listing and registration.-V. 142, p. 2342.
Tennessee Public Service Co.-Earnings-
[National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
Period End.Jan. 31- 1936-Month-1935 Operating revenues

Net revs. from oper-
Rent from ieased prop. Rent from leased prop-
Other income (net)
Gross corp. income
Int. \& other deductions
Balance-1-1 Property retirement reserve appropriations-
$\mathbf{z}$ Divs. applic. to pref. stock for period, whether paid or $u$
Deficit.
 z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Jan. 1 1, 1936, amounted to $\$ 558$.was paid on Aug. 1, 1934. Diving inds on this stock are cumulative.-V p. 971 .

Texas Corp.-Due to Retire $\$ 60,000,000$ Notes-
The management contemplates retirement about Oct. 1 of its outstanding
$60,000,000$ of $5 \%$ debentures, which otherwise would mature in 1944 $\$ 60,000,0000$ of $5 \%$ debentures, which otherwise would mature in 1944 , through issuance or notes to reatepaid whotiders were informed at the annual metang, Apriil 28, by T. Reiber, Chairman of the Board. Completion of the
proposed call would completely free the corporation and its subsidiaries proposed call woul
from funded debt.
Currently the corporation has an undisclosed amount of bank loans which were contracted in connection with the retirement as of April 1 of $\$ 30$,000,000 of the $5 \%$ debentures. Part of the retirement was errected through us. Reiber stated net earnings of the company for the initial quarter of Mr. Reibe announced officially soon, would be about 60 cents a share,
The chairman announced that stock of the South American Gulf Oi orp.. a deal for which was completed recently, was to be turned over to Texas Corp., April 30. It is the intention of the management, he said, to conduct an immediate survey of the properties and to put them into operation during the next two or three years. In addition plans are being
formulated for construction of a 240 -mile pipe. line to take care of production from the properties.
South American Gulf owns more than $70 \%$ of the stock of the company which controls and operates the famous Barco concession in Colombia,
South America. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. is participating with Texas in the purchase, development and operation of the Barco properties.
Barco Purchase Completed-
See Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., above.-V. 142, p. 2688.
Texas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
 ent for leased property

| 345,711 | $\$ 696,836$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $-\cdots$ | 36,662 |



 ${ }_{z}$ Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid---------------------------865,050 865,050
 Y Refore property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. 1936. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated

Thermoid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
(Including wholly owned subsidiaries, but exclusive of So'n Asbestos Co.) (Including wholly owned subsidaries, but exclusive $1933 \quad 1932$



Balance.-. Earnings for 3 and 12 Months Ended March 3
(Including wholly owned subsidiaries and Southern Asbestos Ca.) Period End.Mar. 31-
1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net protit after provision } \\ \text { for Federal taxes...-- }\end{array} & \$ 45,066 & \$ 68,165 & \$ 84,643 & \text { loss } \$ 99,531\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Excl. of Southern Asbestos Co.)
Assets- $\quad 1935{ }^{1934}{ }^{1935}$ Liabilities- 1935




 | Prepalid exp., \&cc-- | 120,811 | 133,429 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Good will \& 8 c |  |  | cats. due others) ${ }_{154,216}^{229,0}$



 $2,542 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}\text { Prov } \\ \text { Sur } \\ \mathrm{T}\end{array}\right.$ surplus.------.-\begin{tabular}{ll}

1,633,833 \& | 27,921 |
| :---: |
| $1,638,450$ | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular} Total.........-88

Timken Roller-Bearing Co.-25-Cent Extra Dividendin addition to a regular 5 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share common stock, no par valu, both payable JJue 5 to holders of record,
May 18. Previous extra disbursements were as follows: 25 cents on March 5,
last: $\$ 1$ on Dec. 5, 1935, and 25 cents on Sept. 5, June 5, 1935, and on
Dec. 5,1934 . The company increased the regular quarterly dividend from 25 to 50
conts per share with the Dec. 5 , 51935 , payment. See V. 141, D . 2907, for detailec dividend record.-V. V . $142, \mathrm{p}$. 2887 .

Truax-Traer Coal Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2005
Truscon Steel Co.-New President-
been appointed President of this Manager of the Repubic, Steel Corp., has He succeeds Julius Kahn.-V. 142 , $\mathbf{p}$. 2174 .
Thng-Sol Lamps Works, Inc.-Options-
granted to Tobey \& Co. the right tow purchase up Exchange that it has greference stock at the price of $\$ 13.50$ per share, and 19,000 shares of of mon stock at the price of $\$ 11$ per share, such shares representing a portion expires 90 dary from Aprii 9,1936 , the effective date of the registration
of the of the shares under the securities Act of 1933 .
It has been furfher agreed that Tobey \& Co. shall have the right to purchase up to 9,700 additional shares of preference stock and 2,600 adcorporation, at any time within 90 days from the receipt of notification that the corporation is prepared to sell the whole or any part of these
additional shares, the price for each class of stock to be $\$ 1.50$ per share
bell


Union Bag \& Paper Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 65,359 additional shares of capital stock (no par) on official notice of issuance pursuant
to the offer to stockholders, making the total amount applied for 263,861
Stockholders or record April 27 are given the right to subscripe to one
share of such additional stocl 27 share of such additional stock at $\$ 40$ per share, in respect of each three
shares of capital stock held subscription rights will expire May 18 Minsch, Monell \& Co Inc. I1s Bradiwa, NEw York, and Laurence M to certain conditions, each to the extent, of $50 \%$, to purchase or pay for,
or to find purchasers for, at the price of $\$ 40$ per share, such of the 65,359 Their compensation for this underwrition is to be thy the stockholders The net proceeds of the sale of the stock to the company is estimated to be $\$ 2,455,642$.
Aanhattan Co., the transfer achenders shall be received by Bank of the The net proceeds are to be used primarilil for the purporse of repaying
such amounts as may be borrowed under the loan agreement made with certain banks under which the corporation has borrowed $\$ 1,5000000$ and
expects to borrow up to $\$ 1,000.000$ additional and the remainder if and is to be used for the purposes of making adyances to Union Bag \& Paper Corp. of Georgia, a wholly-owned subsidiary, to enable such subsidiary to defray in part the cost of the construction and equipment of a pulp and
paper mill and bag factory now in the course of construction for such subsidiary near Sa vannan, Ga.
In order to enable the subsidiary to defray in part the cost of such plant the corporation has heretofore paid an angray in part of the cost of such plant, tain machinery and equipment to such subsidiary, for which the corporationhas received $1,500,000$ par value of the capital stock of said subsidiary. for such purpose the $\$ 1,500,000$ principal amount of bank loans and has received from the subsidiary in consideration of such advances an equal principal amount of demand notes of such subsidiary corporation, which notes, together with all the stock, have been pledged by the corporation to or for the account of such subsidiary corporation for such purpose the proceeds of any additional amounts of the above described bank loans against receipt of similar notes of said subsidiary, which likewise will be peceigt by colateral for the bank loans. It is intended promptly after the
reorpration of the net proceeds of the securities listed, to repay such bank loans. The total estimated cost of the plant now under
construction is $\$ 4,000,000$. construction is $\$ 4,000,000$.

> Income Account for Calendar Years

Gross sales, less discounts, returns and y1935 x1934 $\mathbf{x 1 0 3 3}$
allowances
als 6,970,330 $\begin{array}{r}8,283,666 \\ \hline 1818,5182\end{array}$

Melivery, sell
Profit._.-.
Other deductions
Prov, for Federal income--
Net profit
Balance at beginning of period

Surplus at end of period..........- $\$ 1,554,355 \$ 1,720,811 \$ 1,622,250$ 1934 on payments made by the owner of the property in rears 1933 and first mortgage on the property, but without provision for depreciation of the crease the book value of the mortgage (face value $\$ 150,000$ ) to an to inof $\$ 75,000$.

Balance Sheets Dec. 31, 1935

| Cash on hand and |  | Consol. | LiabilitiesAccounts payable. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parent Co. } \\ & \$ 501,700 \end{aligned}$ | Consol. $\$ 628,684$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in banks.----- | \$612,436 | \$979,303 | Accr. taxes \& other |  |  |
| a Notes \& acc'ts re- |  |  | expenses .-.-... | 75,330 | 82,260 |
| Raw materials, wk. | 847,152 | 847,152 | Prov, for Fed. inc. \& cap. stk. taxes |  |  |
| in process \& fin- |  |  | (est.) -------.- | 43,500 | 43 |
| ished goods--- | 1,533,507 | 1,533,507 | Res. for conting | 260,778 | 260,778 |
| Supplies (incl. ma- |  |  | d Capital stock--: | 5,955,041 | 5,955,041 |
| chine parts) ---- | 223,627 | 223,627 | e Treasury stock.. | Dr72,810 | Dr72,810 |
| Inv. in \& adv. to wholly-owned co | 610,299 |  | Surplus. | 1,554,355 | 1,554,355 |
| . in \& advs. in |  |  |  |  |  |
| controlled co-- m | 98,669 | 98,669 |  |  |  |
| mtges. rec. in |  |  |  |  |  |
| part payment for |  |  |  |  |  |
| properties sold.- | 125,000 | 125,000 |  |  |  |
| Other sec., at cost- | 8,010 | 8,010 |  |  |  |
| Land, bldgs., ma- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | $\begin{array}{r} 3,181,593 \\ 77,601 \end{array}$ | +4,393,490 |  |  |  |
|  | 8,317,89 | ,451,808 | Tota | 895 |  |

a After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts, discounts and allowances of $\$ 74,622$. b After depreciation of $\$ 4,289,271$. $\mathbf{c}$ After depreciation of
$\$ 4,400,083$. Represented by $198,50132-88$ no par shares. e Repre-

Union Gas Co. of Canada, Ltd.-10-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May 26. A similar
payment was made on May 15, 1935.-V. 141, p. 3704 .

Union Pacific RR.-Bonds Authorized-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 29 authorized the combe sold at 97 and int., and the proceeds, together with debenture bonds, to to redeem outstanding bonds. (See offering details in V. 142, p. 2520).

Bonds Called-
8 The company has called for redemption on July 1,1936 all of its $\$ 26$, 835,000 outstanding 40-year $41 / 2 \%$ bonds at a p pice of $1023 / 1 /$ and accrued
interest. Payment will be made at the office of the company in New York.
. 142, p. 3015.
United Corporations, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividendof accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative class A ptock 75 cents on account of accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative class A A stock, no par value
payable May 15 to holders or record May 1 A diviend of 50 cents was
paid on Nov. 15 1935 this latter payment
 the class A. stock. This issue, which corriess cumnulative dividends from
Feb. 15 , 1933 , was $\$ 432$ in arrears on April 30 , last.

United Gas Corp.-Annual Report, 1935-
 No subsidiary of company has any bank loans operations of sinking funds
In order to provide cash for extensions services driling of expenditures company advanced during the yer, driling of wells and other Gas Public Service Co., a net amount of $\$ 4,029,000$. The loans to United Company has notes payable of \$21.250,000 owing to banks, which ar $\$ 2$ As of Dec. 31, 1935, there were undeclared and unpaid dividends of the $\$ 7$ second preferred stock. No dividend stock and $\$ 26.8311 .3$ per share on stock.
The service contract heretofore existing betwen Electric Power \&
Light Corp. and Electric Bond \& Snare Co. under which the latter company supplied officers and personnel and rendered other services for Electri Power ${ }^{\&}$ Light Corp. and your company has been terminateed, and at the date of termination all representatives of Electric Bond \& share Co. re
signed as officers of your company. At the present time company is signed as officers of your company. At the present time company is is
offricered and staffed by the same personnel that officers and staffs Electric Power \& Light Corp.

Comparative Statement of Consolidated Income (Incl. Subs.)
Period End. Jan. 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935
Subsidiaries:

 Gross corporate inc-
Int. to public and other $\overline{\$ 5,050,713} \overline{\$ 3,835,672} \overline{\$ 13,573,477} \overline{\$ 12,354,375}$ Int. to public and other Int. chartions to construc-
Prop entire Int. charged to construc-
Prop. retire. \& depletion
reserve approvriations Balance
Pref. divs. . avs. to public-... Balance
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Portion applic. } \\ \text { ino } \\ \text { inin. }\end{array}\right]$ Net equity of United $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { of subisidiareies } \ldots . . \\ \$ 3,432.778\end{array} \$ 2,458,242 \quad \$ 8,712,732 \quad \$ 7,568,118$ Net equity of United Gas
Corp. in inc. of subs.
(as shown above
other income Total income.
Expenses. incl.
Interesest to public.
Bal. carried to consol.
earned surplus...--

| $\begin{array}{r} 3,432,778 \\ 25,704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,458,242 \\ 20,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,712,732 \\ & 94,843 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$3,458,482 | ,478180 | 88,807,575 |  |
| 754 | 723,35 | 2,900,8 | 2,869 |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { earned surplus...... } & \$ 2,628,253 & \$ 1,702,072 & \$ 5,636,508 & \$ 4,556,839\end{array}$ abotation-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not paid) on securities held by the public. The "portion applicable to minority minority hoidings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries. Minority interests have not been charged with deficitits where incomes accounts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of United Gac Corg. in
income of subsidiaries" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held, plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to common secocks held by United Gas Corp. less losses where income
accounts of individual subsidiaries have resuited in deficts for the reaccounts of indi1.
spective periods.

Comparative Statement of Income (United Gas Corp.)

| Comparative Statement of Income (United Gas Corp.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d. Dec. 31- | 1935-3 M | s.-1934 | 1935-12 M | os.-1934 |
| Gross inc.-From subs. | \$1,267,499 | \$1,271,138 | \$5,020,345 | \$4,919 |
|  | 25,220 | 20,726 | 93,087 | 77 |
| Tot | \$1,292,719 | \$1,291,864 | \$5,113,432 | \$4, |
| Expenses, | 69,943 | 48,742 | 265,780 | 206,449 |
| Interest | 738,850 | 723,350 | 2,885,312 | 2,869,812 |


\section*{| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Bal. carried to earned } \\ \text { surplus }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |$\quad \$ 83,926 \quad \$ 519,772 \quad \$ 1,962,340 \quad \$ 1,921,073$}四 U. Summary of Surplus 12 Months Ended Dec. 311935

 Barance from statement of income for
12 months ended Dec. $31,1935 \ldots$
$1,962,340$
$1,962,34$
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1935 ............ $\$ 20,894,610 ~ \$ 7,476,927$ \$13,417,684


Represented by
$\$ 7$ preferred stock (no par value)

At Dec. 31, 1935 and 1934, there were outstanding option warrants enshares of common, stock at $\$ 33.33$ 1-3 a share, in lieu of cash each share
of 2 d pref. stock surrendered with option warrants for three shares will of 2 d pref. stock surrendered with option warrants for three shares will were outstanding also common stock purchase warrants entitling the
holders to purchase on or before Feb. 1, 1938, 3,015 shares common stock
The consolidated income account for 3 and 12 months ended Dec. 31 was given in "Chronicle" of April 25, p. 2849. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


#### Abstract

| Assets- Plant, property, franchises, \&c. 2 Investments Cash in banks(on demand) Notes and loans receivable.-.Acets. rec., customers \& misc Accts. rec. from affiliated cos. Matls. \& supp --Prepayments.-Misc.curr. assets Conting. assets |
| :---: |
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|  |  |

Assets- Plant, property, franchises, de. Investments---- Cash in banks(on demand)Acets. rec., cusAccts. t \& mise affiliated cos. Matls. \& supp.- Prepayments Misc.curr. assets Misc. assets Conting. assets $\underset{\text { Deferred charges }}{\text { ( }}$


 $\stackrel{193}{8}$ $\begin{array}{rl}49,024,629 & 245,217,284 \\ 6,638,046 & 6,2719\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}4,582,087 & 2,844,421\end{array}$ 230,527 $\begin{array}{rr}3,474,158 & 3,084,626\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}311,173 & 273,376 \\ 1,791,385 & 1,65,626\end{array}$ , \%iw 5max

Total-...... 269,356,710 $262,292,182$
$\mathbf{x}$ See above- V .142 , D. 2849
United Engineering \& Foundry Co.-371/2-Cent Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable May 19 to holders of record May 9 , A paid on Nov 8 and Aug 9, 1935, on this new class of stock. On May 10 , 1935 the company paid a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the old nopar common stock which was subsequently split two-for-one. Prior to tributed. In addition a Christmas bonus of 50 cents per share were dis-
on Dec. 24,1935 and 1934 per share was paid on Dec. 24,1935 and $1934 .--\mathrm{V}, 142$, p. 1138 .

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-


United States Electric Power Corp. (Md.) - Auction Delayed-
Announcement was made May 7 on behalf of the Chase National Bank Guaranty Trust Co. and Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. that the sale of certain nounced for 10 o'clock May 8 , at the auction block of Adrian H. Muller
\& Son. place.
The securities to be sold are as follows:

Parcels 1 through 49, inc. -48 parcels (parcels 1 through 48) each com prising 25,000 shares, and 1 parcel (parcel 49) comprising 26,298 shares Parcel $50-12,798$ shares of common stock, series $\mathbf{B}$, of ' Standard Power \& Light Corp.
Parcel $51-191,600$ optional stock purchase warrants for Class A stock and (or) common stock of Associated Gas \& Electric Co. or common stock class A, of General Gas \& Electric Corp.
Parcel $52-4,000$ shares of cumulative
Parcel $52-4,000$ shares of cumulative convertible preference stock (par \$25) of National Shareholders Corp. (Del:) (Del.). 54-12,100 stock purchase warrants to purchase common stock

United States Pipe \& Foundry Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 5,000,000$ 10-year $31 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures, to be dated May 1, 1936 , due May by stockholders or assigns exercising rights or by underwriters, and 119,048
additional shares of common stock par $\$ 20$ ) upon official notice of issuance at any time or from time to time upon exercise of the right of conversion appertaining to the 10 -year $31 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures, making a tota amount applied for of 719,048 shares

Declares Three Quarterly Dividends-
The directors on May 7 declared three quarterly dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share each on the common stock par \$20. The dividends are payable
July 20 Oct. 20 and Dec. 21 to holders of record June 30 , Sept. 30 and
Nov. 30 , respectivey. A $371 / 2$ cent dividend was paid on April 20 last, and compares with $121 / 2$ cents paid in each of the 12 preceding quarters. From Dec 15,1928, to and including Jan. 20, 1933, the company paid
quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share on the common stock.-V. 142,

## United States Printing \& Lithographing Co.-Di-

 rectorate Cut-The board of directors was reduced from 13 members to 12 when stockholders at the annual meeting held April 22 left vacant the position of the late Richard Dorsey. The position of V

Utica Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31Operating revenues...-



Net income_-....-- $\$ 200,301 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 223,391 \quad \$ 689,378 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 844,314$ x Changed to give effe
$1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2849 .

Utica Knitting Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. preferred stork, par $\$ 100$, payable
 $\$ 1$ per share on March 1, 1932. The last regular quarterly dividend of

Utility Equities Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of to holders of record May 15 . Similar payments were made on Dec. 2 and June 1 of 1935,1934 and 1933 and compares with semi-annual divid Accruals following the current dividend will amount to $\$ 7$ per share.
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .973$.

Vick Chem
Vick Chemical Inc. (Del.)-Usual Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . capital stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable June 1 to holders of record Ma
Similar payments were made in each of the 10 preceding quarters.

New Comptroller-
E. G. Michaels has been elected Comptroller, to succeed Ario Wilson,

Virginia Bond \& Mortgage Corp.-Registers with SEC-
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.-Meeting Adjourned Failing to muster two-thirds of all classes of stock, a special meeting
of stockholders held April 27 and called to retire 90,000 shares of $7 \%$ prior preference stock now in the treasury' of the corporation, was postponed until May 18 .
W. Mell and John O Oerby, inspectors, reported to A. L. Ivey,
President, that a total of 423,645 shares of all stock were present, but this number was about 64,000 short of the required two-thirds. Total vote, all of which was present by proxy, included 22,129 shares of $7 \%$ stock;
134,318 shares of $6 \%$ stock, and 267,198 shares of common stock. Mr. 134,318 shares of $6 \%$ stock, and 267,198 shares of common stock. Mr. of the meeting. This meeting is not necesssary to redeem 38,000 shares
of outstanding $7 \%$ stock, he said. This action was taken by directors, and that is final, he said.
which corporation purchased several years ago and which is now in its treasury.-V. 142, p. 2346 .
Virginian Ry.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 60,344,000$
1st lien \& refunding mortgage bonds, series $A, 33 / \%$, due March 1,1966,
all of which are issued and outstanding.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3017$. all of which are issued and outstanding.-V. 142, p. 3017.
Wabash Ry.-Payment on Equipment Trusts-
On May 1, 1936, the receivers announced that they had elected to exercise their option under the provisions of deferment agreements dated
June 1, equipment trust certificates, series $D, \$ 171,000$ of equipment trust cerequipment trust certificates, ser and $\$ 279,000$ of equipment trust
tificates series E, and
all due Dec. 1,1933 , and deferred to Dec. 1, 1936 .
all due Dec. 1, 1933, and deferred to Dec. 1, 1936 . The equipment trust certificates should be surrendered on June 1, 1936,
at the office of company, 15 Broad St., New York, agent for Pennsylvania
Co for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, successor trustee, now
acting under the equipment trust agreement. acting under the equipment trust agreement.
At the time of presentation of certificates
At the time of presentation of certificates, all unpaid interest accruing
thereon to June 1, 1936, at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum, will be provided for Pursuant to deferment agreements dated June 1, 1933. entered into with the holders of equipment trust obligations, the recelvers paid all instalments of principal which matured throughout the year 1935, aggregating $\$ 1,433,000$ principal instalments, the receivers were authorized by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri to
enter into agreements under date of Feb. 1, 1936, with the holders of all Wabash Ry, equipment trust obligations, except equipment trust notes W abash Ry, equipment trust obligations, except equipment trust notes
of 1920 due 1934 and 1935 , the payment of which was previously deferred
to 1937 and 1938 , respetively, whereby the instalments of to 1937 and 1938 , respectively, whereby the instalments of principal
maturing in 1936 and 1937 are deferred for a period of three years re maturing in 1936 and 1937 are deferred for a period of three years re
spectively from the due dates thereof, so that under such agreements the spectivey from the due dates thereof, so that under such agreements the
equipment trust principal payments, by years, aggregating $\$ 10,946,800$,
were readjusted to the were readjusted to the following:
 1938. - 142, p. 3017.

Walgreen Co. (\& Subs.) -Sales$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Month of- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { January } & & 190\end{array}$ January-

## April 142 2 p. 2850

Wellington Fund-Sales-
The company reports for the month of April, 1936, sales of 4,634 shares, outstan for Accor of December, 1931 . Net asset value of the fund as at April 30 was
with.16.90 on Dec. 31,1935 .-V. 142, p. 2850 .


## Western Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & 1936-M o n t h-1935 & 1936-12 & \text { Mos.-1935 } \\ \text { Gross earnings........- } & \$ 164,490 & \$ 160,633 & \$ 2,067,394 & \$ 2,032,329\end{array}$ Gross earnings.........-Maintenance-------------Taxes-- $\qquad$ $1936-12 M$$\$ 2,067,394$
$1,083,873$
114,877
184,722
346,121 Balance ---------- $\quad \$ 23,434 \quad \$ 21,049$ Appropriation for retirement reserve-.-.-.-.-.-. Balance for common dividends and surplus.... $\$ 3,973$. $\$ 11,460$ Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on account June 1 to holders of record May A preferred stock no par value, payabl payment will amount to $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share.-V 142, p. 2526 .
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of hive amount on the comm.
stock, no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

New Director-
The company has advised the New York Stock Exchange of the election
of Max Y. Seaton to the board of directors, succeeding Clifford B. Ewart, resigned.-V.142, p. 2853.
Whitaker Paper Co.-Common Dividend OmittedThe directors have decided to take no action on the payment of a divi-
dend on the common stock at this time. Previously regular quarterly payments of $\$ 1$ per share were made from July 1 , 1935 , to and incl. April 1 past, on Jan. 2, 1935, and on Aug. 10, 1934. This latter payment was the first made since April 1,1931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per
share was distributed.

Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 45 cents per share on the
class $B$ stock, no par value, payable May 15 to holders of record May 1 .

This compares with 30 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; 20 cents paid, each three months from Feb. 15, 1934, to and inclu ding


Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings-

|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mi. of road oper- | 511.60 | 511.60 | 511.60 | 511.60 |
| Rev. ton miles.-1 | 6,934,753 | 51,172,686 | 30.759,957 | 785,050,042 |
| Avgenet tons per train mile | 856 | 825 | 876 | 720 |
| Avge. re7. per ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ton mile rev. per | 1.051 cts. | 1.006 cts . | 0.958 cts. | 1.024 cts. |
| mile of road, | \$24,798 | \$20,660 | \$19.308 | \$15,711 |
| Passengers carr'd | 12,812 | 13,148 | 13,261 | 26,387 |
| one mile ----- | 700.529 | 633,562 | 681,289 | 1,389,768 |
| Avge. rev. per pass. per mile | 2.50 cts . | 2.92 cts. | 2.81 cts . | 2.60 cts. |
| Pass. rev. per miles of road. | \$119 | \$126 | \$130 | 71 |
| Net op. rev. per |  |  |  |  |
| Avge. no. of pass. | \$7,029 | \$5,346 | \$5,413 | \$4,042 |
| Net per train. | 6.3 | 5.71 | 6.15 | 7.37 |
| per train mile. | \$2.28 | \$1.90 | \$2.08 | \$1.56 |

 Other transportation.-Total ${ }^{\text {peratinq }}$ ExpensesMaint. of way \& \&truct.-
 Gransportation.........--
Transp. for invest.-Cr.

Traffic and Transportation for Calendar Years | Mi. of road oper | 193511.60 | 1934 | 511.60 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 533 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rev. tons carried } & 12,407,331 & 11,077,834 & 10,361,538 \\ \text { Rev. ton miles_-1, } & 206,934,753 & 1,051,172,686 & 1,030,759,957\end{array}$ train mile

$856 \quad 825 \cdots 876$

Income Account for Calendar Year

Total ry. oper. exp_-
Net rev. from ry. oper-
Railway tax accruals.Railway tax accruals..

Ry. oper. income...-
Non-Operating Income

Hire of freight cars--
Credit balance...---
Rent from equipment... Rent from equipment...Miscell. rent income...-nc. from funded securs. curities \& accounts.-

Gross income
Deductions-..... Rent for equipment. bal Joint facility rencs.... Interest on funded debMiscell. tax accrual nt. on unfunded debt Amort. of disc. on fd. dt

Net income nvest. in road \& equip. and other res. funds.
$\$ 2,162,113 \overline{\$ 1,197,549} \xlongequal[\$ 1,065,050]{ }$ : 140,000
 Balance, surplus_...- $\$ 982,386 \quad \$ 365,767 \quad \$ 233,268$ def $\$ 242,631$

General Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Wisconsin Central Ry.-EArnings-
Calendar Years-
 Net deficit......- $\overline{\$ 1,648,668} \overline{\$ 1,855,989} \overline{\$ 2,184,969} \overline{\$ 3,521,840}$ a Includes receiver's items from Dec. 3, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1932, b Includes both receiver's and corporate items.


Total liabilities
$\overline{\$ 75,079,292} \overline{\$ 76,783,548}$
-V .142 , p. 3019.

## (F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Sales-



Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Accumulated Dividend of accumulations on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock, series A, par $\$ 100$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Aref iike payment was made on April 1
and Jan. 1 last, this later being the first payment made on this issue since and Jan. 1 last, this latter being the first payment made on this issue since
April 1,1932 , when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was disBonds Called-
The company announced on May 1 that it had deposited with Bankers July 1, 1936, of all the company's first mortgage sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Jan. 1, 1978 , outstanding in the amount of $\$ 62,628,000$; also
for the immediate payment at $105 \%$ with interest to Oct. 1,1936 of all the company's first mortgage (Series B) sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds due April 1, 1970, outstanding in the amount of $\$ 22,334,000$.
This provision for immediate payment, including interest not yet acproximately two months and five months, respectively, in advance of the dates fixed by the company for redemption of the bonds, exactly the same amount of cash which they will be entitled to receive by holding the bonds
to the redemption dates. Funds for payment of these bonds were derived by company in part from the recent sale to the public, through a banking by company in part from the recent sale to the public, through a banking
group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Edward B. Smith \& Co., of $\$ 60 .-$
000.000 first mortgage sinking fund 000,000 first mortgage sinking fund $4 \%$ bonds, series C, due May 1, 1961 ,
and $\$ 30,000,000$ convertible Paying Agent, \&c.-
paying Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed trustee, paying agent, fiscal agent, registrar and conversion agent under the com-
panys indenture dated Fb, 1, 1936, which authorizes $\$ 30,000,000$ principal amount of convertible $31 / 2 \%$ debentures due Feb. 1, 1951.

## Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31 (Including Subsidiaries)

$\qquad$ Interest, \& \& c.....-.-.--
Miscellaneous charges
Net deficit_-....b prof $\$ 1,897,299<\$ 595,769 \xlongequal{\$ 1,423,469} \xlongequal{\$ 3,473,370}$ a After deducting charges for repairs and maintenance. b Includes non-
recurring items of dividends and interest received in the amount of $\$ 381,510$. recurring items of d
-V .142, p. 3019

## THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1935

## New York, March 25, 1936.

To the Stockholders of
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co.: A report of the operations of the railroad and other property of your Company for the year 1935, showing in appropriate schedules details of operating results, property changes and other matters of interest, is respectfully submitted.
The volume of traffic handled by your Company during the present year was slightly less than in the year 1934, but there was an increase in total operating revenues due to an emergency allowance in freight tariff charges on designated commodities authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte 115, effective April 18, 1935, and extending to June 30, 1936. After these emergency increases became effective, it was found that many adjustments were necessary to remove inequalities, and in a number of instances the additional charges were substantially reduced or wholly cancelled on certain of the commodities moving in particular localities or territories in order to stimulate their movement and arrest, as far as possible, diversion of the traffic to other forms of transportation
The additional revenue realized from the emergency increases for the period April 18 to December 31, 1935, was $\$ 1,025,757$ or approximately $4.4 \%$ of the total freight revenue earned during that period
Mention should be made in this connection of an indeterminable but very considerable loss of revenue incurred in the week following July 7, during which time various parts of your railroad were rendered impassable to freight and passenger trains by flood conditions hereinafter more fully described.
Freight traffic declined materially in the months of March, July and August of the present year, resulting in substantially reduced revenues, but there was a decided improvement in traffic conditions during the last four months of the year with encouraging increases in revenues.
Revenue from passenger transportation was slightly less than in the previous year, but passenger business increased perceptibly during the closing months with corresponding increase in receipts.
Revenues from transportation of United States mail decreased $\$ 82,736$ or approximately $9 \%$, due, in part, to diversions, but in a greater degree to changes in method of determining car space allowances, together with the continuation of a policy of service curtailment originated by the Post Office Department in April, 1934.
Revenues from express service rendered the Railway Express Agency were approximately the same as in the preceding year.

Revenue from milk transportation decreased $\$ 120,016$, due, in part, to the reduced consumption of fluid milk in the Metropolitan area which had declined consistently for a period of three and one-half years to June 30, 1935; but in the remaining six months of the present year there was an increased demand and market conditions ware so improved as to make the prospects for a better movement of milk in 1936 a reasonable anticipation. Diversion of this class of traffic from rail to motor transportation and forced reduction in rates to meet truck competition continue to be important factors in reducing milk transportation revenues.
Revenues from the transportation of passengers and vehicles over the ferries during the year both show satisfactory increases over the previous year.

The effect of the long period of depressed business activity on railroad earnings is illustrated by the following:
The average annual operating revenues of your Company for the five years 1925 to 1929 , inclusive, were $\$ 84,000,807$, while for the year 1935 like revenues amounted to only $\$ 44,722,233$ or $46.4 \%$ less than in the years immediately preceding the depression.
The total operating costs exceeded those of the previous year by $\$ 1,461,709$. This increase was primarily due to higher rates of pay granted under the national agreement between the railroads which provided for a $21 / 2 \%$ increase effective July 1, 1934, a further increase of $21 / 2 \%$ effective effective July 1, 1934, a further increase of $21 / 2 \%$ effective
January 1, 1935, and a final $5 \%$ increase effective April 1, 1935.
Operating comparisons were further disturbed during the year by large expenditures for restoration of property destroyed by floods in New York State, resulting from torrential rains on July 6 and 7, 1935. The United States Weather Bureau recorded a rainfall of 14.23 inches in thirty-eight hours. On the main line for a distance of 22 miles, between Painted Post, N. Y., and Kanona, N. Y., one or both main tracks, together with side tracks, were completely washed out, and three bridges, two at Bath,
N. Y., and one at Kanona, N. Y., were put out of service one of which was a total loss. Similar conditions, but in a lesser degree, were encountered on the Syracuse and Utica Division for a distance of 18 miles between Chenango Forks N. Y., and Marathon, N. Y., and 14 miles between Chenango Forks, N. Y., and Brisben, N. Y., as well as on the branch lines from Owego to Ithaca and from Cortland to Cincinnatus. Work of reconstruction was seriously retardec by the difficulties encountered in transporting material over almost impassable highways in the affected sections. Notwithstanding these handicaps against rapid restoration, the main line service was resumed July 14, 1935, and services on the Syracuse and Utica Division and other branch lines were fully restored by July 15. The cost of replacement together with additional expenditures to protect bridges and roadbed against a recurrence of flood conditions in the stricken area, amounted to $\$ 721,370$.

The increase in maintenance of way and structure expenses is fully accounted for by higher rates of pay and the replacement of roadway and bridges destroyed by the floods hereinbefore mentioned
There were laid in replacement during the year 212,650 treated cross ties and 8,211 tons of new rail, practically all of which was 131 lbs . to the yard.
The policy of reducing maintenance cost and taxes by demolishing buildings and miscellaneous structures and abandoning tracks not in use nor needed in economical operation was continued during 1935. During the past six years your company has removed, by demolition or other methods of disposal, 596 buildings, 45 miscellaneous facilities (such as ash pits, washing pits, turntables, track scales, water tranks, etc.), and during the same period 102.9 miles of track were abandoned and 32.9 miles constructed, or a net reduction of 70 miles of track.

Maintenance of equipment expenses were slightly less than in the preceding year. The reductions in cost of steam locomotive repairs and floating equipment repairs were, in a measure, offset by substantial increases in the charges to operating expenses for depreciation of freight cars and passenger cars brought about by the installation of additional new and rebuilt units and a change in method of computing depreciation charges ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission effective January 1, 1935.
The total charge to operating expenses for accrued depreciation of equipment was $\$ 2,696,701$, an increase of $\$ 159,247$ over the previous year, and compares with average annual charges of $\$ 2,676,615$ during the calendar years 1925 to 1929 , inclusive
Expenditures for repairs and renewals necessary to main tain your Company's roadbed, structures and equipment in a good state of preservation and serviceability, were made during the year.
A comparison of transportation performance in 1935 with that of the previous year, measured by revenue ton miles and revenue passenger miles, follows

## 1935

 Revenue Passenger-Miles ------- 423,783,439 429,765,249 Increase in transportation expenses amounting to $\$ 902,868$ is accounted for by additional wages paid in 1935 over wages paid for like work in the preceding year as previously mentioned.
Payments for loss and damage to shipments in transit exceeded those of the previous year by $\$ 22,320$. One of the major items of loss is pilferage of shipments in whole or in part while in transit. During the year 1935 special agents of your Company arrested 1,142 persons for felonies or misdemeanors and secured 936 convictions; 212 cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year and 2 were acquitted. All of these arrests, with one exception, were of persons not employed by your Company.
The ratio of loss and damage to the gross freight revenue of 1935 was $.53 \%$ compared with $.47 \%$ in 1934 and $.37 \%$ in 1933.

Claims paid for injuries to employes and others were slightly more than in the previous year.
Your Company's indebtedness to the Railroad Credit Corporation was reduced during the year by cash payments of $\$ 275,000$ and by the application of liquidation dividends amounting to $\$ 144,263$, a total reduction in the 'Company's loans from that institution of $\$ 419,263$. The original loan of $\$ 1,500,000$ from the Railroad Credit Corporation has now been reduced to $\$ 680,736$. Offsetting this indebtedness, there was due your Company from, the Railroad Credit Corporation $\$ 721,319$ account of advances under the plan adopted by the carriers in December, 1931.
The remaining units of equipment, new and rebuilt, financed through sale of Equipment Trust Certificates and uncompleted at the close of the year 1934, consisting of 2 new Diesel Electric Locomotives, 15 rebuilt Steam Loco-
motives, and 433 rebuilt Box Cars, were completed and placed in service during the year under review.
All other addition and betterment expenditures amounting to $\$ 1,541,460$ were financed from current cash and no bank loans were incurred.

The Management desires to record its appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by officers and employes during the year.

By order of the Board of Managers.
J. M. DAVIS, President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1935 AND 1934



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total Long Term Debt. } \\
& \text { Current Liabilities: }
\end{aligned}
$$

| $\$ 87,407,500.00$ |
| ---: |
| $2,966,300.00$ |
| $\$ 8,441,200.00$ <br> $70,720.00$ |

$\$ 84,511,920.00$
Increase or
Decrease

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Current Liabilities: } \\
& \text { Loans and Bills Payable. }
\end{aligned}
$$



| Deferred Liabilities: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Other Deferred Liabilities Unadjusted Credits: |  |
| Tax Liability | \$3,336,847.37 |
| Insurance and Casualty R | 852,545.79 |
| Accrued Depreciation-Equipment | 38,870,144.14 |
| Other Unadjusted Credits. | 2,125,602.10 |
| Total Unadjusted Credits_ Corporate Surplus: |  |
| Additions to Property Through Income and Surplus. | \$6,480,268.66 |
| Appropriated Surplus not Specificaily Invested. | 417,048.20 |
| Profit and Loss-Credit Balance. | 54,865,390.37 |


| $\$ 680,736.25$ |
| ---: |
| $531,537.28$ |
| $2,579,980.11$ |
| $20,397.66$ |
| $24,174.06$ |
| $45,091.50$ |
| $5,483.99$ |
| $1,786,912.51$ |
| $170,867.35$ |


|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 70,000.00 \\ 55,000.00 \end{array}$ |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$15,000.00 |  |  |
|  | 4,053,000.00 |  | \$599,000.00 |
|  | 343,724.94 |  | 16,841.42 |
| 4,993,883.52 |  | 4,411,724.94 |  |
|  | \$1,100,000.00 |  | 419,263.75 |
|  | 1,123,109.11 |  | 591,571.83 |
|  | 2,214,450.17 |  | 365,529.94 |
|  | 184,179.21 |  | 163,781.55 |
|  | 450.00 |  | 23,724.06 |
|  | 45,769.50 |  | 678.00 |
|  | 6,266.34 |  | 782.35 |
|  | 1,778,529.87 |  | 8,382.64 |
|  | 141,459.38 |  | 29,407.97 |
| 5,845,180.71 |  | 6,594,213.58 |  |
| 13,003,011.68 |  | 13,147,702.96 | 144,691.28 |
|  | \$2,402,262.83 |  | 934,584.54 |
|  | 815,184.09 |  | 37,361.70 |
|  | 38,804,612.87 |  | 65,531.27 |
|  | 1,159,823.50 |  | 965,778.60 |
| 45,185,139.40 |  | 43,181,883.29 |  |
|  | \$6,584,410.56 |  | 104,141.90 |
|  | 417,048.20 |  |  |
|  | 58,192,121.96 |  | 3,326,731.59 |
| 61,762,707.23 |  | 65,193,580.72 |  |
| \$215,301,842.54 |  | \$217,041,025.49 | \$1,739,182.95 |

* Pledged $\$ 913,000$. Figures in boldface denote decrease.
A general audit of the accounts of-your Company and its sub)

A general audit of the accounts of-your Company and its subsidiaries as of the close of business December 31st, 1935, was made by Messrs. Hasking \&
Sells, Certified Public Accountants, and a detailed statement of the results of their investigations was submitted february 18th, 1936, with the following
letter:
"Our audit (except for details that do not seem to us necessary) has covered the transactions of the company during the year ended December 31 ,
1935, and has found them to be correct. In our opinion, the methods employed and the safeguards surrounding all transactions are thorough and
businesslike."

## THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

## THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935

To the Stockholders of
The Kansas City, Southern Railway Company:
The thirty-sixth annual report of the affairs of your Company, being for the year ended December 31, 1935, is herewith presented.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
The statistics of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company include the properties and operations of the following wholly owned and directly operated subsidiaries:

Texarkana a and Fort Smith Railway Company,
Kansas City \& Grandview Railway Company,
The Maywood and Sugar Creek Railway Company,
Fort Smith and Van Buren Railway Company.

The succeeding statement shows the results of operation for the year, compared with such results for the preceding year:

|  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  | Increase | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Mileage Operate | 878.78 |  | 878.78 |  |  |  |
| Railway Operating Revenues: |  | $\begin{array}{r} 86.05 \% \\ 2.22 \\ .01 \\ 1.66 \\ .74 \\ .03 \\ .08 \\ 7.64 \\ .02 \\ 1.18 \\ 1.37 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r} \\ & 85.79 \% \\ & 2.22 \\ & 1.01 \\ & 1.78 \\ & 1.00 \\ & .03 \\ & .0 .77 \\ & 7.08 \\ & . .14 \\ & 1.35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 309,870.26 \\ 6,993.19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 34,37 \\ 5,861,72 \\ 22,706.60 \end{array}$ |
| Passenger |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exxcess Baggag |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Express. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Passenger-train |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{41.11}$ |  |
| Switching- |  |  |  |  | 1,465.68 |  |
| Special Service Train |  |  |  |  |  | 1,016.5 |
| Incidental and Joint $\mathbf{F}$ |  |  |  |  | 7,320.82 |  |
| Total | \$9,981,090.99 | 100.00\% | \$9,650,064.60 | 100.00\% | \$331,026.39 |  |
| Railway Operating Expenses: Maintenance of Way and |  |  |  |  | \$76,245.52 |  |
| Maintenance of Equipment.- | 1,713,080.01 | 17.16 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 91,71,644,29.46 \\ & 1,60,60 \end{aligned}$ | $17.04 \%$ | ${ }_{68} 68787.55$ |  |
| Transportation | 3,159,741.40 | 31.66 | 3,060,842.39 | 31.72 | 98,8899.01 |  |
| Miscellaneous Operat | - | ${ }^{7} .26$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 14,291.26 \\ 89617 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ \hline 9.15 \\ \hline .15\end{array}$ | 11,727.67 |  |
| Transportation for Investment | 13,230.05 | . 13 | 1,611.96 | 9.29 .02 | 11,618.099 | \$135,424.6 |
| Tota | \$7,205,687.09 | 72.19\% | \$7,095,617.46 | 73.53\% | \$110,069.63 |  |
| Net Revenue from Railway Operatio | \$2,775,403.90 | 27.81\% | \$2,554,447.14 | 26.47\% | \$220,956.76 |  |
| Railway Tax Accruals Uncollectible Railway Re | $\$ 776,885.85$ $3,377.00$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.79 \% \\ .03 \end{array}$ | $\$ 775,509.26$ $2,290.50$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.04 \% \\ .02 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,376.59 \\ 1,086.50 \end{array}$ |  |
| Railway Operating Income | \$1,995,141.05 | 19.99\% | \$1,776,647.38 | 18.41\% | \$218,493.67 |  |
| Equipment Rents-Net debit Joint Facility Rents-Net debi | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 419,157.08 \\ & 89,580.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.20 \% \\ \hline .90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 402,438.30 \\ 82,756.26 \end{array}$ | $4.17 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 16,718.78 \\ & 6,824.48 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Net Railway Operating Income | \$1,486,403.23 | 14.89\% | \$1,291,452.82 | 13.38\% | \$194,950.41 |  |
| Ratio of Operating Expenses and Taxes to Operating R |  | 79.98\% |  | 81.57\% |  | 1.59\% |

OPERATING REVENUES
The increase of $\$ 331,026.39$ in operating revenues is the net result of a decrease of $\$ 198,665.81$ during the first half of the year and an increase of $\$ 529,692.20$ during the last half of the year, as compared with corresponding periods of the year 1935. Operating revenues as reported include approximately $\$ 200,000.00$ derived from the emergency rate increases authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte No. 115, effective from April 18, 1935, to June 30, 1936. Other important factors contributing to the increase for the year are the discovery and development of a large oil field at Rodessa, Louisiana, the enlargement and expansion of facilities to serve the Chevrolet Motor Company at Kansas City, Missouri, and the commencement of operations at the new plant of The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.) at Lake Charles, Louisiana.
The principal increases, as well as decreases, in the various revenue accounts were as follows:
Freight Revenue-
creases on account of
Products of Agriculture:
Fruits and vegetables
Fruits and vegetables other than Irish pota-
toes, berries an
Products of Mines:
Bituminous coal
Gravel, sand and
Bituminous coal-
Gravel, sand and stone
Sulphur
Sulphur--F----:-
Products of

Logs, posts, poles and piling
Miscellaneous items (Net)
Manufactures and Miscellaneous:
Automobiles, trucks and parts.
Iron and steel pipe and fittings.
Fron and steel pipe and fittings. Suel and road oil--.-ial---
 Wuilding paper and prepared roofingBuilding paper and prepa
Agricultural impleolAgricultural implements--Refined perroleum (Gasoline)
Miscellaneous items (Net) Miscellaneous items (
Dereases on account of
Products of Agriculture:

Corn, oats and other grain.
Irish, potatoes...-.-.
Berries and peaches.
Miscellaneous items
Animals and Products:
Animals and Products:
Fresh meats.-------
Cags-...- calves and hogs
Mattle, calves and hogs---
Miscellaneous items (Net)
Products of Mines:

Products of Forests:


Carried Forward.
$31,963.25$ $37,786.22$ $17,845.92$
$12,758.45$
$109,954.54$
$102,808.77$ $102,808.77$
$30,898.99$
$6,220.64$ 112,203.24 $58,683.90$
$53,318.72$ $51,341.08$
$38,580.37$
$23,958.00$ $10,799.81$
$163,990.90$ $\begin{array}{r}283,439.32 \\ 39,467.60 \\ 19,922.81 \\ 9,299.98 \\ 59,102.05 \\ 104,234.12 \\ 13,082.04 \\ 11,399.27 \\ 6,178.05 \\ 16,897.18 \\ 9,488.16 \\ 27,439.05 \\ 14,121.82 \\ 10,412.82 \\ 26,573.83 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Brought Forward
Increase in interline traffic

Mail Revenue-
6.993.19

Decrease due to less space used for mail service 12
Dexpress Revenue-


22,706.60
Switching Revenue-
Increase due to
The greater number of cars handled at
Tiger, Missouri (Coal fields).


30,465.68
12,265.58
$\qquad$ $12,265.58$
$331,026.39$

## OPERATING EXPENSES

As reported for the year, operating expenses increased $\$ 110,069.63$. If adjustment were made so as to eliminate the effect of accruals in 1934 under the Railroad Retirement Act and the reversal of such accounting in 1935 after the Supreme Court of the United States declared the said act unconstitutional, the increase would be $\$ 253,616.94$, as compared with the preceding year. This increase was due principally to the restoration on January 1, 1935, of one-fourth, and on April 1, 1935, of one-half, of the 10 per cent. deduction from the wages of certain employees made early in 1932 one-fourth of the said deduction having been restored on July 1, 1934.
The increases and decreases in the several operating expense accounts may be summarized as follows:
Maintenance of Way and Structures-
Increases on account of
Roadway and track labor-
Roadway and track material


Decrease on account of
Supervision
39,537.46
$\$ 76,245.52$
Maintenance of Equipment-
Increases on account of
Classified repairs to $\$ 37,440.96$
$42,720.66$
$9,178.93$
15.399 .69
Freight-train cars--Passenger-train cars
Injuries to persons.--
Decreases on account of
Repairs to shop machinery
Repaning repairs to equipmen $\qquad$ $18,541.38$
$7,124.66$
$5,53.42$

$\mathbf{5 , 6 9 3 . 4 2}$
$\mathbf{4 , 5 9 3 . 2 3}$

## Traffic-

Increase on account of
Solicitation
Decrease on account of
$\qquad$

Carried Forward

Volume 142
Financial Chronicle

Brought Forward Transportation-
Increases on account of
Locomotive, yard and train service._-.-.-. $\$ 104,518.28$


| Casualties_-- |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Miscellaneous items (Net) | $22,756.93$ |

Decreases on account of

Miscellaneous Operations-
Increases on account of
Dining car service_-
General-
Decreases on account of
Railroad Retirement

Valuation expenses
Miscellaneous items
Increase on account of
claries and expenses of clerks and attendants.
$38,901.77$
Transportation for Investment-Cr.
Increase due to the greater quantity of materials for construe
tron purposes conveyed in transportation trains
Net increase in Operating Expenses. $\qquad$

## REVENUE TONNAGE

The revenue tonnage movement for the year, as compared with that of the year preceding, was as follows:
For the year ended December 31, 1935:
Revenue Tons one mile-North..................... $544,712,864$
Revenue Tons one mile-South.
-296,892,945 841,605.809
For the year ended December 31, 1934:
499,145,937

Increase in Revenue Tons one mile.
$\xrightarrow[--\ldots-\cdots]{ } \frac{833,891,377}{7,714,432}$

## TAXES

Following is a statement of charges on account of taxes, compared with the preceding year:
$1935 \quad 1934 \quad$ Increase


The increase in State, county and municipal taxes was due to the adjustment of reserves on account of increased levies of ad valorem and franchise taxes by the State of Louisiana, applicable to previous years, less the effect of current reductions in assessed valuations and levies of other States. The decrease in Federal taxes results from an overassessment of income tax for the year 1920, the amount of which was finally determined in 1935.

## WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

As heretofore stated, restoration of the 10 per cent. deducton in 1932 from the basic rate earnings of certain employes was made as follows: one-fourth on July 1, 1934; one-fourth on January 1, 1935; and one-half on April 1, 1935. These increases were made according to agreements with organized labor and voluntarily in the case of unorganized employer. The pay of some supervisors was also adjusted to conform with the increased remuneration of employes under their supervision. The 10 per cent. reduction in the compensation of officers remains in effect.

## COST OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES

The average cost of all material purchased during the year was slightly higher than for the preceding period. The cost of fuel oil increased 11.51 per cent. and that of coal 2.50 per cent.

## MILES OF RAILROAD

The track mileage operated by your Company at the end of the year was as below stated:


The total track mileage was increased from $1,402.23$ to $1,404.00$, making a net change of 1.77 miles, all in other than main tracks.

The Rolling Equipment owned or otherwise controlled on December 31, 1935, consisted of:


During the year 1 locomotive, 4 passenger-train cars, 402 freight-train cars and 2 cabooses were retired by dis-
mantlement or otherwise, and 161 freight-train cars in work service were permanently assigned to work equipment. The net loss on 402 units of various classes voluntarily retired, in accordance with a programme commenced in 1932 and since continued, was $\$ 199,260.27$. That amount, which represents the difference between the service value of the equip-
ment and the depreciation accrued thereon, was charged ment and the depreciation accrued thereon, was charged against surplus through the equipment depreciation reserve account under regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective January 1, 1935. Equipment owned was increased by the acquisition of 10 new automobile box cars.

INVESTMENT IN ROAD AND EQUIPMENT
The following tabulation shows the expenditures made during the year for additions and betterment to road and equipment, the credits resulting from retirements, and other adjustments in the investment account:


The condition of your main line with respect to ballast at the end of the year, there being no changes, is shown below:
 Section of less than 6 inches under ties.-. $\qquad$ 12.90 ". Deferred ballasting on Leeds-Grandview line. w line $-\frac{12.75}{787.88}$ mile
Total main line mileage owned
The weights of rail in the main line at the end of the year were as follows:

$\qquad$ -787.88 miles
Work was continued upon the schedule for the reinforcemont of track through the application of tie plates, with a view to stability, permanence and economy of maintenance. The expenditure for this purpose was $\$ 11,792.27$.

Other principal items of Additions and BettermentsRoad, together with the amounts expended therefor, were as follows:

Increasing weight of rail from 85-pound to 127 -pound section,
Mile 92 to Mile 102 .--

\$74,193.32 43,923.60 Improvement of bridges_ | $17,016.62$ |
| :--- |

Total
$\$ 135,133.54$
The expenditures for additions and betterment include the cost of 5 sidings to serve industries not heretofore reached by your tracks, 3 additional sidings to accommodate industries previously established on your line, tracks to serve 17 new industries located on your Company's right of way at Rodessa, Louisiana, where a new oil field was discovered during the year, and additional tracks to serve the enlarged assembly plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company at Kansas City, Missouri. Incidentally, 36 new industries located on existing tracks of your Company.

During the year 10 new all-steel automobile box cars, having an inside length of 50 feet 6 inches to accommodate 4 motor trucks or 4 automobiles, and equipped with heavy duty mechanical loaders, were purchased at a total cost of $\$ 44,599.24$. Other items of Additions and BettermentEquipment, involving an expenditure of $\$ 19,279.76$, consisted mainly of the following:
Locomotives-Application of arch tube and washout plugs, additional 11-inch air pumps, cast steel end sills and radial buffers, cast steel tender
frames, improved blow-off systems, and improved water connections Freight-train Cars -Application of steel and improved water connections. lars, cast steel body bolsters and heavier side sills, cast steel truck sides steel cover plates, steel decks and Z-bars, side dump doors, brake beam safety supports, wider do rs,
improved air brake cylinders.
Work equipment-Reconstruction of 3 cars for work service and the appli-
cation of A. R. A. type $D$ couplers.

## EQUIPMENT TRUSTS

Equipment Trust, Series No. 34, matured on January 15. 1935, and payment of the final series of notes issued thereunder was made on that date.

The face amount of Equipment Trust Certificates out standing December 31, 1935, was as below set forth:
Series E, dated September 1, 1923]


## DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

Moneys equaling the amount of charges to operating expenses representing the so-called depreciation of equipment, and for the amortization of equipment retired and of property abandoned in connection with improvements, together with proceeds from the sale of obsolete equipment, are deposited in a special fund set aside for additions to and betterment of your property. The total amount so deposited, and withdrawals therefrom, are shown by the statement following:

Charges for Depreciation of Equipment:

| Charges for Depreciation of Equipment: |
| :--- |
| From June 1,1916 to December 31, $1934-195,444,801.57$ |
| From January 1,1935, to December 31,1935 |

Charges for Amortization of Retired Equipment:
From January 1, 1918, to December 31 1934
Charges for Amortization of Retired Equipment.
From January 1,1918 , to December 31,1934 Abandoned Property:
Charges for Amortization of Aba
$\qquad$
roceeds from Sale of Obsolete Equipment:
From June 1, 1916, to Docember 31, 1932
From January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935 $\qquad$
1,131,602.16
$1,086,535.97$

Income from Bank Balances and Investments-
From June 1, 1916, to December 31, 1934From January 1, 1935, to December 31,193 $\overline{5}$

Replacement Funds released by Trustees under Equipment Trus From January 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925 $\$ 22,592.59$ Total Deposits.

Payments for New Equipment:
From June 1,1916 to Decem-
ber 31,1934,
rom January 1,1935, to $\mathbf{D} 0-1$
$1,407,272.74$
45,317.87 \$1,452,590.61
Redemption of Equipment Trust Obligations: From January 1 , 1932, to December 31, $1934,19 \overline{5}$, to $\overline{\mathrm{D}}-$
From January 1,

Improvements to Equipment:
From June 1,1916 , to Decem-
$\$ 1,992,561.22$
$18,183.44$
2,010,744.66
Shop Improvements, etc.:
cember 31,193422 , to $\mathrm{De}-$
From January $1,19 \overline{3} \overline{5}$, to De- $^{-1}$
cember 31, 1935 ........
2,305,705.29

From January 1,1931 , to De-
comber 31, 1934 ,
From January 1, 1935, to $\mathrm{De-}$
cember 31, 1935
Amount temporarily withdrawn for other pur-
386,457.33

Balance, December 31, 1935
900,000.00
$7,750,291.42$ $\$ 818,710.09$

## GROUP INSURANCE

The agreement entered into with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company effective October 1, 1933, referred to in the previous annual report, providing for a revised group insurance plan affording comprehensive protection to employes of your Company against loss by death, accident and llness, was continued in effect.
At the close of the year, 2,672 employes, or 90.5 per cent. of those eligible, were subscribers to the revised plan. The life policies in force at that date aggregated $\$ 4,865,750.00$.

Payments to employes and their beneficiaries under the revised plan, and payments to employes entitled to total and permanent disability benefits under the old plan, amounted during the year to $\$ 123,946.59$, classified as follows:

19 Accident claims.

Since the inauguration of the plan of group insurance for employes, the Insurance Company has paid claims aggregating $\$ 1,919,216.08$.

## THE RAILROAD CREDIT CORPORATION

In the process of liquidating the fund administered by it pursuant to the Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931, The Railroad Credit Corporation repaid to your Company $\$ 35,574.31$ during the year. As of December 31, 1935, the account with the Credit Corporation was as follows:
Amount contributed by your Company to the fund $\qquad$

Balance due.

## TITLE TO LINE IN LOUISIANA

That part of the system which is located in the State of Louisiana has, since its construction, been owned by a separate corporation, The Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railway Company, but all the stock and bonds of that company have been held by your Company. In order to reduce taxes it was found desirable to have this property conveyed to The Kansas City Southern Railway Company and the stock and bonds cancelled. The conveyance was completed during the year, and title to the line in Louisiana is now vested directly in your Company. The Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railway Company has meanwhile been dissolved.

## RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL

## SECURITY ACTS

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1934, mentioned a year ago, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 6, 1935. In substitution therefor, a new pension law was passed by Congress and approved August 29, 1935, together with a companion Act under which an income tax of $31 / 2$ per cent. of compensation not in excess of $\$ 300.00$ per month is imposed upon employes, and an excise tax of like amount is imposed upon ployes, and an excise tax of like amount is imposed upon
to be levied against your Company will approximate $\$ 156,000.00$ per annum. The validity of this new legislation is being contested by the railroads.

The Social Security Act, also enacted during the year, imposes additional taxes upon your Company for purposes of unemployment compensation provided by that law. Upon the basis of present pay rolls, these taxes are estimated at $\$ 45,000.00$ in $1936, \$ 90,000.00$ in 1937 and $\$ 135,000.00$ each year thereafter. With an increase in business to a more normal level, the burden on your Company will be greater.

## TAXATION

Since the depression began there has been a decided tendency toward horizontal reductions in the assessed valuations of farms, residences and other real and personal property, without corresponding decreases in railroad and other public utility assessments. Delinquencies in the payment of taxes in some sections have been almost entirely on ac count of other than railroad and utility taxpayers. For example, in one county the railroads and utilities paid 100 per cent. of their taxes, while other property owners paid less than 30 per cent., the railroads and utilities paying 80 per of all toxes collected. These factors, and the mul per cent. or af miscellaneous corperate toxes have the mul tiplication of miscellaneous corporate taxes, have imposed upon your Company an excessive burden, which the Management has sought to have eased through vigorous protests to
state and county boards, and in some instances by resort to itigation.
Taxes actually paid by your Company for 1935 amounted to $\$ 857,032.93$. That sum is more than gross revenues have averaged per month throughout the year.

Litigation for the purpose of effecting a reduction in the assessed valuation of the properties of your Company in the State of Oklahoma, mentioned in previous reports, was concluded with respect to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934 , resulting in a recovery of $\$ 22,101.64$ in taxes. Suits in that State on account of subsequent years are pending.
Having elected not to appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in your Company's Federal income tax cases, mentioned in the previous report, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has computed an overassessment of $\$ 123,405.12$ for the year 1920 , which amount, less $\$ 15,244.81$ on account of an underassessment for the year 1921, is due your Company. Interest on the net amount recoverable was accrued during the year in the sum of $\$ 67,433.68$
A hearing was had before the United States Board of Tax Appeals on November 18, 1935, in connection with a claim for the recovery of a further substantial amount of interest which the Management feels was illegally collected on inincome tax payments. Briefs have been filed and a decision is awaited.

FEDERAL VALUATION
Pursuant to the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to valuations of carrier property, your Company has maintained its valuation as nearly as practicable upon a current basis. The cost of such valuation to


## SEPARATELY REPORTING SUBSIDIARY

## COMPANIES

In addition to those subsidiaries heretofore mentioned, your Company controls, by virtue of the ownership of securities, all the property of the following separately reporting companies, whose balance sheets and income accounts are also published in the statistical section of this report:

THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI RAILWAY AND
TERMINAL COMPANY
A company operating an electric switching line in and through Kansas City, Kansas, which connects with the present terminal tracks of your Company and forms an intermediate connection between your line and an interurban line serving an industrial territory from Kansas City, Kansas, to Lawrence, Kansas, a distance of about 35 miles. Its property consists of 5.56 miles of main track and 4.81 miles of yard and side tracks. Control is had by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock and bonds.

THE ARKANSAS WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
A standard-gauge line from Heavener, Oklahoma, to Forester, Arkansas, consisting of 55.58 miles of main track and 4.79 miles of yard and side tracks, together with rights of way, buildings and appurtenances; controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock and bonds.
the kansas city, shreveport and gulf
TERMINAL COMPAN
Union depot property at Shreveport, Louisiana, including its real estate, buildings and 1.55 miles of yard and terminal tracks; controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock and bonds.

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PORT ARTHUR CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY
Lands, slips, docks, wharves, warehouses, one grain elevator (capacity 500,000 bushels), etc., all at Port Arthur, Texas; controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock. The bonds of the Dock Company are outstanding in the hands of the public.

Under an agreement entered into as of February 1, 1923 all the property of the Port Arthur Canal and Dock Company was leased to the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Com pany. Pursuant to an agreement of lease made with the Texarkana and Fort Smith, your Company assumed operation of the property of the Dock Company as of February 1, 1934.

THE K. C. S. ELEVATOR COMPANY
One grain elevator (capacity 1,435,000 bushels), situated at Kansas City, Missouri; controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock. No bonds have been issued or authorized

On January 21,1935 , the frame headhouse and appurtenances, originally constructed in 1892 , were destroyed and the power plant and storage units damaged by fire. During the year, the headhouse and power plant were replaced by a reinforced concrete and steel structure, modern equipment was installed, and the storage units were fully rehabilitated. Of $\$ 275,476.05$ expended on this account, $\$ 219,986.54$ was derived from the settlement with the insurance underwriters, and the remainder of $\$ 55,489.51$, representing the cost of improvements, was advanced by your Company
Operation of the elevator facilities was resumed by the lessee as of December 1, 1935.

THE UNION LAND COMPANY
A company owning 85.36 acres of land in and adjacent to Kansas City, Kansas, suitable for industrial sites. All the capital stock is owned by The Kansas and Missouri Railway
and Terminal Company, and control of the Land Company is had by your Company through its ownership of the Terminal Company. No bonds have been issued or authorized.

## INDUSTRIAL LAND COMPANY

A company owning 694.02 acres of land, mainly situated in the northeastern part of Kansas City, Missouri, and acquired for future yard expansion; controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock and bonds.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN TRANSPORT COMPANY,
INCORPORATED
A company organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana to contract for the collection, transportation and delivery of less-than-carload freight. It owns no equipment or real property, and is controlled by your Company through ownership of all the capital stock.

Mr. Alexander M. Calhoun, Vice-President, passed away on May 16, 1935. He had served your Company efficiently and loyally for thirty-four years, and his death is recorded with deep regret.

The appended balance sheets and statistical statements give full detailed information concerning expenditures for improvements, and the results of operation.
A report, including balance sheet, income account and other pertinent matter, in form prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been filed with that body at Washington.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. E. JOHNSTON,

President.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-The many changes which have taken place in the business and financial world during the past year, make the 1936 edition or the "Directory of Directors in the City of New York" wirtually a new directory. It is invaluable as a "Who's Who" in business and finance in New York City; as a handbook; as a mailing list; and in determining credit responsibility.
 contains 1,150 pages of compact, lepible data. - The book is divided into two sections. The first is a list of approximately 30.000 directors with their respective directorates, their business addresses and, wherever prac--
ticable, their residence addresses. The second section is an index of corticable, their residence addresses. The second section is an index of corporations, about 13,000 in number, which have an outstanding capital of $\$ 50,000$ or over, and two or more of whose directors are listed in the first section. This section also includes a list of the outstanding non-corporate firms and their members; banks, trust and securities companies, insurance nd guaranty companies.
The following list resents an interesting study of the comparison of the directorates held by this prominent group of men, for the years 1928, 1932, 1935 and 1936:
Floyd L. Carlisle.
Henry L. Doherty.
Oharles Hayden.-.
T. Pierpont Margan
Pierpont Margan.
Jomes H. Perkins.
John D. Rockefeller
John D. Rockefeller Jr
Nicholas M. Schenck
Albert H. Wiggin
Owen D. Young.-



-The 1936 issue of "The Stock Exchange Official Year-Book" has just een published by Thomas Skinner \& Co., 330 Gresham House, Old Broad and municipal loans and 344 publication contains notices of 45 Government previous year's issue, the corresponding figures in which were 58 and 272 respectively. These additions have entailed an increase of 278 pages in the last two years although a number of concerns have ceased to exist and been taken out of the book during that period. The year 1935 has seen the continued progress of the fixed trust. This form of investment first became known in Great Britain early in 1931 and was the subject of a recent report by a subcommittee of the Committee for General Purposes of the Stock Exchange. Particulars of 56 of these trusts will be found in this volume. The usual lists of members of the various stock exchanges appear in the front portion of the book, together with the tables of statistics, obtained from oficial sources, relating to the British dominions, colonies, counties and municipalities, and to the sovereign States of the world; also the special chapters on the finances of India and the principal legal decisions f 1935 affecting companies. The supplement, following the water works ection, contains particulars received too late for classification, and in the subsequent pages will be found the usual information, duly revised, relating to stamp duties, trustee investments, the public trustee income tax, estate uty, the bank reserve, forged transfer Acts. \&c. The "Year-Book," wich cists Stock Loan Deparment of he Stock Exchange, London
-The Field Day committees of the Bond Club of New York have drawn freely, if somewhat facetiously, upon the New Deal Alphabet in making their plans for entertainment at the club's annual outing to be The six hundred members of the Club on June 5 .
The sil "F D, R", prorrangements today may lbe startled to see the initials F. D. R. prominently displayed on an old-fashioned poster. Reading on, however, they will discover that this is only the Field Day Regime n a holiday are in hown to represent the Special Ent. Parenthetically, these are "startling innovations and extraordinary excitent Committee, planning
The "F. E. R. A." is exposed as Facetious Fvents
The "F. E. R. A." is exposed as Facetious Events Racing Association, which will conduct a series of cycling contests, while the "P. W. A." turns ut to be the Prosit \& Wienerwurst Authority, which guarantees to hav hand not one frankfurter but a thousand.
carried out with the aid of the "Flannigan Marching \& Cestivies will be and the "Hicksville (L. I.) Wheelmen's Association.
-Announcement is made that George Dock, Jr., public relations adviser to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington during the past $21 / 2$ years, has resigned to take a position in the New York office of Doremus \& Company, financial advertising agency, on June 1.
Before going to Washington, Mr. Dock was engaged in advertising work in St. Louis and in New York City for several years, as an executive in the investment banking firms of William R . Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart \& Co., and was a director of the Financial Advertisers Association. He is an associate author of the book, "Advertising Investment Securities," sponsored by thelinvestment Bankers Association, and editor and coauthor of "Constructive Customer Relations," published by the American Institute of Banking in 1933. A former newspaper man in St. Louis, he has contributed frequently to various magazines and newspapers chiefly on financial subjects.
A graduate of Dartmouth in 1916, Mr. Dock served overseas for 33 months in the American Ambulance and the Lafayette Flying Corps.. receiving two citations. He was chairman of publicity on the Gibson Mr. Dock has ben in charge of purin in Mr. Dock has been in charge of public relations for the Home Owners
Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan_Bank System, Federal Savings Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan, Bank System, Federal Savings tion, all of which are administered by the Federal Home Loan Bank board.
-JohnyG. Gallaher, associated for the past three years with Seipp, Princell \& Company, municipal bond house, and formerly general sales manager in Chicago for Bancamerica Blair Corporation, has been appointed sales manager for Bond \& Goodwin In
Mr . Gallaher joined a predecessor of Bancamerica-Blair"in 1920 after rganiz organ District -Distr
-Distributors Group, Incorporated, 63 Wall St., New York, has prepared detailed analyses for the first quarter of 1936 on the following com-panies-Adams Express Company, American European Securities Co., A A, General American los in Con, Prudal Cinvi, Corp. Contmental cor up to date studies of these same as far as 1930
-Average price for 20 insurance company stocks as of May 1 was 27.78 compared with 28.79 as of April 24, a net decrease of 1.01, according to Allen \& Co., 20 Broad St., New York. Average ratio of price to liquidating value for these 20 stocks decreased .04 from the 1.17 reported werk 1 . 90.08 e pris 43. Average ratio of price to book value on May 1 was 110 a net decrease of .04 from the 1.23 reported a week ago
-Attributing reduced railroad earning power to the decline in output durable goods, and not to competition, and asserting that the stean aliroads are stis premed all 1 lity, the仿,
Ber, It Wt. Now Yo. 1 Womber
-Bear, Stearns \& Co., 1 Wall st., New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have avallable for distribution two circulars dealing ith the tax on 225 and ormmary ommon 120 active is
-Zimmermann \& Forshay, Inc., 170 Broadway, New York, announces the granting of new facilities extended by the German Foreign Exchange Control in the form of Rueckwanderer Marks for the use of persons return discount of $50 \%$, or double the amount of the prevailing exchange rate er dollar.
-Louis J. Stirling has become associated with A. O. Slaughter \& Co as manager of their bond trading department. Mr. Stirling has been the past five years and prior to that time was associated with Colvin \& Co

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS 

PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, May 8, 1936
Coffee-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points higher for Santos contracts, with sales totaling 7,500 bags. Rio contracts closed 5 to 7 points higher, with sales of 1,750 bags. The new Rio contract, in which 1,250 bags were traded, opened nominally unchanged, and closed 9 to 10 points higher. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 175 reis lower, while on the other, hand, the official No. 7 price was 100 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were scarce and unchanged from previous day. Havre futures were $1 / 4$ franc lower to $1 / 2$ franc higher. On the 4th inst. futures closed 2 to 8 points higher for the Santos contract, with closed 2 to 8 points higher for the santos contract closed 1 to 3 up, while the new Rio closed nominally 6 to 8 points 1 to 3 up, while the new Rio closed nominally 6 to 8 points
higher. There were no notices issued. Sales of old Rio higher. There were no notices issued. Sales of old Rio
totaled 58 lots. There were no sales of the new Rio. Much of the business represented switches or straddles. The openmarket dollar rate was better by 70 reis at 17.680 milreis to the dollar. Rio terme prices were irregular at 11.150 for May and 11.100 for July. At 11.500 the spot Rio 7s price was unchanged. On the 5 th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points lower for Santos contracts, with sales of $15,760 \mathrm{bars}$. points lower for santos contracts closed unchanged to 2 points lower, with sales of 5,250 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 100 to 125 reis of 5,250 bags. Rio de Janero futures were 100 to 125 reis
higher, while the open-market exchange rate was 20 reis higher, while the open-market exchange rate was 20 reis
weaker at 17.700 milreis to the dollar. Cost and frieght offers from Brazil were unchanged to 5 points lower, with Santos Bourbon $3-5$ s at from 8.15 to 8.50 cents. A report from Brazil stated that receipts of coffee at Rio from the interior had been suspended until the stock reaches 700,000 bags. The May 1 stocks in the Port of Rio were 751,000 bags. Havre future were $1 / 2$ to 1 franc lower. On the 6th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points higher for Santos contracts, with transactions totaling 13,000 bags. Rio contracts tracts, with transactions tataling 13,000 bags. Rio contracts
closed 2 to 5 points higher, with sales of 3,250 bags. One closed 2 to 5 points higher, with sales of 3,250 bags. One lot was traded in the new Rio contract, which closed 2 points
higher. Rio de Janeiro futures were 75 to 125 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged generally with Santos Bourbon $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at from 8.20 to $8.421 / 2$ cents. Local spot prices were nominally unchanged, with no sales. The strength in the local market to-day was attributed largely to the news that Brazil's National Coffee Department had been tendered for purchase 2,586,761 bags of the $4,000,000$ bags of low-grade coffee to be bought and destroyed according to recent plans.
On the 7 th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points higher, with transactions of 18,250 bags. Rio contracts closed 5 to 8 points higher, with sales of 2,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 125 to 200 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 10 points higher, with Santos Bourbon 4 s at 8.20 to 8.40 c . Peaberry 4 s were 10 higher on the inside price, ranging from 8.05 to 8.25c. Local spot prices continued unchanged but with slightly better inquiry reported. Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to 1 franc higher. The chief stimulus to coffee prices has been the news that Brazil's National Coffee Department had been tendered over $2,500,000$ bags of the $4,000,000$ bags to be purchased from the present crop for eventual destruction.
Today prices closed 4 to 6 points down for Santos contracts, with transactions of 27 contracts. Rio (old) contract closed 4 to 6 points down, with sales of 12 contracts. Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to 25 reis higher. The official price of No. 7 was 100 reis better, and the open market exchange rate was 50 reis improved at 17.650. Cost and freight offers by Brazil were unchanged to 10 points higher, with Santos Bourbons from 8.25 to 8.35 c . Manizales for shipment were reported offered at $103 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. In Havre, futures were $11 / 2$ to 2 francs higher.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows: March May-
Cocoa-On the 2d inst. futures closed 1 to 8 points higher. With the firmness of London and substantial buying on the part of domestic manufacturers, the local market was given a firm tone. European manufacturers were reported purchasing contracts for shipment of the next West African crop, which is harvested at the end of the year. Domestic manufacturers were buyers of spot Bahia cocoa and forward shipment Bahias on an advancing scale. New York warehouse stocks showed an increase of 10,000 bags for the week. Final figures showed April arrivals in the United States to total 482,278 bags compared with $244,597 \mathrm{bags}$ in the to total 482,278 bags compared with 244,597 bags in the same month last year. Local closing: May,
5.17 ; Sept., 5.24 ; Oct., 5.26 ; Dec., 5.29. (1937) Jan., 5.32;

Mar., 5.37; May, 5.43. On the 4th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points higher. Transactions totaled 163 lots, or 2,184 tons. Active buying by London interests in the local market was the chief source of strength in the futures here. However, this didn't seem to spur much active buying on the part of local operators. Indications seem to point to a pretty thorough liquidation of the May contract. Cash cocoa in London was 2 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, and futures $11 / 2$ d. up to unchanged. Sales there totaled 800 tons in future contracts. Local closing: May, 5.15; July, 5.18; Sept., 5.27; Oct., 5.29; Dec., 5.32. On the 5th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. Manufacturers are closen rong a in such a manner again reported to be buying quiety and in such a manner as not to disturb prices. While prices showed little change during the session, the undertone was steady throughout. London closed steady and virtually unchanged. Transactions on the local exchange were 139 lots, or 1,863 tons. Local closing: July, 5.19; Sept., 5.27; Dec., 5.32 ; Jan., 5.33 ; Mar., 5.39. On the 6th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points higher. Sales for the day totaled only 62 lots, or 831 tons. London cash cocoa was unchanged, but futures were $11 / 2$ to 3 d . higher. In the local market a prominent importer was credited with buying considerably, apparently covering short hedge lines. Local closing: May, 5.19; July, 5.21; short hedge lines. Local closing:
Sept., 5.29; Oct., 5.31 ; Dec., 5.34 . lower. The spot market was temporarily deadlocked. Total sales on the local Exchange were 40 lots, or 536 tons. London cash cocoa unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Futures there showed the same range as prevailed in previous session, with transactions of 570 tons. Local closing: May, 5.17; July, 5.19; Sept., 5.27; Oct., 5.23; Dec., 5.33; (1937) Jan., 5.35; Mar., 5.41; May, 5.46.

Today prices closed unchanged to 1 point down. The session was about the same as yesterday's. The market is in a state of deadlock with offerings held above levels which manufacturers are willing to pay. Warehouse stocks had a further decrease of 500 bags. Closing: July, 5.18; Sept., 5.26; Dec., 5.33; Jan., 5.35; Mar., 5.40.
Sugar-On the 2d. inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 750 tons. In the market for raws the lot of Puerto Ricos that had been offered on the previous day at 3.75 c . for first half of May shipment had been definitely withdrawn. The cheapest offer appeared to be 7,900 bags of Cubas, June shipment at 2.90 c . Otherwise offers were at 3.85 c . for duty frees. A report was current to the effect that Puerto Ricos would be allowed to grind excess sugar cane to avoid drought damage. The American Agricultural Administration estimates that 950,000 Amert tons will be produced and that the reserve above the short tons will be produced and that the reserve above the tons.
On the 4 th inst. futures closed steady at 1 to 2 points higher. Notwithstanding the dulness of the market the undertone was firm throughout the session. Transactions totaled but 2,200 tons. The actual market was quiet with a sale of a small lot of 7,200 bags of Puerto Ricos at 3 points under the previous spot price. Refiners appear to show very little interest and until this attitude changes, no real activity or marked change in prices are expected to be witnessed. The January sales, which accounted for 18 lots of the total, represented hedging mostly, and was absorbed by the Wall Street house with the leading Cuban producing interest. The balance of the trading was without particular feature.
On the 5th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales were 10,500 tons. Seventy-one lots of May were sold at 2.88 c ., only 1 point under the eight year high. In the market for raws, offerings were scarce and it was believed that nothing was available under 3.85 c ., at which price Puerto Ricos for May and June shipment and Philipprice Puerto Ricos May-June and June-July were offered. Cubas pines for May-June and June-July were offered. Cubas were held at 2.95 c . C. \& H. announced the undelivered be completed by May 11 for direct shipment and May 23 for consignment. Licht, European statistician, estimates European beet sugar sowings as unchanged from his first estimate at the beginning of April. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while raws were offered at 4 s .9 d ., or about .89c. f.o.b. Cuba.

On the 6th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points higher with transactions totaling 23,300 tons. May sold at 2.95 c ., up 7 points. In the market for raws four sales were reported at 3.85c., against 3.72c. paid for spot sugar on Monday. Revere of Boston bought 3,000 tons of Philippines, JuneJuly shipment, and later on equal amount for May-June shipment. Rionda bought 5,000 tons Philippines, JuneJuly shipment and McCahan of Philadelphia purchased 4,300 tons of Puerto Ricos, second half July shipment. Following the sales, Philippines were held at 3.88 to 3.90 c., and possibly parcel lots of Puerto Ricos and one cargo of

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Cubas could be obtained at 3.85c. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher while raw sellers were asking 4 s . $93 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. or about $.901 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba.

On the 7 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 5,850 tons. In the market for raws no further sales were reported. Priivate cables for raws no further sales were reported. Private cables
from the Philippines reported supplies of raws limited and from the Philippines reported supples of raws limited and
strongly held. Advices were received from Washington strongly held. Advices were received from Washington
that during the first four months of the year, $46 \%$ or $2,286,-$ 980 of the offshore quotas had been filled. London futures were $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while sellers were asking 4 s . $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per hundredweight for raws, or about $.911 / 2$ cents f. o. b. Cuba. Today prices closed unchanged to 2 points down. Sales totaled 30 contracts. Trading was quiet, reflecting similar conditions in the raw sugar market. One sale of raw sugar was reported when Godchaux bought 2,500 tons of Philippines, May-June shipment, at 3.85 cents, unchanged from Monday's price. No Cubas were offered unchanged from Monday's price. No Cubas were offered
below 3 cents a pound, a level the market is expected to reach on the next buying wave. London futures were $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Raws were reported offered at $0.901 / 2$ cents f. o. b.

Prices were as follows:

## July- March Septemb

Lard-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points higher. The firmness of lard was due to buying by trade interests and shorts covering. From these two sources came the major portion of the day's business. Liverpool lard futures were firmer after the recent break, and prices at the close were unchanged on the spot position and 9 d . to 1 s . higher on the deferred months. Final hog prices at Chicago were nominally steady, the top price bringing $\$ 10.50$ and bulk of sales reported at $\$ 9.85$ to $\$ 10.45$. On the 4 th inst. futures closed 5 points higher on the near months and 2 to 5 points lower on the distant deliveries. Buying by packing interests was responsible for the strength in the near months. Volume of trade was small. Western hog receipts were quite heavy and totaled 67,900 against 78,000 for the same day last year. Closing prices at Chicago were mostly 10c. lower, the top Closing prices at Chicago were mostly 10c. lower, the top
price registering $\$ 10.55$, with sales reported ranging from price registering
$\$ 9.80$ to $\$ 10.15$. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York over the week end were moderately heavy, totaling 121,800 pounds for Bristol. Liverpool lard futures closed quiet but steady, unchanged to 3d. higher. On the 5 th inst. futures closed 7 points down on the near months, and 17 to 25 points down on the distant options. This sharp decline was attributed to bearish hog news. The closing hog prices were 15 to 250 . lower at Chicago, due to heavy Western receipts, which also showed an increase in the average weight per hog. Total receipts were 64,900, against 46,600 for the same day a year ago. The bulk of the sales were made at $\$ 9.60$ to $\$ 10.25$, with the top price $\$ 10.20$. Liverpool lard futures closed 6 d higher on the spot position, 3d higher on May and 3d lower on the distant months Clearances from the Port of New York were rather light and totaled 77,000 pounds, destined for Liverpool and Glasgow. On the 6th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points lower. Transactions were fairly heavy. Hogs closed steady after the sharp break on Tuesday, with the top price at Chicago sharp break on Tuesday, with the top price at Chicago
registering $\$ 10.35$; major portion of sales ranged from $\$ 9.65$ registering $\$ 10.35$; major portion of sales ranged from $\$ 9.65$
to $\$ 10.25$. Western receipts were quite heavy and totaled 51,000 against 48,100 for the same day last year. The foreign demand for lard continues spotty and there were no shipments reported from New York Tuesday.
On the 7th inst. futures closed unchanged to 12 points lower. The volume of business was moderate, with the easing tendency attributed to lower wheat and hog prices. Final hog prices at Chicago were 10c. to 15 c . lower, the top price registering $\$ 10.35$. Western hog receipts were fairly liberal and totaled 46,200, against 43,500 for the same day last year. Liverpool lard futures closed dull $6 d$. lower on the spot position, unchanged on May and July and 3d. lower on September. Clearances from the Port of New York Thursday were 78,400 for Manchester. Today prices closed 10 to 15 points down. So far as could be learned, the weakness was due largely to heavier hog receipts.


Pork-Quiet. Mess, $\$ 31.25$ per barrel; family $\$ 31.37$, nominal, per barrel; fat backs, $\$ 20.75$ to $\$ 25.25$ per barrel. Beef, quiet. Mess nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 18.50$ to $\$ 19.50$ per barrel, nominal; extra India mess, nominal. Cut meats, quiet. Pickled hams, picnics, loose, c.a.f.: 4 to 6 lbs., $151 / 4 \mathrm{c} ., 6$ to 8 lbs., $143 / 4 \mathrm{c} ., 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c.a.f.: 14 to 16 lbs., $205 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., 18 to 20 lbs., $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., 22 to 24 lbs., $193 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, f.o.b. New York: 6 to 8 lbs., 2234 c ., 8 to 10 lbs., 22 c ., 10 to 12 lbs 201 Bellies, clear, dry salted, boxed, New York: 14 to $1601 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. $157 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., 20 to 25 lbs., $153 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., 25 to 30 lbs., $153 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks, $273 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $281 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, State, Whole Milk, Held 1935, fancy, 21c. to 22c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs, $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 23 c .
Oils-Linseed oil market hold steady, though with no change in prices. The asked price was 8.8 c ., though it is
believed business could be done at 8.7c. Quotations: China Wood: tanks, forward, 18.9c. to $19.0 \mathrm{c} .$, Cocoanut: Manila tanks, April-June $37 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 4 c ., Coast $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $35 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., Corn crude, tanks, West mills, $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Olive: denatured spot, Spanish 74c. to 75c., Shipment, forward, 71c. to 72c. Soya Bean: tanks, mills, $63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., C.L. dms., 8.1 c . L.C.L. 8.5c. Edible, 76 degrees, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard, prime $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Extra strained winter, 11c. Cod, crude, Newfoundland, nominal. Norwegian yellow, 353 4c. Turpentine, 38 c . to 45 c . nominal. Norwegian ye
Rosins: $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.90$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 75 contracts Crude, S. E., $75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Prices closed as follows:
April
May-
On0
Petroleum-The summary and tables of prices formerly appearing here regarding petroleum will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."

Rubber-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 9 to 12 points lower. Transactions totaled 130 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.78 from 15.87 . London closed $1-16 d$. higher; Singapore closed unchanged. Local closing: May, 15.74; July, 15.82; Sept., 15.91; Dec., 16.00.

On the 4th inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points lower. This level represented a recovery from the maximum low of 8 to 11 points around the opening. Transactions totaled 1,490 tons. During the day 70 tons were tendered for delivery against May contracts, bringing the total to 6,640 tons. The London and Singapore rubber markets closed quiet, with prices slightly lower. The advance in the price of tires did not seem to have any stimulating effect on the markets, though it is believed that later on it will have a wholesome effect. The French election news was regarded as a disturbing factor. Local closing: May, 15.06 June, 15.71; July, 15.77; Aug., 15.81; Sept., 15.86; Oct., 15.89; Nov., 15.93; Dec., 15.97.

On the 5 th inst. futures closed 3 to 7 points lower. Transactions totaled 920 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.68 from 15.73 on Monday. London closed unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore closed $1 / 8$ to $5-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. In the domestic market 80 tons were tendered for delivery against May contracts. Local closing: May, 15.63; June, 15.67; July, 15.72; Aug., 15.75; Sept., 15.79; Oct., 15.82; Nov., 15.86; Dec., 15.90 .

On the 6th inst. futures closed 6 to 11 points lower. Transactions totaled 1,650 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.62 from 15.68. London closed unchanged. Singapore closed 1-32 to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: May, 15.52; July, 15.64; Sept., 15.73; Oct., 15.76; closing: May, 15.52 ; July,
On the 7 th inst. futures closed 27 to 29 points lower. Transactions totaled 3,010 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.31 from 15.62. London closed $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore closed $1 / 8$ to $5-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. The weakness in the local market was attributed to various influences. The International Committee was regarded as not favorably disposed to higher prices at present. Nervousness over the Akron labor situation and over the fate of the Dutch guilder were contributory factors to the declines registered in the local market. Local closing: May, 15.25; July, 15.36 ; Sept., 15.45; Oct., 15.48; Dec., 15.56; Jan., 15.59;' March, 15.67

Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points up. At the opening prices were 7 to 11 points lower but recovered all the loss before the close. Tenders on May contracts totaled 260 tons. Speculative interest in the New York market is believed to be small. Sales in the local market totaled 232 contracts. London advanced slightly but Singapore declined 1-6th to $3-32 \mathrm{ds}$. Local closing: May, 15.25; July, 15.38; Sept., 15.48; Oct., 15.51; Dec. 15.57: March, 15.69.

Hides-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points lower. Transactions totaled 320,000 pounds. In the domestic spot market 2,000 April light native cows sold at 10c., which represented a decline of $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against the last previous sales. There was also a sale of heavy native cows to the amount of 800 , at 10 c . In the South American spot market 2,000 Uruguay frigorifico steers sold at 13c. Local closing: June, Uruguay frigorifico steers sold at 13c. Local closing: June,
11.02 ; Sept., 11.35; Dec., 11.66; Mar., 11.96. On the 4th inst. futures closed 6 to 10 points down. Transactions totaled $2,040,000$ pounds. There was no business in the domestic spot hide market. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 1,086 hides to a total of 870 ,161 hides. Local closing: June, 10.96; Sept., 11.25; Dec., 11.58; Mar. (1937) 11.89. On the 5th inst. futures closed 6 to 10 points higher. Transactions totaled $2,560,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange, remained unchanged at 870,161 hides. Domestic spot hides were dull, with no sales recorded. Local closing: June, 11.03; Sept., 11.35; Dec., 11.65. On the 6th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points higher. Sales totaled 320,000 pounds. Domestic spot sales were 3,000 Mar-Apr. light native cows at $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; also 13,000 Feb.-Mar.-Apr. heavy native cows at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Argentine spot market sales were 1,500 May frigorifico light steers at 11c. Closing: June, 11.15; Sept., 11.47; Dec., 11.80; Mar., 12.10.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 11 to 13 points higher. Transactions totaled $1,080,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ Sales in the domestic
spot markets consisted of 4,000 light native cows with April take-off selling at $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and May take-off at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; also, 42,000 heavy native cows, February to April take-off, at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. In the Argentine market 4,000 May frigorifico steers sold at $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Closing: June, 11.28; Sept., 11.60; Dec., 11.92; March, 12.21.
Today prices closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading was fairly active with transactions totaling $800,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the early afternoon, with final total at the close 34 contracts. Certificated stocks were unchanged at 870,161 hides. Closing: June, 11.28; Sept., 11.58; Dec., 11.87; March, 12.16.

Ocean Freights-Chartering volume was fair. Grain berth was active. Its continuance in large volume resulted in the most animated grain freight market in some time.
Charters included-Grain booked. 16 loads, Albany, first half June, to
Scandinavia. 15 . 5 loads. Montreai, May, to $\mathrm{Sweden}, 14 \mathrm{c}$.; New York,

 United Kingdom-Continent, April, 17s.; S
Coal continued in fair demand. Anthracite dealers have run into fair buying in New England and at New York. Bituminous dumpings at New York on Monday totaled 450 cars. April ended with a large bulge in anthracite production. In the April 25th week, coke output slumped 2,700 tons. It was far heavier than a year ago. In that 2,700 tons. It was far heavier than a year ago. In that
week Hampton Roads declined 41,000 tons to 316,000 tons, week Hampton Roads declined 41,000 tons to 316,000 tons,
New England trade fell 9,000 tons, other coastwise 31,000 tons.

Copper-No marked increase in the volume of business is looked for during the current month in view of the very large sales in April. However, business is holding up surprisingly well and the domestic price is holding firm to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound, delivered to the Connecticut Valley. Domestic sales so far this month approximate 3,000 tons. It is expected that the American Smelting \& Refining Co. will be the successful bidder for the Philadelphia Mint business, which involves 160,000 pounds of copper. Copper prices in Europe were unchanged at the range of $9.17 \frac{1}{2}$ c. to $9.221 / 2$ c. per pound, c. i. f. European ports. The lower price is said to have prevailed on sales to the Continent. Foreign prices have preen virtually unchanged for several days.

Tin-Demand for this metal continues very quiet, with no indications of an immediate change. Various reasons are given for this dullness and lack of buoyancy all around such, as the recent drastic decline in the securities market and definite signs that steel operations have reached the peak for the season. Still another consideration is the forthcoming meeting of the International Tin Committee on May 26, and the uncertainty as to the action that will be taken at that meeting. It can be readily appreciated how a combination of factors such as this could cause hesitation on the part of many buyers, and result in a general disposition to await further developments. Tin afloat to the United States is $\mathbf{6 , 0 6 5}$ tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been: Atlantic ports, 429 tons; Pacific ports, 50 tons. Commodity Exchange warehouse stocks are unchanged at 1,195 tons.
Lead-A fair demand was reported for this metal, with leading producers just about selling their output each day Prices are holding firm, with sales being made at the rate of 5,000 tons per week. It is figured that about $40 \%$ of May needs are yet to be covered on contract. If predictions of several leaders of the metals industry materialize, the lead trade should receive quite a stimulus before long in the form of heavy public utility buying of lead covered cable.

Zinc-The demand for this metal hold relatively quiet, with business confined largely to carload lots. Price holds firm at approximately 4.90 c. per pound, East St. Louis. A feeling of optimism prevails, this having as its chief source the continued buoyancy of the steel industry, predictions coming from authoritative quarters that the steel pace will not get below $50 \%$ at any time this summer. Sales of zinc last week showed improvement, the total of prime Western having been 4,624 tons, with 100 tons of brass special placed under contract. Unfilled orders of prime Western declined 595 tons to 35,148 tons, indicating shipments of 5,200 tons. Al of the sales were made firmly at 4.90c. per pound, East St. Louis. Most of the sales were for prompt shipment. Unfilled orders on books at the end of the week, with brass special included, came to 36,423 tons, indicating shipmen is of 5,300 tons.
Steel-The steel industry showed definite signs of slowing up this week, the figures showing a drop from $71.2 \%$ last week to $70.1 \%$ of capacity the current six-day period. During the corresponding week of last year the steel rate was $42.2 \%$ of capacity. Notwithstanding this slowing up tendency in the productive department of steel, the demand is holding up surprisingly well, especially in the New York district. Moreover, steel makers are predicting that a good volume of business will be maintained throughout the summer, with predictions that the pace will not dip below $50 \%$ of capacity. Steel production in April was the largest for any month since May, 1930, and exceeded output in April last year, by ncarly $50 \%$. During April the industry operated at an average of $60.09 \%$ of capacity, compared with $58.58 \%$ in March and $45.88 \%$ in April a year ago. Many steel makers have emphasized the good volume of sales to the railroads, and this class of business is expected to prove quite a sustaining power during the relatively
slower period the next few months. It is estimated in the railroad center of Chicago that perhaps 25,000 freight cars will be brought over the next few months. Pending business includes 5,400 cars for the Chesapeake \& Ohio and 2,000 units for the Missouri Pacific, bids for which are now being asked. Purchases of track accessories in the Chicago area last week totaled about 4,000 tons. Rail mills in that district are working at 55 to $60 \%$ of capacity. The Nickel Plate has ordered 777 freight cars. The Alton \& Southern has ordered a locomotive from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Iron and steel scrap markets are reported the weakest in several weeks. Sharp declines in prices have taken place in several key scrap districts.

Pig Iron-The outstanding feature of the week was the convention of the American Foundrymen's Association at Detroit, both sellers and buyers being there. This naturally is going to curtail the volume of business for the week, though it is expected some iron will change hands at the Convention. It is hoped also that this rather important gathering will step up the morale of the trade and result in some substantial business. Though the volume of business continues at a rather low ebb, pig iron sellers state that conditions in the trade are far better than appear on the surface. The foundry melt of iron in the East is regarded as 45 to 50 percent of capacity. Operations among the jobbing foundries and the manufacturers' foundries are about on a par, both being spotty, with some foundries working two or three days a week and others operating five days. Makers of textile machinery are operating at a better rate than a few months ago, and are of course melting more pig iron.

Wool-Actual operations here are spotty and in small volume. The strong statistical position is taken for granted by all parties, but no appreciable change appears to be taking place as concerns a definite trading basis. For the next few months the attention of the wool trade will be confined almost exclusively to the merchandising of the new domestic clip, which is expected to total about $430,000,000$ pounds, of which amount some $60,000,000$ pounds will come out of the packing houses. Shearing is more general in the early territory States, and dealers are getting a little more wool at slightly lower prices. Growers are showing a disposition to allow the dealers holding earlier and higher price contracts to average down. Reports of lower prices are current in California and Nevada. Most Boston houses ar now asking 36c. to 37 c . on three eighths and quarter blood graded Ohio and similar wools, but meet little response from mills. Some top makers are offering 78c. to 80 c . scoured basis, on fine territory wools, mostly French combing length, with dealers asking 82c. to 83c

Silk-On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 c lower. Trading was very light, total transactions registering 320 bales. There was scarcely any feature of interest in the local market or the foreign markets. Japanese advices reported grade D lost 5 yen, dropping to the price of 750 yen at Yokohama and Kobe. Futures on the Yokohama Bourse were 6 to 12 yen lower and at Kobe 10 to 15 yen lower Cash sales in both markets, 450 bales, and transactions in futures totaled 3,600 bales. Local closing: May, $1.591 / 2$ June, 1.55; July, 1.51; Aug., 1.50; Sept., 1.50; Oct., 1.50 Nov., 1.491/2; Dec., 1.49.

On the 5 th inst. futures closed 1 c . decline to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Sales totaled 800 bales. Spot declined 3c. to $\$ 1.661 / 2$ Cables from Japan reflected weaker markets there. Grade D broke 20 yen to the level of 730 yen. Futures on the Yokohama Bourse closed 5 to 16 yen lower and at Kobe they closed 5 to 18 yen weaker. Sales of cash silk in both markets totaled 325 bales, and of futures, 4,425 bales. Local closing May, 1.60; June, 1.561/2; July, $1.511 / 2$; Aug., 1.51; Sept., $1.491 / 2$; Oct., $1.491 / 2$; Nov., 1.49; Dec., 1.49 .

On the 6 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 8 c . higher. Transactions totaled 1,200 bales. Spot advanced $21 / 2$ c. to $\$ 1.69$ The feature of the session was the sharp rise of 8 c . in the July contract. There was no explanation for this sudden burst of strength outside of the covering of a substantial short interest. The Japanese markets were reported firm. Grade D rose 5 to 10 yen, going to 735 yen in Yokohama and 740 yen in Kobe. At Yokohama futures advanced 14 and 22 yen and Kobe was unchanged to 19 yen firmer. Cash to 22 yen and Kobe was unchanged to 19 yen firmer. Cash
sales for both bourses were 450 bales, and transactions in sales for both bourses were 450 bales, and transactions
futures totaled 3,500 bales. Local closing: May, 1.62 ; June, 1.59; July, 1.58112; Aug., 1.52112; Sept., 1.51; Oct., $1.501 / 2$; Nov., $1.501 / 2$; Dec., $1.501 / 2$.
On the 7 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Sales totaled 630 bales. Spot remained unchanged at $\$ 1.69$. Grade D rose $71 / 2$ yen in Yokohama, and 5 yen in Kobe, or $7421 / 2$ and 745 yen, respectively. Futures on the Yokohama Bourse were unchanged to 9 yen lower and 4 higher to 2 yen easier on the Kobe Bourse. Cash sales for both markets totaled 675 bales, with transactions in futures totaling 3,200 bales. Local closing: May, $1.591 / 2$; June, $1.571 / 2 ;$ July, 1.52; Aug., 1.50 $1 / 2$; Sept., 1.49; Oct., 1.49; Nov., 1.49; Dec., 1.49.

Today prices closed unchanged to 1c. down. The trading was comparatively light, with prices showing an easing tendency. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was $1 / 2$ c. lower at $\$ 1.681 / 2$. Certificated stocks of silk increased 50 bales to a total of 420 . The Yokohama Bourse closed 3 to 7 points lower, while Grade D silk in the outside market lost $21 / 2$ yen to 740 yen
a bale. Closing: June, $1.561 / 2$; July, 1.52; Aug., 1.50; Sept., 1.49; Oct., 1.481/2; Nov., 1.481/2; Dec., 1.48.' Sales totaled 56 contracts.

## COTTON

Friday Night, May 8, 1936.
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 39,157 bales, against 20,044 bales last week and 34,771 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1935, 6,379,882 bales, against 3,877,792 bales for the same period of 1934-35, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1935, of $2,502,090$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 647 | 2,433 | 2,475 | 653 | 1,338 | 1,584 | 9,130 |
| Texas City-:--- | 1,259 | 1,774 | 2,260 | 869 | 1,465 | 3,128 | 4 |
| Corpus Christi.- |  |  | 2,260 |  | 1,165 |  |  |
| New Orleans.--- | 1,191 | 963 | 5,037 | 1,804 | 2,357 | 1,719 | 13,071 |
| Mobile.an------ |  | 43 | 23 217 | 784 | 54 | 107 | 1,011 |
| Savannah....-.-- | 429 | 47 | 26 | 1,059 | $\stackrel{\square}{976}$ | 49 | 2,586 |
| Charleston | 20 |  |  | 150 | 130 | 110 | 510 |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Wilmingto <br> Norfolk | 53 | 27 | 479 | 239 | 12 | 204 | 1,014 |
| Baltimor |  |  |  |  |  | 784 | 784 |
| Totals this week | 3,707 | 5,339 | 10,520 | 5,565 | 6,332 | 7,694 | 39,157 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11935 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| Receipts to May 8 | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11935 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left.\right\|_{11934} ^{\text {Since } A u_{\ell}}$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galveston | 9,130 | 1,498,177 | 1,461 | 883,530 | 529,441 | 347,270 |
| Texas City Houston ----- | 10,754 | 1,680,182 | 2,900 | 62,844 052,389 | 2,935 350 | 10,719 |
| Corpus Christio--- |  | 1,670,059 | 2,900 | 1,273,678 | 5 | 612,237 46.999 |
| Beaumont- |  | 38,036 |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,693 \\ \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 30,240 |  |
| New Orleans | 13,071 | 1,655,340 | 13,754 | 987,132 | 381,341 | 501,549 |
| Gulfpor | 1,011 | 371,489 | 412 | 129,517 | $11 \overline{3}, 205$ | -84,728 |
| Pensacola | 217 | 159,565 | 895 | 72,972 | 8,780 | 10 |
| Jacksonville |  | 3,693 |  | 6,810 | 3,389 | 3,215 |
| Savannah. | 2,586 | 305,367 | 191 | 112,586 | 177,012 | 101,683 |
| Charleston | 510 | 209,572 | $78 \overline{3}$ | 141,249 | 33,494 | - 39,549 |
| Lake Charl |  | 55.819 |  | -56,663 | +5,551 | 15,501 |
| Wilmingt | ${ }_{1} 214$ | 21,500 | 19 | 16,595 | 20,043 | 18,926 |
| Norfolk-------- | 1,014 | 39,744 | 339 | 51,504 | 32,405 | 20,915 |
| New York----- |  |  |  |  | 3,980 | -13,093 |
| Boston- |  |  |  |  | 513 | 3,111 |
| Baltimor | 784 | 26,856 | 672 | 25,180 | 1,825 | 2,125 |
| Phila |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 39,157 | 6,379,882 | 21,595 | 3,877,792 | ,743,013 | 833,378 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston.--- | ${ }^{9,130}$ | 1.461 | 23,839 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,266}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,695}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Houston--a-- }}^{\text {New }}$ | 10,75 13 13 1 | 13,754 | 5,945 10,733 1 | $\begin{array}{r}27,561 \\ 23,190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}4,935 \\ 42.597 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Mobile- ${ }^{\text {Savannah }}$ | 2,586 | 191 | ${ }^{1,095}$ | -9,613 | 3,645 | 277 |
| Brunswick- |  |  |  | , 527 | ${ }^{2} 199$ |  |
| Charleston- | 510 |  | 1,185 | 10,004 | 1,087 | 1,973 |
| Norfolk | 1,014 | 339 | 364 | 891 | 228 | 343 |
| All others. | 1,058 | $1,7 \overline{7} \overline{6}$ | $1,6 \overline{9} 0$ | 6,880 | 2,915 | $1,3 \overline{3} \overline{5}$ |
| Total this wk- | 39,157 | 21,595 | 46,544 | 101,074 | 62.170 | 27,481 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 379,882 | 3,877,792 | 3,943,042 | 7,890,865 | 9,301,876 | 8,299,75 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 100,233 bales, of which 29,830 were to Great Britain, 9,373 to France, 11,573 to Germany, 10,606 to Italy, 21,374 to Japan, and 17,477 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 70,867 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,308,917$ bales, against $4,012,970$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week EndedMay 81936 Exports from | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Braat }}^{\text {Grata }}$ | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 10.330 | 344 | 4,780 | 3,845 |  |  | 6,973 | 15,942 |
| Couston -arisi- | 10,330 | 1,178 | ${ }^{1,418}$ | 5,980 | 9,289 |  | 7,095 | 35,290 |
| New Orleans | 6,903 | 5,017 | 4,020 |  | 4,994 |  | 1,498 | 22,432 |
| Lake Charles | 1,613 | 1,216 | $3 \overline{8} 2$ |  | 3.0 ¢̄1 |  | 262 |  |
| Savannah.- | 8,413 |  |  | 81 |  |  | 650 | ${ }_{9}^{6,844}$ |
| Charleston | 1,4942 |  | 169 |  |  |  | -..- | 1,494 |
| Gultport | 154 | 50 | 13 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{217}$ |
| Now York-- | 263 | 991 | 445 <br> 4 |  | 3,221 |  |  | 20 |
| San Francisco..- | 365 |  |  |  | 849 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{4,214}$ |
| Total. | 29,830 | 9,373 | 11,573 | 10,606 | 21,374 |  | 17,477 | 100,233 |
| Total 1935 | 11,195 | 3,645 | ${ }_{6}^{6,795}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1934 | 8,631 | 2,522 | 9,164 | 4,149 | ${ }_{8,345}$ | 275 | 16,592 | 49,678 |



| May 8 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaping |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Britain }}^{\text {Great }}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Other }}{\text { Eoreign }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coots- } \\ & \text { wise } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston | 5,100 2,570 | 900 546 | 2,300 | $\begin{array}{r}10,000 \\ 5.504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.400 12 | $\begin{array}{r}19,700 \\ 9 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | 509,741 |
| New Orieans | 3,709 | 705 | ${ }^{1}$ | 6,691 |  | 11,530 | 369,811 |
| Charleston- |  |  |  |  | 200 | 2000 | 177,012 |
| Mobile- | 3,727 | 28 |  | 2,083 |  | 5,838 | 107,367 |
| Other ports. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 125,222 |
| Total 1936.- | 15,106 | 2.179 | 3,737 | ${ }^{24,278}$ | 1,727 | 47, ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Total 1934---- | 5,831 | 4,284 | 4,815 | 47,578 | 8,564 | ${ }_{72} \mathbf{6 2 , 0 7 2}$ | 1,789,597 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active, with the trend more or less irregular. Nearby deliveries were influenced almost entirely by the operations of the Pool, and distant deliveries were subject more or less to weather influences.

On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed unchanged to 8 points down. Trading was very light and consisted largely of evening up operations over the week end. May held fairly well, through most of the session, reaching a high at one time of 11.56 . Towards the close, however, it dropped to 11.51 cents There was no evidence of selling on the part of the Producers' Pool, though the current price for the spot month was above the average at the 10 designated spot markets and the eight delivery points. Weather reports were more or less bearish and influenced quite a little pressure in the new crop months. Average price of middling based on the 10 designated spot markets Saturday, was 11.37 cents. Liverpool was quiet closing steady at 3 points advance. On the 4 th inst. prices closed 1 point up to 8 points down. May and July held relatively firm, being largely under Government control. The new crop positions dropped to new low levels, closing around the lows of the day. May finished at 11.52c., 1 point up, and 6 points over the average price of middling $7 / 8$ inch, where it may be delivered against New York future contracts. This premium held notwithstanding sales of approximately 3,000 bales in this month by the Government pool. The South, New Orleans and spot houses were the conspicuous factors on the selling side, including the Government pool, while the Far East, ring traders and some professional shorts were on the receiving end. Further rains over the week end were reported in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Also, there were further showers in the central belt. Offsetting this to some extent were the cool nights, which do not help germination, and in some areas plants are reported as not looking well. The Cotton Exchange Service estimated world all-cotton consumption during March at $2,356,000$ bales, compared with $2,243,000$ bales in February and 2,193,000 in March last year. Consumption during the eight months of the season to the end of March totaled approximately $18,074,000$ bales, compared with $17,167,000$ in the same period last season. Allowing for seasonal variations, world all cotton consumption during the eight months to the end of March, was at a full season rate of about $26,800,000$ bales. World all cotton consumption last season totaled $25,428,000$ bales. The largest in any past season was $25,778,000$ bales, in 1928-29. The average price of middling at 10 designated Southern spot markets was 11.35 c . 2 points off. On the 5th inst. prices closed unchanged to 9 points higher. The market in general was a relatively quiet featureless affair. There was some pool liquidation of May contracts, sales from this source totaling about 7,000 bales at bids of 11.52 and 11.54 c . The Producers' Pool is
still long about 165,000 to 170,000 bales of lMay. July was also under moderate pressure in the early trading. Most of this selling of July came from New Orleans, and was estimated at about 5,000 bales. It was thought to be hedging against loan cotton from the South. There was some buying for foreign account in the new crop deliveries, and this with some short covering was responsible in large measure for the firmness of these deferred options. Fertilizer sales in six of the principal cotton-growing States during April were 609,000 short tons, against 450,000 tons during April last year, and 410,000 two years ago, according to advices received by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The Liverpool market was a narrow professional affair, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Average price of middling in the 10 designated spot markets Tuesday, was 11.40 cents. On the 6th inst. prices closed 1 to 7 points higher. Trading was comparatively light, with the undertone generally steady. Fluctuations were erratic and within a narrow range. Further sales of May by pool brokers, to the amount of approximately 7,000 bales, kept that position within a range of 11.52 to 11.54c. There was some active foreign buying, and this had a very steadying effect on prices during the early session, but later the market yielded under pressure, principally in the October option, which was believed to be largely hedge selling. Spot demand generally was again inactive, although a fair amount of cotton was reported sold to mills in small lots and for prompt delivery. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 9 points higher. The average price
On the 7th inst. prices closed 2 to 11 points up. Trading was much more active today. Further sales of approximately 8,000 bales of May by the Pool brokers again held that position within a narrow range, 11.54c. to 11.57c. Foreign and Wall Street buying were noted in the new crop deliveries, while the trade absorbed offerings of the nearby months. Sales by the Pool for the day were believed to have brought the total sales so far this week up to approximately 26,000 bales. The remaining long interest of the Pool in the May position is figured now at around 150,000 bales. The buying of the new crop deliveries was attributed to the continued dry weather over many areas of the belt, which is hardly favorable to the growing crop at this particular time. The average price of middling cotton at the 10 designated markets was 11.55 c .
Today prices closed 1 to 2 points up on the near months, and 4 to 5 points down on the distant deliveries. May received some fairly good support from the trade, and opened at 11.59 c ., up 4 points, while other months were easier in response to poorer foreign cables and reports of rain in the southwestern section of the belt. Spot houses appeared as both good buyers and sellers, with one house a good buyer of all active months with the exception of May. Shorts, Wall Street, commission houses and Liverpool were supporting the market, while the Continent, New Orleans and the South sold. Reports that Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had predicted that the entire million bales of loan cotton would be released by June 1 came in for considerable comment. Liverpool cables were 7 points down to 2 up in a quiet market.


The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: May 2 to May 8 -
Middling upland $\qquad$

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday May 2 | Monday May 4 | Tuesday May 5 | Wednesday May 6 | Thutsday <br> May 7 | Friday <br> May 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May (1936) Range -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 11.50-11.56 \\ 11.51-11.52 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.51-11.55 \\ & 11.52 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{11.53}^{11.52-11.54}$ | ${ }_{11.55}^{11.54-11.57}$ | ${ }_{11.57}^{11.55-11.59}$ |
| June- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $11.28 n$ | $11.28 n$ | $11.32 n$ | $11.34 n$ | $11.40 n$ | $11.41 n$ |
| July- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 11.05-11.13 | 11.03-11.08 | 11.02-1.09 | 11.09-11.15 | 11.17-11.24 | 11.20-11.25 |
| Closing. | 11.05-11.06 | 11.03 | 11.08-11.09 | 11.15 | 11.24 | 11.25 |
| Aug.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $10.90 n$ | $10.98 n$ | $10.93 n$ | $11.00 n$ | $11.03 n$ | $11.03 n$ |
| Sept.-- - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $10.54 n$ | 10.62 n | $10.71 n$ | $10.72 n$ | $10.82 n$ | $10.78 n$ |
| Oct.-- | 10.19-10.29 | 10.13-10.17 | 10.17-10.24 | 10.23-10.29 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Rangese-- }}$ | 10.19 | 10.15 | 10.24 | 10.25 | $10.35-$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.27-10.34 \\ & 10.31-10.32 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nov.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing.- | 10.20n | $10.15 n$ | $10.24 n$ | $10.26 n$ | $10.36 n$ | $10.31 n$ |
| Dec.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 10.21-10.30 | 10.15-10.19 | 10.19-10.25 | 10.25-10.30 | 10.28-10.38 | 10.29-10.35 |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | 10.21 | 10 | 10.25 | 10.27 | 10.37-10.38 | 10.32 |
| Jan.(1937) Range.- | 10.24-10.33 | 10.18-10.21 | 10.22-10.26 | 10.26-10.31 | 10.29-10.39 | 10.31-10.37 |
| Closing. | 10.24 | $10.18 n$ | $10.27 n$ | $10.28 n$ | 10.39 | 10.35 |
| Feb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | 10.27n | $10.20 n$ | $10.28 n$ | 10.29n | $10.39 n$ | $10.35 n$ |
| Mar.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- Closing. | $10.30-10.38$ | $10.21-10.25$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.26-10.29 \\ & 10.29 n \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.29-10.35 \\ & 10.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.31-10.40 \\ & 10.40 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.33-10.39 \\ & 10.36 \end{aligned}$ |
| April- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$n$ Nominal.
Range of future prices at New York for week ending

The Visible Supply of Cotton to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for to-night (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Total visible supply......... $\overline{6,423,423} \overline{6,038,213} \overline{8,325,074} \overline{9,447,138}$
of the above totals of American and other descriptions are as follows



Continental imports for past week have been 68,000 bales.
The above figures for 1936 show a decrease from last week of 116,426 bales, a gain of 385,204 bales over 1935, a decrease of $1,911,651$ bales from 1934, and a decrease of $3,023,715$ bales from 1933.
At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to May 81936 |  |  |  | Movement to May 101935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Recetpts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipp } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ M a y \\ 10 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., | 15 | 58, | 254 | 36,740 | 54 | 20,960 |  |  |
| Eufaula |  | 15,424 |  | 11,142 | 110 | 8,610 | 131 | 5,425 |
| Montgom | 75 | 81,092 | 775 | ${ }^{62,705}$ | 13 | 23,914 | 877 | 18,656 |
| Ark., Blyte ville | 40 | 85,604 109,524 | 743 1,444 | 57,959 79,189 | 327 | $\stackrel{44,208}{122,702}$ | 1,270 | 40,851 83,537 |
| Forest Cit | 10 | 27,123 | ${ }^{606}$ | 16,792 | 40 | 27,674 | 943 | 19,124 |
| Helena | 41 | 36,639 | 654 | 12,562 | 177 | 47,018 | 832 | 14,935 |
| Hope |  | 31,826 |  | 16,279 |  | 29,118 |  | 19,659 |
| Jonesbor | 3,008 | 13,540 |  | 4,212 | 16 | 28,068 | 196 | 24,563 |
| Little Ro | 708 | 160,885 | 1,369 | 58,599 | 355 | 86,114 | 416 | 46,290 |
| Newport |  | 31,198 |  | 15,261 |  | 17,082 |  | 14,284 |
| Pine Blut | 265 | 112,777 | 1,942 | 47,996 | 10 | 78,010 | - 32 | 29,170 |
| Walnut Rid | 13 | 34,456 | 594 | 12,343 |  | 24,844 |  | 11,475 |
| Ga., Alban |  | 24,335 |  | 17,154 | 2 | 4,620 | ${ }_{960}^{220}$ | +4,034 |
| Athens. | , | 66,021 | 3,580 | 46,899 | 22 | 14,266 | - 960 | ${ }^{33,216}$ |
| Atlant | 1,133 | 291,298 | 5,418 | 151,124 | 479 | 73,896 | 3,572 | 71,932 |
| August | 1,200 | 180,524 | 4,054 | 123,817 | 664 | 97,941 2695 | 1,949 | 101,618 12,511 |
| Columb | 1,200 124 | 42,539 <br> 53,582 | 800 531 | 31,500 39,153 |  | 26,950 |  | 18,511 |
| Macon | 124 90 | 53,582 15,383 | ${ }_{325}^{531}$ | 34,369 | 55 | 13,476 19,148 | 21 | 18,603 21,858 |
| La., Shrevep |  | 71,408 |  | 22,933 | 84 | 57,621 | 381 | 21,884 |
| Miss.Clarks | 322 | 121,008 | 1,547 | 18,287 | 227 | 130,860 | 1,083 | 31,713 |
| Columbus |  | 41,201 |  | 25,242 |  | 23,271 | 602 | 15,824 |
| Greenwood | 596 | 173,062 | 2,642 | 24,413 | 520 | 134,850 | 1,244 | 41,494 |
| Jackson | 31 | 56,058 | 410 | 16,403 |  | 24,990 | 579 | 16,354 |
| Natchez |  | 8,789 |  | 2,962 |  | 3,907 |  | ${ }_{5}^{4,620}$ |
| Vicksburg |  | 30,726 |  | 6,919 | 94 | 21,790 | 40 | 5,068 |
| Yazoo City |  | 37,752 | 976 | 9,207 |  | 28,337 | 236 | 14,533 |
| Mo., St. Louls | 6,230 | 193,786 | 6,230 | 2,331 | 2,071 | 176,011 | 2,071 | 2,452 |
| N.C., Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 431 | 7,780 | 436 | 3,608 | 440 | 3,738 | 218 | 9,743 |
| 15 towns* | 341 | 385,84 | 3,733 | 98,893 | 45 | 240,563 |  | 109,184 |
| S.C., Greenville | 1,786 | 151,253 | 2,177 | 54,796 | 2,271 | 119,769 | 4,922 | 50,266 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 15,079 | 1,900,624 | 34,295 | 536,426 | 10,224 | 1,346,385 | 19,63 | 88,632 |
| Texas, Abilene- | 21 | 54,766 |  | 1,477 |  | $\stackrel{24,003}{ }$ |  | 8,099 8 |
| Austin- |  | 18,476 12,129 | 961 | 1,387 3,879 | ${ }_{26}^{14}$ | ${ }_{15,077}^{21,068}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 2,377 4,487 |
| Dallas | 1,844 | 54,788 | 1,817 | 8,778 | 30 | 46,789 | 278 | 6,908 |
| Paris |  | 34,148 | 832 | 9,674 |  | 35,708 | - 83 | 11,991 |
| Robsto |  | 10,525 | 13 | 1,337 |  | 6,747 |  | 1,360 |
| San Ant | 171 | 5,317 | 303 | 508 | 25 | 16,610 |  | 3,622 |
| Texarka |  | 24,665 | 782 | 9,812 | 3 | 26,809 |  | 15,645 |
| Waco | 16 | 79,632 | 502 | 7,312 | 70 | 56,736 | 28 | 8,667 |

Total, 56 towns $\overline{34,2014,945,690} \overline{80,898} \overline{1732379} \overline{18,789} 3,370,258 \overline{44.1491370838}$
*Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 46,697 bales and are to-night 361,541 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 15,412 bales more than the same week last year.

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on May 8 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Market and Sales at New York

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday..- <br> Monday | Steady, unchanged <br> Steady 1 pt adv | Steady_ Steady |  | 100 | 100 |
| Tuesday --- | Steady, unchanged.- | Steady_- |  | 100 | 100 |
| Wednesday- | Steady, 1 pt. adv..- | Steady | 300 |  | $\overline{0} 00$ |
| Thursday -- | Steady, 2 pts. adv.- | Steady | 200 | ---- | 200 |
| Friday ----- | Steady, 5 pts. adv.- | Stead | 300 |  | 300 |
| Total week Since Aug. 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 52,690 \end{array}$ | 31,100 | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 83,790 \end{array}$ |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

|  | -1935-36- |  | -1934-35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 8- |  | Since |  | Since |
| Shipped- | Week | Aug. 1 | Week | Aug. 1 |
| Via St. Louis | 6,230 | 191.588 | 2,071 | 185,507 |
| Via Mounds, | 1,720 | 71.089 | 2,653 | 91,783 |
| Via Louisvi |  | 10,872 | 9 |  |
| Via Virginia po. | 3,784 | 168,485 | 3,972 | 153,485 |
| Via other routes, | 8,134 | 590,471 | 4,675 | 480,806 |
| Total gross over | 19,868 | 1,035,333 | 13,461 | 924,580 |
| Overland to N. Y., Bost |  | 26,914 | 672 |  |
| Between interior towns. | 217 | -9,383 | 249 | 12,214 |
| Inland, \&c., from South | 5,873 | 257,346 | 6,353 | 255,838 |
| Total to be deducted | 6,874 | 293,643 | 7,274 | 292,898 |
| Leaving total net overland | 12,994 | 741,690 | 6,187 | 631,682 |

Leaving total net overland_*...-12,994 741,690
Including movement by rail to Canada
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,994 bales, against 6,187 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 110,008 bales.

| In Sight and Spinners' |  | --1934-35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Receipts at ports to May 8----- 39,157 | 6,379,882 | 21,595 | 3.877,792 |
| Net overland to May 8---12,994 | 741,690 | 6,187 |  |
| Southern consumption to May 8--115,000 | 4,245,000 | 90,000 | 3,725,000 |
| Total marketed-------------167,151 | 11,366,572 | 17,782 | 8,234,474 |
| Interior stocks in excess | 612,041 | 25,360 | -223,360 |
| Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to April 1.-- | 568,36 |  | *29,453 |
| 0,454 |  | 2,42 |  |
| otal in sight M | 12,546,97 |  | ,428 |
| North spinn's' takings to May 823,196 | 993,034 | 28,378 | 895 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { North spinn's' takings to May } 8 & 23,196 & 993,034 & 28,378 & 895,553\end{array}$ * Lecrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:
Week-
1934-May $11-$
1933-May $12-$
932-May 13 $\qquad$ Bates Since Aug. 1-

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Marke,584 Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended May 8 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston. | 11.35 | 11.32 | 11.37 | 11.44 | 11.53 | 11.53 |
| New Orleans | 11.40 | 11.37 | 11.40 | 11.49 | 11.55 | 11.60 |
| Mobile | 11.25 11.56 | 11.23 | 11.28 | 11.35 | 11.44 | 11.45 |
| Norfolk. | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.75 | 11.75 |
| Montgomer | 11.35 | 11.33 | 11.38 | 11.45 | 11.54 | 11.55 |
| Augusta,- | 11.70 | 11.68 | 11.73 | 11.80 | 11.89 | 11.90 |
| Memphis |  | 11.15 | 11.20 | 11.25 | 11.35 | 11.35 |
| Houston.- | 11.40 | 11.40 11.08 | 11.45 | 11.50 11.20 11.8 | 11.89 11.60 11.29 | 11.60 11.30 |
| Dittle Rock | 11.11 | 11.08 | 11.14 | 11.20 | 11.29 | 11.30 |
| Fort Worth | 11.05 | 11.03 | 11.08 | 11.15 | 11.21 | 11.21 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:


Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that dry weather is highly favorable in most sections of the cotton belt. Rains are wanted in many localities in the northwest and the northeast needs showers for its top soil. Much work is being done in the fields throughout the cotton belt generally. Higher temperatures are resulting in better germination of the seed.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the dates given:
 Vicksburg-----------A Above zero of gauge

| May 8, 1936 | May 10,1935 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feet | Feet |
| 13.9 | 16.5 |
| 16.0 | 24.8 |
| 9.7 | 11.6 |
| 3.7 | 28.4 |
| 35.6 | 39.1 |

## Gain in World Use of American Cotton with Prices

 on More Competitive Basis Reported by New York Cotton Exchange-Primarily as a result of the fact that prices of American cotton were not supported by a government loan above market levels this season, American cotton has sold during the current season more nearly on a competitive hasis with prices for foreign growths in world markets, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Another factor contributing to this situation, it is stated, is the release of cotton by the Producers' Pool and the more recent release of cotton in the government loanstocks. With prices for American cotton more nearly competitive with prices for foreign growths, world spinners have increased substantially their relative consumption of the American staple, says the Exchange Service on May 4, which in part adds:
The restoration of a price situation in which American cotton is more
nearly competitive with foreign growths is undoubtedly due, primarily to the fact that, whereas last season the United States Government extended to growers a loan above market levels for dhis season not having proven a prico supporting factor, Another important fact contributing to to this
situation has been the release of cotton by the Producers' Pool, both situation has been the release of cotton by the Producers' Pool, both
spots and futures, and, more recently, the release of loan cotton. The effective supply of American cotton in world markets, i.e., the supply in private merchandising channels, exclusive of government hoidings, was slightly less, relative to the supply of foreign growths, this season
than last season, and it was the runnipg down of this limited supply which began to lift prices of American cotton above normal relationships with prices of foreign growths during the firt three months this year. This trend of relative prices was definitely beginning to work against distribution trend is doubtiess the result of the release of pool cotton and loan cotton by the governmental agencies controling those holdings.
The improvement in the reative consumpton of American cotton is of foreign cottons in Great Britain, on the Continent exclusive of Russia, and in Japan, in the five months from November to March this season, compared with the same period last season. Tn these fve-month periods the rans was about $99 \%$ this season, compared with $54 \%$ last season, in Great Britain; $111 \%$ this season, compared with $99 \%$ last season, on the
Continent exclusive of Russia, and 114\% this season, as against $78 \%$ Continent exclusive
last season, in Japan.
New Member of New York Cotton Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Managers held May 7, Dudley B. Cannafax, of Houston, Tex., was elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Cannafax is VicePresident of Anderson, Clayton \& Co., Los Angeles, Calif., who are engaged in the cotton merchandising business. Mr Cannafax is also a member of the New York Produce Exchange.
Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

|  | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Town |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 93 | 1935 | 193 | 1936 |  |  |
| Jan.- |  |  |  | 249,736 | 1,767,312 | 2,027,706 | 50,871 | 11.172 | 43.330 |
|  |  | 54,6 | 85,3 |  |  | 1,964,746 | 17.101 |  |  |
|  | 70,572 |  |  |  |  | $1,910,901$ |  | 7,7591.480 | 22,351 31.149 |
|  | 63,630 56,534 | 40,88 31,69 | 73,560 | ${ }_{2,124,667}^{2,158,658}$ | $11.708,042$ |  | 26.023 |  | 31.149 24.345 |
| 28. | 64,035 | 31,609 | 70,903 2,103,575 |  | 1.639,950 | $1,815,174$ | 42,943 | 8.103 | 24,391 |
| Mar. | 48,205 | 28,622 |  |  | 603.937 | $1,759,566$ |  |  |  |
| 13 | 38,43, | 24,287 | ${ }_{80}^{63,965} 2,012,824$ |  | 4 1,587,972 | 1,759,566 |  | $\underset{8,322}{\mathrm{Nu}}$ | 8,216 42,301 43,080 |
| 20 | 47,370 | 30,138 | $76,2971,967,167$64,579$1,944,895$ |  | 1,559,937] | 1,687,665 |  | 2,103 | 43,060 |
| 27 | 48,797 |  |  |  | 1,535,485 | 1,662,788 | 22,525 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ |  | 25,927 |  |  | 1,492,794 | $1,620,120$ |  | Nil |  |
|  | 35,607 | 25,529 | 70,948 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,902,472 \\ & 1,871,482 \\ & 1,833,913 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,474,028 \\ & 1,451,845 \\ & 1, \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1,581,871 \\ 1,546,878 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Ni1} \\ 4,617 \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{array}$ | 6.763 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,587 \\ & 3,69 \\ & 39,301 \\ & 38,413 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74,294 \\ & 79,174 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 34,771 | ${ }_{21,251}^{15,829}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,833,913 \\ & 1,814,475 \end{aligned}$ | $1,423,178$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,546,878 \\ 1,506,117 \end{array}\right\|$ | 15.333 | Nil |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,791 \\ & 21,595 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75,235 \\ 46,544 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,779,076 \\ & 1,732,379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396,198 \\ & 1,370,838 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,467,685 \\ & 1,436,369 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Nil} \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nil } \\ & \text { Nil } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,803 \\ & 15,228 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | from the plantations since Aug. 11935 are $6,986,346$ bales; in 1934-35 were 4,139,457 bales and in 1933-34 were 7,091,828 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 39,157 bales, the actual movement from plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 46,697 bales during the week.

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 100,233 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:


(2pan-?-?-849


World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seas |
| Visible su | 120,454 | $4,295,259$$12,546,973$ | 6,124,331 | 6.879,719 |
| American in sight to May |  |  | 92,59203333000 |  |
| Bombay receipts to May | $\begin{array}{r} 70,450 \\ 73,000 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | 2,504.000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 248,000 \\ & 2,050,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alexandria receipts to May 6 - | $\begin{aligned} & 23,000 \\ & 11.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,609,600 \\ 430,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,0,00 \\ & 10,000 \\ & 10,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,450,200 \\ 466,000 \end{array}$ |
| Other supply to May 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Total supp! | 803,303 | 22,197,832 | 6,336,753 | 19,941,300 |
| Visible supply May 8 . | 6,423,423 | 6,423,423 | 6,038,219 | 6,038,219 |
| Total takings to May 8. Of which American_ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 379,80 & 15,774,409 \\ 2398880 \\ 140,000 & 10.89,894,609 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 298,534 \\ & 175,534 \\ & 123,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 13,903,081 \\ 9 & 9,036,881 \\ 4,866,200 \end{array}$ |
| Of |  |  |  |  |  |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by
Southern mills, $4,245,000$ bales in $1935-36$ and $3.725,000$ bales in $1934-35-$ takings not being available - and the aggregate amount taken by Northern



## $b$ Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| ${ }_{\text {Receipts }{ }^{\text {May }}{ }^{\text {al- }} \text { - }}$ |  |  | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Auf. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Weel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay_.................. |  |  | 79,000 | 2,504,000 | 59,000 | 2,050,000 | 58,00 | 1,977,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Exports } \\ \text { From } \end{gathered}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Stnce $A u g .1$ |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total | Great | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | Japan \& China | tot |
| Bombay | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000 \\ & 7,000 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,000 \\ 30,000 \\ 7,000 \end{array}$ | 50,000 37,000 <br> , | $\begin{aligned} & 97,000 \\ & 57,{ }^{5}, 000 \\ & 57,000 \end{aligned}$ | $331,0001,045,0001,473,000$ 277,000 1,004,000 1,332,000 |  |  |
| - $19335-36-\mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933-34-- |  |  |  |  |  | 285,000 | 568,000 | 910,000 |
| Other India |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-35-: | 22,000 |  |  | 33,000 | 194,000 | 473,000 |  | ${ }^{667,000}$ |
| 1933-34 | 1,000 | 9,000 |  | 10,00 | 219,000 | 516,000 |  | 735,00 |

$\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Total all- } \\ 1935-36\end{array} \\ 26,000 \\ 23,000 \\ 34,000 \\ 83,000\end{gathered} 402,000 \quad 838,0001,045,0002,285,000$

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an ncrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 20,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 13,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 286,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| Alexandria, Egypt, May 6 | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) <br> This week. <br> Since Aug. 1 | 100,000$8,095,798$ |  | 90,000$7,247,941$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 110,000 \\ 8,201,497 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | Since Aug. | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool.-.-.-.-.-- | -.-- | 178,146 | 5,000 | 119,394 | 5,000 | 241,720 |
| To Manchester, \& To Continent and | 12,000 | 131,851 <br> 563,295 | 5,000 | 119,906 619,493 | 6,000 | 159,643 |
| To America............-- | 12,000 | -33,856 | 15,000 | 34,632 |  | 66,821 |
| Total exports | 12,000 | 907,148 | 28,000 | 904,425 | 35,000 | 1,043,113 |

Note.-A cantar is 99 lbs . Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs . This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended May 6 were

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for both yarn and cloths is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&e., at that port:

Forward.-

Total imports
Of which American
Of which American_
Amount afloat.-----
Of which American

| Apr. 17. | Apr. 24. | May 1, | May 8. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 50,000 | 63,000 | 55,000 | 64,00 |
| 618,000 | 631,000 | 616,000 | 628,00 |
| 282,000 | 295,000 | 287,000 | 290,00 |
| 44,000 | 59,000 | 68,000 | 66,00 |
| 20,000 | 34,000 | 18,000 | 27,00 |
| 193,000 | 162,000 | 156,000 | 151,00 |
| 72,000 | 55,000 | 47,000 | 50,00 |

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Market } \\ \text { 12:15 } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{array}$ | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. | A rair business doing. | A fair business doing. | Good inquiry. | Good Inquiry. |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 6.49d. | 6.43 d . | 6.43d. | 6.46 d . | 6.44 d | 6.46 d . |
| Futures Market opened | Quiet, unchanged to 1 pt . adv. | Quiet, <br> 3 to 5 pts. decline. | Quiet, unchanged to 1 pt. adv. | Steady, 2 to 3 pts. advance. | Steady, unchanged to 1 pt. dec. | Q't but st'y 1 to 3 pts . advance. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \stackrel{4}{\mathbf{P} . \text { M. }} \end{gathered}$ | Very stdy., 3 to 4 pts . advance. | Quiet but stdy., 7 to 9 pts. dec. | Quiet, unchanged to 2 pts. adv. | Steady, 4 pts. advance | Steady, unchanged to 1 pt . adv. | Qu't unch to 2 points decline. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 2 \\ \text { May } 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close |
| New Contract | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | d 1 | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | a. |  | d | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | a. |
| May (1936)-..-- | 6.19 | 6.13 | 6.12 | 6.13 | 6.12 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.14 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.15 |
| July | ${ }_{5}^{6.01}$ | 5.95 | 5.94 | 5.95 | 5.94 | 5.98 | 5.98 | 5.97 | 5.99 | 5.99 | 5.97 |
| October-------- | ${ }_{5.60}^{5.67}$ | 5.60 | 5.59 5.51 | 5.60 | ${ }_{5}^{5.60}$ | 5.64 | ${ }_{5}^{5.64}$ | 5.62 | 5.64 | 5.65 | 5.63 |
| December--- | 5.60 5.59 |  | 5.51 |  | 5.52 |  | 5.56 |  | 5.56 |  | 5.55 |
| January (1937)-- | 5.59 | 5.53 5.53 | 5.51 | 5.53 5.53 | 5.52 | 5.56 5.56 | 5.56 5.56 | 5 | 5.56 | 5.57 5.57 | 5.55 5.55 |
| May.- | 5.59 |  | 5.50 | 5.53 | 5.52 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.54 | 5.56 | 5.57 | 5.55 |
| July | 5.56 |  | 5.48 |  | 5.49 |  | 5.53 |  | 5.53 |  | 5.53 |
| Octobe | 5.44 |  | 5.36 |  | 5.37 |  | 5.41 |  | 5.41 |  | 5.41 |
| D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.4 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, May 8, 1936
Flour-There was no change in the attitude of flour millers, prices remaining about the same for the metropolitan area. Buying is spotty, and is chiefly for odd carlots. The declines in the wheat market appeared to have very little effect on the flour trade.
Wheat-On the 2 dinst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The bearish factors responsible for the weakness in wheat during Saturday's session were the continued pronounced weakness in the Winnipeg market, where prices dropped to new lows for the season, and further substantial rains over the domestic winter wheat belt, where conditions now greatly change the outlook for the wheat crops. The local spot market was steady, with sales for shipment fair. No
tenders were reported on May contracts here. Small tenders were reported in Minneapolis by mills. Tenders of May in Winnipeg exceeded a million bushels. Liverpool of May in Winnipeg exceeded a million bushels. Liverpool the markets here.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Favorable weather and a weak Winnipeg market gave prices quite a setback in the early trading, and heaviness prevailed until towards the close. A sudden buying movement developed, coming principally from shorts. Predictions that most of the crop reports to be issued the following day would be decidedly bullish, together with a forecast of higher temperatures in the Southwest, a condition highly detrimental to the growing crop, were the influences largely responsible to the growing crop, were the influences largely responsible
for the sharp turn-about movement, as a result of which for the sharp turn-about movement, as a result of which
prices not only recovered their early losses but closed with substantial gains.
On the 5 th inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ c. down on May and $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down on July and September. The feature of the trading was the liquidation of May contracts, which month at one time during the session showed an extreme decline of $21 / 2$ cents. The major portion of this liquidation was attributed to a leading local operator. This naturally caused considerable uneasiness among many traders committed in this month, and selling from this latter source accelerated the decline. However, short covering developed, which did much to buoy up this contract, though it closed with the net decline of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. as reported above. The moderately bullish monthly private crop estimates appeared to be treated indifferently. There was an unusually wide variation of opinion among the five recognized experts. The average of all five authorities was $486,000,000$ bushels, indicating a loss of about $50,000,000$ bushels during April because of drought. It is figured that if normal weather conditions are experienced for the remainder of the season, and with the spring wheat outlook now so promising, there will be a combined production resulting in a surplus of approximately $100,000,000$ bushels. Final realization that the new crop will prove in excess of home requirements played quite a part in creating bearish sentiment and consequent liquidation.
On the 6th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1c. up. The market received quite a stimulus late in the day on reports of high temperatures and dust storms in the Southwest. Other factors contributing to the strength of wheat were estimates that Tuesday's export business in Canada totaled $2,000,000$ bushels, the largest single day's business in some time. Added to this was the announcement that an Eastern bakery chain had purchased in the Southwest 300,000 barrels of domestic flour. After a maximum rally of $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel wheat closed firm as reported above. Weather reports were to the effect that the mercury had climbed to practically 100 in parts of Kansas. Milling sources reported that orders for flour were $105 \%$ of capacity last week in the Southwest, as against $45 \%$ a year ago. Elsewhere, however, there was very little change in this demand.
On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4$ c. lower. The chief depressing infiuence on wheat was the reported cheap offerings of hard winter wheat to be shipped from Missouri River points to Chicago. Another unsettling influence was curtailment of European demand for Canadian wheat, notwithstanding that Winnipeg quotations were at pretty close to the lowest levels of the season. Other bearish factors were favorable weather reports and expectations that the United States Government crop report, Monday, would sugrest a larger domestic winter wheat production this season than did recent unofficial estimates. One of the reasons given for the special weakness of May wheat is that consumers have been buying flour for deferred shipment at much lower prices than obtainable for immediate delivery.
Today prices closed nervous, 1 to 3c. down. The sharpest break in wheat prices was at Minneapolis, which suffered a drop of 5c. a bushel, the extreme limit permitted in a single day. In Chicago the maximum loss was $31 / 4$ c. The factor responsible for this precipitous decline in wheat was the report of widespread soaking rains, just in time to add greatly to winter crop yields. These soaking rains occurred in the drought regions of Southwest and West. The downpours were reported as furnishing to crops the best moisture relief yet this season. Open interest in wheat was $79,123,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK No. 2 red.-

WHEAT $121 / 81101 / 21101 / 21097 / 8107$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Corn-On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was a lack of interest or pep in the market for this grain, though cash interests were moderate sellers. The spot market was steady to $1 / 2$ c. lower, and fairly good sales for shipment were again executed. Receipts from the country continue satisfactory. A small lot of actual grain was ten-
dered on May. Re-tenders of this parcel wiped out a total of 10,000 bushels from the open interest. On the 4th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. lower. This market was heavy and in the doldrums. Commission houses and local traders sold in a moderate way, and there being no appreciable support prices eased off. However, the spot corn market was steady. Receipts were fairly large, and sales for shipment moderate. The United States visible supply of corn was increased to the extent of 480,000 bushels during the past week. On the 5 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was little in the news or outside developments to furnish an incentive for active trading in this grain. Shipping demand continued fair, while receipts from the country declined. The Chicago supply of quality tenderable on contracts was further reduced 70,000 bushels to a total of 205,000 bushels. However, this did not seem to cause any apparent uneasiness on the part of those committed in the May contract, even though the situation might portend a "squeeze." On the 6 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. higher. The diminishing receipts from the country attributed to the activity with spring work on farms, had much to do with the firm undertone of this market. There is not a very anxious demand for the grain in the Chicago spot market, but Chicago stocks are low, and this in itself is expected to hold prices steady.

On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This staple was supported by houses with Southwestern connections. Part of the buying of July was against sales of September. Carlot arrivals were larger and in good demand, yet the trading basis remained steady to slightly easier. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market was relatively dull. All attention seemed to be concentrated on wheat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } \\ 801 / 8 & 803 / 8 & 801 / 4 & 811 / 8 & 813 / 4\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## May:- July depten




Oats-On the 2 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The important news concerning this grain was that tenders of oats were heavy, totaling 1,127,000 bushels. On the 4th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading very quiet, and little of interest in the news concerning this grain. On the 5 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was nothing of interest in this market, the ession ruling quiet. On the 6 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / \mathrm{cc}$. higher. There was very little of interest in this grain, the market being influenced almost entirely by the strength in the other grains.
On the 7 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading very quiet, and no news worthy of comment. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was little in the news or trading to warrant any comment.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK
No. 2 white
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues } \\ 401 / 8 & 401 / 8 & 401 / 2 & \text { Wed } \\ 401 / 8 & \text { Thurs. }\end{array}$
Fri
$40{ }^{2} / 8$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO May..




daily closing prices of oats futures in Winnipeg May.

Rye-On the 2 d inst. prices declined $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. There was very little in the way of developments or news concerning this grain. On the 4th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up on May and September, with July unchanged from previous close. Trading light, with prices influenced largely by the closing strength of wheat. On the 5 th inst. prices closed irregular, $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was very little activity, and nothing in the news of interest. On the 6th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was no special feature connected with the trading in this cereal, the slight advance being attributed to the wholesome influence of a strong wheat market.
On the 7 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was nothing in the news of interest, outside of the fact that the market was quite responsive to demand. Today prices closed $3 / 4$ c. down. Trading was virtually featureless, the firmness being due almost entirely to the strength in wheat.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO May-.......
Julp-ember-
Senter
Season's High and When Made $\begin{array}{llllll} & 50 \% & 51 & 5078 & 5214 & 52 \% 88 \\ 521 / 8\end{array}$


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May-- $\qquad$


## Closing quotations were as follows:

 GRAIN


 Hard winter straights.-: 5.60@5.85 Barley goods-

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bbls. } 1966 \text { bss. } \\ 206,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush. } 60 \text { lbs. } \\ 77,000 \\ 937,000 \\ 236,000 \end{array}$ | bush. 56 lbs.b | ush. 32 lbs. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | nush.56lbs. b | bush. 481 bs. |
| Chicago--.-- |  |  | 287, | 501,000 | 80,000 | $264,000$ |
| Minneapol |  |  | 287,000 | 298,000 | 73,000 | 806,000 |
| Duluth. |  |  | 2,000 | 100,000 | 94,000 | 59,000 |
| Milwauke | 000 |  | 156,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 475,000 |
| Toledo |  | 54,000 | 71,000 | 129,000 | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| Detroit- |  | 17,000 |  | 26,000 | 15,000 | 32, |
| Indianapo |  | 34,000 | 600,000 | 86,000 | 11,000 |  |
| St.Louis | 108,000 | 180,000 | 429,000 | 156,000 | 17,000 | 45,000 |
| Peoria. | 34,000 | 15,000 | 468,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 68,000 |
| Kansas C | 13,000 | 566,000 | 621,000 | 98,000 |  |  |
| Omaha. |  | 163,000 | 696,000 | 46,000 |  |  |
| St. Josep |  | 26,000 | 173,000 | 20,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux C |  | 4,000 | 80,000 | 7,000 | $\stackrel{2}{2,000}$ | 14,000 |
| Buffalo |  | 130,000 | 528,000 | 78,000 | 2,000 | ,000 |
| Tot. wk. | 377,0 | 2,514,000 | 547,000 | 1,609,000 | 356,000 | 1,770,000 |
| ame week '35 | 364,000 | 2,653,000 | 2,979,000 | 971,000 | 464,000 | 836,000 |
| Same week '34 | 370,000 | 1,899,000 | 2,246,000 | 847,000 | 140,000 | 845,000 |



Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 2, 1936, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelp |  | ush. 60 bos.27,3,0002,0002,000 | 6,000 18,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,000 \\ 2,00 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | 91,000 | 3,000 |
| Baltimore. | 000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orieans |  | 1,415,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000 \\ 23,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Montrea | 000 |  | 1,000 | 4,000 | ,000 | 000 |
| Boston. | 37,000 | 1,322,000 <br> 800,000 |  | 2,000 | ---- | ------- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5,299,000}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,824,000 \\ 22,363,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,000 \\ 1,112,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,000 \\ 1,231,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92,000 \\ 892,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,000 \\ 312,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 754,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 425,000 | 14,000 |
| Since Jan 1, 35 | 4,219,000 | 11,725,000 | 4,266,000 | 5,564,000 | 2,714,000 | 305,000 |

*Recelpts do not Include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 2, 1936, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 225,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 58,400 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston-- }}$ Philadelp | 56,000 |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | 56,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans |  | 1,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Halifax | 1,415,000 |  | 37,000 27 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Sorel. | 1,322,000 |  | 27,000 |  |  | ,000 |
| Quebec | 800,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1936.- Same week 1935 | 3,874,000 | 1,000 | 127,400 24,985 | $4,000$ |  | $8.000$ |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11935 is as below:

| Exports for Weekand SinceJuly 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y \\ 1936 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Sily } 1 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}_{1936}{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly } 1 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Barcels | Barrel | Busher | Bushe | Bushels |  |
| United Kingdom. Continent | 53,645 <br> 19,350 | 2,115,933 | 2,475,000 | ${ }^{41,647,000} 3$ |  | 10,000 72000 |
| So. \& Cent. Amer. | 16,000 | 337,000 | 21,000 | 55,000 | ,000 | 3,000 |
| West Indies. | 34,000 | 655,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 |  | 4,000 |
| Other countries.-- | 4,405 | 149,335 | $152,000{ }^{-1}$ | $2 \overline{29,000}$ |  |  |
| otal 193 | 127,400 | 3,735,596 | 3,874,000 |  |  |  |
| otal 1935 | 24,98 | 3,079,388 | 930,000 | 60,724,000 |  | 27,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, May 2, were as follows:

| Grain stoce |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Wheat Bushels | Corn | Oat | Bushels |  |
| Boston | 2,000 |  | 1,000 |  |  |
| New York | 49,000 | ${ }^{267,000}$ | 241,000 | ${ }^{8,000}$ | 21,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {Philadelph }}$ | 279,000 |  | 46,000 15000 | 31,000 143,000 |  |
| Baltumo |  |  | 26,000 |  | 1,000 |
|  | 330,000 | 1 1,0 |  |  |  |
| re c Wor | - 481,000 | 250,000 3,000 | 3,00 | 2,000 |  |

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| United States- | Wheat |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hutchinson. | 408,000 |
| St. Joseph | 551,000 |
| Kansas City | 8,624,000 |
| Omaha. | 2,534,000 |
| Sioux City | 164,000 |
| St.Louis. | 871,000 |
| Indianapolis | 748,000 |
| Peoria. | 1,000 |
| Chicago. | 3,562,000 |
| On Lakes | 236,000 |
| Milwaukee | 714,000 |
| Minneapo | 8,484,000 |
| Duluth. | 4,371,000 |
| Detroit | 170,000 |
| Buttalo | 4,365,000 |
| Total | 669,000 |
| tal | 267 |
|  | $: 727$ |

Financial Chronicle
sippi River, except that rapid progress was reported from southern and
western Kentucky. In Missouri seeding is more than half done and is western Kentucky. In Missouri seeding is more than half done and is in Nebraska and there are scattered reports of planting in South Dakota. In Iowa plowing made fair progress and a little corn was put in during the week, including some commercial sweet corn in the south.
Cotton-Better weather prevailed in the Cotton Belt, especially in the western haif where rains were decidedly beneficial. In the Atlantic area and crusted the sonny weather for the past two or three weeks has dried and crusted the topsoil and made conditions rather unfavorable for seeding and germination.
excellent, with chopping and cultivating advancing favorably; in the north planting has become more general. since the rains, but it is very east. In Oklahoma planting made fair advance and some cotton is up, but stands are poor to only fair with the soil still too dry in some eastern
localities. In the central States of the belt the weather was eneraly localities. In the central States of the belt the weather was generally
favorable. In the east showers for softening the topsoil would be helpful,
but planting germination is mostly slow due to crusted topsoil.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York-Friday Night, May 8, 1936 Retail trade during the period under review showed the first signs of recovery from the lethargy displayed after the active pre-Easter business. This was particularly noticeable in New England and in other districts where the normal postholiday decline in volume had been accentuated by unfavorable weather conditions. Although the sales volume of local able weather conditions. Although the sales volume of local
department stores during the week was estimated to not exceed about $3 \%$, merchants viewed this increase as a portent of an active late spring and summer season. The current week's sales were favorably influenced by the approach of Mother's Day, and stores reported a good call for items especially promoted for this event. For the month of May an increase in store sales ranging from 8 to $10 \%$ is anticipated, with prospects of further expansion during June and July when soldier bonus payments will be an influential factor.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets reflected the much improved flow of goods in retail channels. With various promotional events serving as an active stimulus, demand for summer goods increased steadily and orders for such merchandise as well as fill-in orders for late spring goods were received in fair volume. Wholesalers, however were still hesitant as to commitments much beyond their immediate requirements. Business in finished silk goods was negligible. An advance in silk prices failed to stimulate the demand. Trading in greige goods, however, showed the demand. Trading ith greige goods, however, showed slight improvement, with most interest centering on print
cloths. Trading in rayon yarns continued active, with a cloths. Trading in rayon yarns continued active, with a
scarcity developing in some popular counts. April shipments scarcity developing in some popular counts. April shipments
of most producers surpassed those for March, and in some instances were even higher than during February. Rumors circulated that prices of 150 deniers and coarser numbers may be advanced, in view of the growing demand for these counts stimulated by the present fashion trend towards wool-like textures.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in print cloths, save for a few scattered orders, was practically at a standstill, and prices displayed an easier trend. Uncertainty as to tax questions and production curtailment plans again exerted its retarding influence. However, more active buying is expected by mills, once consumers have realized the full mount of present actual curtailment by many producers Last week's meeting at Pinehurst indicated that serious thought was given the subject of reduction in output although no concerted action was decided upon. Trading in fine goods improved moderately. Although total sales were fine goods improved moderately. Although total sales were not large, an active demand existed for fancies, such as combed lawns, dimities and voiles, with the coming National
Cotton Week supplying a much appreciated stimulus. Cotton Week supplying a much appreciated stimulus. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, $71 / 8$ c.; 39 -inch $72-76$ 's, $65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39-inch $68-72$ 's, $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$ inch 64-60's, $51 / 8$; 381/2-inch 60-48's, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics showed moderate expansion. A fair amount of duplicate orders for fall suitings was placed. Active demand existed for overcoatings, although it was mostly limited to cheaper grades, with business in higher priced goods remaining slow. Unfilled orders were reported to show a further gain, and, as a result, mills appeared assured of a continuance of present activity throughout the third quarter. Orders placed with clothing manufacturers increased substantially, reflecting the better movement of goods at retail, under the impetus of more favorable weather conditions. Business in women's wear goods was featured by additional fair-sized orders on fall lines. Manufacturers received good orders on summer coatings and sport dresses for which retailers reported an coatings and sport dress
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued to show appreciable expansion, with the total volume in suitings and dress goods estimated to run 20 to $25 \%$ ahead of last year. Increasing interest was shown in linens for use in knickers which appeared to regain some of their former popularity for which appeared to regain some of their former popularity for
summer sports wear. Ladies' tailored suits remained in good demand. Household linens were only moderately active. good demand. Household linens were only moderately active. goods with a growing shortage reported in some numbers. Interest in shipments, however, remained negligible. The increase in Calcutta stocks had little effect as it had been generally expected. Prices remained fairly steady. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.10c., heavies at 5.50 c .

# State and City Department 

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.<br>105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO \(\begin{gathered}DIREGT<br>WIRE\end{gathered} \quad 314\) N. Broadway

## MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN APRIL

The market for State and municipal bond issues was rather inactive during the month of April, particularly in regard to the volume of issues offered for sale. Awards during the period, according to our compilations, totaled $\$ 101,987,654$. The figure for the month of March stands at $\$ 129,015,023$. Aside from the successful completion of another refunding operation by the City of Detroit, the outstanding developments during the month were announcements of the consummation of the plans for refinancing the indebtedness of the Chicago Park District, Ill., and of Cook County, Ill. In each of these instances, the success achieved in obtaining the assents to the respective programs of the holders of the bulk of the indebtedness involved, was immediately reflected in a widespread investment interest in the new refunding liens to be issued by the two units. Recognition of the virtual complete solution of the financial difficulties of the municipalities through the refunding operations, made possible the sale by both debtors during the month of large blocks of the new bonds at extremely favorable terms. A record of these sales is contained in the tabulation immediately following these remarks.

Another interesting development during the month was the signing by President Roosevelt on April 11 of the Wilcox bill (H. R. 10490), extending the life of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act from May 24, 1936 to Jan. 1, 1940 and the subsequent attack on the constitutionality of the measure in a case submitted to the United States Supreme Court. Arguments in the case, involving a proposed refinancing under the law of the indebtedness of Cameron County $\mathbb{i}$ ater Improvement District No. 1, Texas, were heard by the Court on April 29. (The tribunal had not issued a decision in the matter up to the time of going to press.)

The issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more sold during April were as follows:
$\$ 18,720,000$ Detroit, Mich., non-callable refunding bonds, comprising

B. Smith $x$ Co. of New York and associaces at a priwe of
100.0048 , the net interest cost to the city being about $3.774 \%$.
100.0048, the net interest cost to the city being about 3.774\%.
obligations priced to yiesd from made public re-offering of the
to to coupon rate and maturity.
17,336.087
Chicago Park District, III., $313 \%$ refunding bonds sold to
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. of Chicago at a price of par. FurHalsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc. of Chicago at a price of par. Furable as yet. The sale followed on the heens of an announcement by the bankers, as refunding agents for the district, that the
plan for refinancing the approximately $\$ 100,000,000$ of plan for refinancing the approximately $\$ 100,000,000$ of bonds Proceeds of the current financing will be used to pay in cash
all past-due metren all past-due maturities.
11,510,910 Cook Co., III, $4 \%$ refunding bonds awarded at competitive
sale to Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis and A. C. Allyn \& sale on stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis and A. C. Allyn \&
 optional Jan. 1, 1946 or on any subsequent interest payment
date. Public reorfering was made at prices to yiel $3.40 \%$ houses mentioned above, announced sometime prior to the sale, in their capacity as, agents for the county that the plan
for refinancing all of the approximately $\$ 47,000$. 000 outstanding bonds of the municipality, including those in default, had been made effective sale of the present block of $\$ 11$,510,910 bonds made possible the clearing up of all defaults on county bonds, also to provide for redemption of those liens
maturing up to and including June 2,1936 .
5,000,000 Louisiana (State of), highway bonds were sold as follows:
$\$ 2,500,00045$ s. s, maturing from 1940 to 1960 , incl., purchased
on
 associates at a price of 110.677 , a basis of about $3.65 \%$.
Re-offered to yield from $2.25 \%$ to $3.60 \%$, according to ma-
turity. An issue of the same amount was awarded on April 28 to the Chase National Bank of New York and associates at a price of 107.819 , a basis of about $3.64 \%$. These bonds mature
annually from 1940 to 1961 , incl. and were marketed on a yield
basis of from $2.25 \%$ to $3.60 \%$.
4,667,000 St. Louis, Mo., bonds, comprising $\$ 3,020,000$ public bldg. and impt. 2, s., due from 1951 to 1956, incl. and $\$ 1,647,000$
refunding $23 / 4$ s. due in 1952 purchase refunding 23is due in 1952 , purchased by a group under the mrice of 100.289, a basis of about 2.64. Re. Reoffered to to yield
from $2.40 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, depending on coupon rate and maturity
date
3,815,000 Bo
Boston Metropolitan District, Mass., $21 / 2 \%$ bonds success-
fully bid for by a syndicate headed by the First National Bank roll Pubic reoffering was made on a yield basis of from $0.35 \%$ to
2,650,000 M
Minnesota (State of), $21 / 2 \%$ trunk highway bonds, maturing serally from 194 to 1952 , incl, awarded to the National isity about $2.46 \%$. The bankers priced the issue for investment to
yield from $2.25 \%$ to $2.40 \%$, according to maturity.

1,265,000 Yonkers, N. Y., various purposes bonds comprising $\$ 962.000$ to 1960 , incl. purchased by an maturities ranging from 1936 stuart \& Co.. Snc. of New York at 100.046, a basis of about $3.223 \%$. Re-offered for public subscription, at prices to yield
from $0.40 \%$ to $3.30 \%$, according to maturity.
1,200,000 West Virginia (State of), road bonds, including $8768,00021 / \mathrm{s}$,
due from 1945 to 1960 , incl., and $\$ 432,00031 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing from 1936 to 1944, incl., taken by Phelps. Fenn \& Co. of New York and associates on a net interest cost to the state of $2.383 \%$,
1,050,000
 a price of $100.31,{ }^{2}$
1937 to 1944 , inci.
1,000,000 Buffalo, N. Y., $2.70 \%$ work and home reliep bonds, due
$\$ 100,000$ each year from 1937 to 1946 , incl., sold to HalseyStuart \& Co., Inc. of New York and associates at a price of 100.055 , a basis of about $2.69 \%$. Re-offered for public invest,
ment at prices to yield from $0.70 \%$ to $2.90 \%$ according to maturity.
Only a small proportion of the numerous issues offered for sale during the month of April failed of sale. Such failures comprised 11 issues with a total par value of $\$ 7,318,890$. The issues in that category are listed herewith together with the page number of the "Chronicle" where an account of the abortive offering is given; also the rate of interest, if any, named on the issue and the reason for the non-sale:

$\times$ Rate of interest was to be ramed in the bid. a Postponement was caused by existence of doubt as to legal status of issue. D Faulty advertising of offering will bids was due only to threat of litigation against issue. City experienced no difficulty in selling $84,667,000$ of other bonds on Apri 17. e Petition for injunction agalnst

That there is still an abundant demand for State and municipal obligations of short maturities was vividly illustrated in the result of the sale by the State of New York on April 20 of an issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ revenue anticipation notes, dated April 21, 1936 and due Dec. 21, 1936. Subscriptions to the offering were made by 80 banks and investment banking houses throughout the State and allotments were made by Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine in amounts ranging from $\$ 1,600,000$ to $\$ 200,000$ each. Moreover, the State was able to effect the financing on extremely favorable terms, an interest rate of $0.30 \%$ being paid on the entire loan. At the last previous sale of notes by the State, which occurred on Jan. 27 and involved a total of $\$ 75,000,000$, a block of $\$ 35,000,000$ maturing in five months bore $0.25 \%$ interest and the remaining $\$ 40,000,000$ notes of eight months' duration carried a coupon of $0.30 \%$. The sale in the past month, coupled with similar temporary financing by the City of New York in the amount of $\$ 15,000,000$, helped swell the aggregate emissions of municipal financing of that nature during April to a figure of $\$ 93,850,100$.
Long-term financing by Canadian municipalities was negotiated on a rather negligible scale in the month of April, the issues sold having amounted to only $\$ 584,331$. Borrowing by the Dominion of Canada through sales of short-term treasury bills continues high, however, transactions of that nature having totaled $\$ 55,000,000$ during April.
The first sale of bonds to be negotiated by any of the United States Possessions since the start of the year took place on April 17, when the Government of Puerto Rico sold a $\$ 75,0003 \%$ Isabella irrigation issue to Seasongood \& Mayer of Cincinnati at a price of 97.30 , a basis of about $3.32 \%$. Due Jan. 1, 1975, optional on or after Jan. 1, 1946.
A comparison is given in the table below of all the various securities placed in April in the last five years:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Temp. loans (U.S.S.) | ${ }^{93,850,100}$ | 131,300,000 | 106, ${ }_{4}^{10939,994}$ | ${ }_{51,630,795}^{10,89,995}$ | ${ }_{\text {127,015 }}^{\text {69,637 }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Brands }}^{\text {Bonds U.S.Possess'ns }}$ Can. loans (perm): | 75,000 | None | None | None | None |
| laced in Can | 584,331 | 48,438,2 | 533,900 | 13,543,167 | 8,121,531 |
| en.tund bds.N. Y. | None | None | None | None | No |

Total_............ $196,497,085 /{ }_{335,816,231}^{154,887,316} \Gamma_{76,073,957} \widetilde{204,774,242}$ Tncludes temporary securities lssued by New York City: $\$ 15,000,000$ in April),
1936: $\$ 60,000,000$ in April, $935 ; \$ 30,000,000$ in April, $1934: \$ 22,948,800$ in April, 1936; $860,000,000$ in Aprill, $1935: \$ 330$,
1933 and $\$ 27,164,000$ in $A p r i 1,1932$.

The number of municipaities emitting permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during April, 1936 were 341 and 384, respectively. This contrasts with 375 and 480 for March, 1936 and with 288 and 335 for April, 1935.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregate of long-term domestic issues for April and the four months for a series of years:


## 


 $1937-1961$
$1-15$ years
$1938-1948$ $1937-7951$
1946 $1937-1951$
1946
$1937-1961$
$1937-1959$ $1937-1961$
$1937-1959$
$1938-1952$
$1937-1949$ $1937-1959$
$1938-1952$
$1938-1949$
$1037-1948$ $1937-1948$
$\overline{1938-1965}$
$1937-1942$ $1937-1942$
-----1 $\cdots$
$\cdots \cdots$
$1937-1945$
$1938-19_{4}$
1931兑 $1936-1940$
$1937-1949$


| iven |  |  | 2710 Forrest County, Miss.--------33/4 | 1937-1961 | 25,000 | 100.50 | 3.70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount | Price | Basts | 2869 Frankfort, Ind.-..........-.-- ${ }^{41 / 2}$ | 1937-1959 | 286,000 | 104.32 | 4.11 |
| \$2,700 | 100 | 4.00 |  | $1938-1952$ $1938-1949$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,000 \\ \kappa \end{array}$ | 101.137 | 3.10 |
| $60 \quad 493,000$ | 100.57 | 3.95 | 2877 Frankfo | 1937-1948 | 2,400 |  | 5.00 |
| 42 30,000 | 100.60 | 3.84 |  | 1938-1065 | 20,000 | 101.26 |  |
| 12,000 | 100 | 4.00 | 2544 Garfield S | 1938-1965 | 55,000 |  |  |
| 55,000 | 100.16 | 2.23 | 2868 Gartield Co. S'. D | 7-1942 | 15,000 |  |  |
| 30,000 60,000 | 102.83 | 2.93 | ${ }_{2880}^{2552}$ Gate |  | 15,000 |  | 4.75 |
| 3,400 | 100 | 4.00 |  |  | 25,000 |  |  |
| 410.000 | 100.50 |  | 2874 Glens Falls, N. Y.-.-- -- -- | 1937-1945 | 30,000 | 100.1599 |  |
| 108,000 118,000 | 100.117 | 3.80 | 2871 Gloucester, Mass...----.---------11/. | 1937-1941 | 60,000 | 100.559 |  |
| 118,000 15,000 | 100 | 4.50 | ${ }_{2872} 3044$ Grandsbo | 1938-1947 | 50,000 | 100.03 |  |
| r100,000 | -- |  | 2545 Granville S. D., |  | 34,000 102,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}45 & 44,000 \\ 45 & 9,000\end{array}$ | 100.24 | 1.95 | 2372 Grenada, Miss., (2 issues) | 1936-1945 | 15,000 | 101.75 | 3.63 |
| 16,000 | 100.1 | - | S. D. No. 1, | 1936-1940 | 169,000 |  |  |
| 115,000 55,000 | 100 |  | 2546 Haddon Helghts | 1937-1949 | r200,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55,000 \\ & 31,00 \end{aligned}$ | 101.00 | 2.86 | ${ }_{2715} 3042$ Hamburg, N. Y | 1939-1997 | 18,000 30 |  |  |
| 22,500 | 100.36 | 4.06 | 2872 Harmony S. D. | 1941-1960 | 30,000 |  |  |
| r20,000 | 100.11 | 1.98 | 2372 Hazlehurst S. D | 25 years | 27,500 | 100 |  |
| 28,000 767,000 |  |  | 2879 Hardwick, Vt | 1937-1951 | 730,000 | 100.756 |  |
| 10,000 | 100.70 |  | 2550 Heide | 1937-1941 |  | 100.21 | 0.93 |
| 404,000 | 101.25 |  | 2547 Hempstead, N. Y <br> 3047 Hickman $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1946-1963 \\ 1938-1966 \end{array}$ | 68,500 187,000 | 100.10 | 2.50 2.74 |
| 65,000 | 100 | 6.00 | 2546 Hildreth, Neb |  | 40,000 |  |  |
| 17,000 28,000 | 100 | 3.00 4.00 | ${ }_{2715}^{2710}$ Hill Co. S. D. |  | 22,000 | 100 |  |
| 20,000 |  |  | 2373 Hobbs S. D., | 1940-1949 | ${ }^{775,000}$ |  |  |
| 22,292 | 104.20 | 3.83 | 2708 Holton, Kan |  |  |  |  |
| 55,000 8,000 | 100.90 | 3.15 | 2543 Howard Co. | 37-1954 | 353,000 | 107.46 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 50,000 \end{array}$ | 100 | 3.75 | 2870 Hull, Io | 1937-1946 | 2,500 | 103.04 | 3.43 |
| 118,000 | 100.512 | 1.33 | 2369 Hutchin | 1-10 years | 52,500 | 100 | 2.00 |
| 40,000 | 100.613 | 1.045 | 3041 Irvington, N. | 1937-1943 | 3750000 | 100.42 | 2.94 1.99 |
| 29,000 50,000 | 101.37 | 3.88 | 2869 Jackson Twp | 1937-1947 | 20,500 | 100.18 |  |
| 50,000 $3,815,000$ | 100.20 99.05 | 3.98 2.98 | 2874 Jacksonville S. ${ }^{28}$ |  | 65,00 | 105.23 |  |
| 30,000 | 101.51 |  | 3038 Jefferson C |  |  | 100.422 |  |
| 9,000 |  |  | 2868 Johnstown, C |  |  | 100.73 | 2.12 |
| 6,000 128.000 |  |  | ${ }_{303}^{2372-3040 ~ J o n e s ~ C o u n t y, ~ M i s s . . .-.-.-. ~} 4$ | 1937-1956 | +200,000 |  |  |
| 128,000 100,000 | 10 | 16 | 3037 Jones County, Io |  | 93,300 | 100.05 |  |
| 189,000 | 100.63 | 1.38 | 2871 Kansas City, Kan.............--21/ |  | 35,288 | 101.292 |  |
| 10,000 |  |  |  |  | 300,000 | 101.639 | 90 |
| 28,000 | 105.05 | 3.19 | 2544 Kaplan, L | 1937-1966 | 65,000 |  |  |
| 40,000 15,000 |  |  | 2874 Kearney, | 1941-1952 | 450,000 | 101.221 | 3.62 |
| 15,000 $1,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.25 \\ & 2.69 \end{aligned}$ | 28870 Keokuk | 1937-1939 | 15,000 | 100.306 |  |
| T12,000 | 100 | 3.00 | 3048 Kenosha | 1937-1 | 63,000 | 100.05 | 2.69 |
| 124,000 |  |  | 2551 King | 1937-1956 | 160,000 | 103.03 |  |
| 19,000 | 101 |  | 2878 Lake Co. S. D. | 1937-1941 | 5,000 | 102.11 |  |
| 15,000 17 | 100.10 |  | 2545 Lakeview S. D | 1-5 years | 15,000 |  | 3.28 4.00 |
| 17,700 5,000 |  | ---- | 2875 Lancaster, N. Y-------------2. 20 | 1938-1940 | 24,000 | 100.1 | 2.57 |
| 5,000 8,500 |  |  |  | 1938-1956 | 48.000 |  |  |
| 50,000 | 101.76 | 2.50 | 2368 Las Animas Co. S. D. No. ${ }^{\text {72 }}$, Colo. 4 | 1937-1946 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r65,000 } \\ \hline 5000\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 12,000 | 100 | 2.50 | 2372 Laurel, Miss...-...........--.43/4 | 1956-1958 | 5,000 73,000 |  |  |
| 4,000 30,000 | 104.50 | 3.03 | 2544 Lawrence Coun | 1-20 years | 26,000 |  | 4.00 |
| 30,000 19,000 | 100.73 100 | 3.19 3.50 | 2715 Lincoln Coun <br> 2376 Lisbon, Ohio | 1937-1941 | 10,000 | 105.40 | 2.3 |
| $r 100,000$ |  |  | 3037 Litchfield, Ill |  | 16,000 |  |  |
| 205,000 737,500 | 101.059 | 2.65 | 2711 Little Silver, N. J.-.-.-.-...-.-.- 3 | 1936-1940 | 14,000 | 100.3 | 2.8 |
| 737,500 75,000 |  |  | 2868 Los Angeles County |  |  |  |  |
| r12,500 |  |  | 78 Loudon Coun | 1944-1948 | 00,000 | 100 |  |
| 50,000 |  |  | 2542 Louisville, Il |  | 50,000 |  |  |
| 336,087 33,500 | 100 | 50 | 2708 Louisville, Ky. (2 iss | 1937-1945 | 10,511 | 100 |  |
| 33,500 7,500 |  |  | 2708 Louisiana (State | 1940-1960 | 2,500,000 | 110.677 | ${ }_{3.65}$ |
| 7,500 61,000 |  |  | ${ }_{3039} 3038$ Louisiana (Sta | 1940-1961 | 2,500,000 | 107.81 | 3.64 |
| 6,000 | 100 | 4.00 | 3039 Lynn, Mas | 1937-1966 | 125,000 | 100.13 | 1.21 |
| 76,000 85,000 |  |  | 2707 Lyons Twp. H. S. D. No. 204, $\mathrm{IH}_{-21 / 2}$ | 1941-1949 | 100,000 | ${ }_{100.159}^{100.13}$ | 2.48 |
| 85,000 70,000 | 101.289 | 2.64 | 2872 Macomb County, Mich.---.-.-41/ | 11937-1956 | r250,000 |  |  |
| 70,000 60,000 |  |  | 2873 Madison County | 1941-1957 | r275,000 | 100 | 4.00 |
| r8,000 |  |  | ${ }_{2378}^{2878}$ Malakof S. D | 1937-1965 | 85,000 7 | 100 | 3.25 |
| 9,000 | 100 |  |  | 1937-1951 | 55,000 |  |  |
| 170,000 | 100 | 4.50 | 2545 Mansfield, Mass.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.---13/2 | 1937-1941 | 17,000 | 100.23 |  |
| 30,000 2000 |  |  | ${ }_{2544}^{2872}$ Marinette, Mic |  | 93,500 |  |  |
| 70,600 | 100 | 2.25 | 2873 Maplewood S. | 1937-1946 | 44,900 | 100.2 | 0 |
| r4,000 | 100 | 5.00 | 2707 Mason City S. D., I | 1938-1944 | 140,000 | $100.76 \overline{2}$ | 2 |
| 1,510,910 |  |  |  | 1936-1961 | 20,000 | 100.63 |  |
| $1,510,910$ 25,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 103.60 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 3.67 | 2371 Merrill S. D |  | 22,000 |  |  |
| 2,000 | 100.75 | 4.00 | ${ }_{2550}{ }^{3045}$ Miamisbu | 1937-1946 | 25,000 | 100.77 | 2.35 |
| 18,000 | 100.18 | 3.38 | 2878 Milwauki | 1941-1948 | $r{ }^{25,000}$ | 108.05 | 2.85 |
| r45,000 | 100.244 | 4.47 | 2372 Minnesota (State of) ----------1/21/2 | 1948-1952 | 75,000 | ${ }_{100.61}^{100.27}$ | ${ }_{2.46}^{2.47}$ |
| 20,000 45,000 |  |  | 2552 Minocqua S. D. No | 1937-1945 | 36,000 | 103.41 | 3.25 |
| 45,000 10,000 |  | 2.50 |  | 1938-1956 | 55,000 |  |  |
| 10,000 $r 9,485$ | 100.833 101.297 | ${ }_{2}^{2.07}$ | 2715 Mob | 1935-1954 | 42,000 |  |  |
| 33,000 |  | 2.74 | , | 1939-1956 | 10,000 | 100.894 | 3.88 |
| $r 18,500$ |  |  |  | 1937-1949 | 26,000 | 100.15 | 2.98 |
| 55,000 |  |  | 2541 Montgomery, Ala.-.---------.-5 | 1939-1966 | 843,000 |  | 2.98 |
| $1,050,000$ 8,700 | 100.31 100.39 | ${ }_{3}^{2.08}$ | 2546 Morrill School Dist |  | r83,000 |  |  |
| 183,000 |  |  | ${ }_{2376}^{285} \mathrm{Mt}$. Sterling, Ohi | 1937-1961 | 14,000 25,000 |  | 5.00 3.24 |
| 172.000 |  |  |  |  | 60,000 | 101.28 |  |
| 80,000 500.000 | 115.087 |  | 2542 Montrose, | 1937-1951 | 55,0 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 500,000 \\ 35,000 \end{array}$ | 113.816 | 3.62 | ${ }_{2370}^{2707}$ Montour Indep. S. | 1937-1955 | 24,900 | 102.55 | 2.74 |
| 6 ז12,870,000 | 100.004 | 3.77 | ${ }_{2543}^{235}$ Muncle, Ind. | 1942-1959 | 180, ${ }^{3600}$ |  |  |
| 2 r5,850,000 | 100.004 | 3.77 | - | 1942-1954 | 125,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.07 \\ & 100.04 \end{aligned}$ |  |

2715 Sioux Falls, S. Dak-

Palos Verdes Ech. Dist., Calif.-.-
Pampa Indep. Sch. Dist., Texas. Paris, Ky -_-..................... Patriot (Town-- \& Pose Twp. Con.
School District, Ind.-................ 3046
2542
3043 School District No. 7, N. Y.-- 3 715 2772 Pike Co. Cons. Sch. Dist. No. $4,-2$ NoNi




$\qquad$ San Bernardino County, Calif-
San Mateo County S. D., Calif.-
Scribner S. D., Neb.-........
$\qquad$

3714
pringport, Fleming, Aurelius,
Ledyard \& Scipio Central S. D.
2548
2715 State College s. D., Pa $-\ldots . .-\left(\begin{array}{l}21 / 2\end{array}\right.$


1939-1963
 $1937-1949$
$1937-1949$
1037 N"呂
 1938-1947 $1938-1947$
$1938-1951$ H. 1938-1946



 Ware Con. S. D., Iowa-N.-. ColoDist., Md_-.--1.-................ 2708

2377 West Chester S. D., Pa--.-.-.-. 2552 West Virginfa (S̉ 2552 West Virginia (State of) 3037 williamsburg S. S. D., Iowa--....-
2548 Williamsville, N. Y. (2 issues)2878 Wilmerding S. D., Pa-............ 2549 Willoughby, Ohio
2874 West Paterson,
3047 Windsor County,
2545
2872 $1938-1948$
$1939-1968$
$1938-1960$
193719 느․ $1943-$
$1940-1955$ d1966-1986
$1936-1959$ N

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$\qquad$

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100-\cdots \quad 3 . \overline{25}
$$


100.361
100.013$100 . \overline{22}-1$
100.52-7.50
$-7 . \overline{4} 7$

Financial Chronicle
May 9, 1936

Price Basts $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Price Basts } \\ 100.399 & 1.95\end{array}$ 100.02 $\qquad$

Amount mount
50,000
30,000
28,000
50,00
550,000
230,000
175,00
37,00
159,00
144,00

| Page | Name | Rate | Maturity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2876 | Wyoming County, N. Y. (3 iss.). |  | 1939-1944 |
|  |  |  | 1947-1948 |
|  | Yakima, Wash | ${ }_{3}^{3} 3$ | 2-19 years |
|  |  | 3.30 | 1943-1946 |
| 2712 | Yonkers, N. Y. (7 issues) | 3.30 | 1938-1942 |
|  |  | 3.30 | 1937-1955 |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.10}$ | 1936-1960 |

Total bond sales for April ( 341 municipalities, cover- $\mathbf{\text { ing }} 384$ separate issues)
$d$ Subject to call in and during the earlier years and to mature in the later years municipalities from agencies of the Federal Government. $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ Refunding bonds.

The following items included in our totals for the previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which reasons for page number of the issue of our
these eliminations may be found.
Name
${ }_{2551}$ Waxahachie Ind. S. D. No. 12, Rate Maturity Amount Price Basts
We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:


All of the above sales (except as indicated) are for March. These additional March issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) for that month $\$ 129,015,023$.
DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN APRIL
2880 Canada (Dominion of)
3048 Canada (Dominion of) Rate Maturity Amount


Total long-term Canadian debs, sold in April.- $\$ 584,331$

* Temporary loan; not included in total for month

UNITED STATES POSSESSION BONDS ISSUED IN APRIL
${ }_{2715}^{\text {Page }}$ Puerto Rico (Gove of) $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rate } & \text { Maturity } & \text { Amount } & \text { Price } \\ -3 & 1946-1975 & \$ d 75,000 & 97.30\end{array}$

## News Items

Idaho-Supreme Court Approves Sales Tax Law-The State Supreme Court approved on May 1 the general provisions of the Idaho $2 \%$ sales tax law but paved the way for a referendum on the Act in the November election, according to Associated Press dispatches from Boise on that date. It is said that the Court's action insured operation of the law-which has produced $\$ 1,300,000$ for relief in 13 monthsat least until the general election.
Minnesota-Corporate Excess Tax Ruled Invalid-In one of its most important decisions in recent years, the State Supreme Court ruled invalid the Minnesota corporate excess tax law, according to recent St. Paul news advices. Six of the seven justices are said to have concurred in the opinion, which affirmed an earlier ruling by a Hennepin County court, and affects hundrdes of corporations in the State. Justice Julius J. Olson wrote the majority opinion, which holds the 50 -year old statute obsolete because later laws have repealed it. An involved business, legal and political controversy has raged over this 1878 statute since the State Administration set to work to enforce ts operation.

New Jersey-Governor Signs Bill Returning Relief to Cities -Return of the problem of administering and financing emergency relief to municipalities was formally approved on May 4 as a special legislative committee of Republicans was named to consider various tax proposals as a means of raising funds. Governor Hoffman signed the Loizeaux bill, returning relief to local control and creating a State Commission to allocate any funds, but none thus far have been provided by the Legislature. At the same time he vetoed another Loizeaux measure, abolishing the present State emergency relief council on the ground it would "result in an intolerable condition" if wiped out immediately.

We quote in part as follows from a Trenton dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 5, dealing with the Governor's action:
The special committee named to study the varions tax measures such as
sales, income, luxury and franchise levies, is to report its findings to a joint sales, income, luxury and franchise levies, is to repore its findings to a joint
caucus of the Republican members on Wednesday afternoon. The caucus caucus of the Republican members on wednesday arternoon, The caucus
will determine what action shall be taken at a session Wednesday night, but
 Members of Committee
The members of the committee are Senators John C. Barbour, Albert
Burling, Lester H. Clee, Frank Durand, EImer King and Charles E. Dr. Marcus W. Newcomb, H. Rivington Pyne, I. Grnat Scott and Henry Young.
In vet
In vetoing the Loizeaux measure, Governor Hoffman asserted that "in
the absence of any frovisions in the bill itself, or in a companion measure for the orderly liquidation of the affairs of the emergency relief administra tion and the conservation of the assets of the State and Feferal governments of which it now has custody, approval of this bill would immediatel difficult to settle with creditors of the emergency relief administration and would be subjected to heavy losses of money, equipment and valuable
records."

Cites 90,000 Bills
Noting that there were some 90,000 bills outstanding, involving over
 order to relieve the state from further responsibility for municipal funds. The Legislature has made no provision for the administration of the Federai

Governor Signs Bond Refunding Extension Bill-Governor Hoffman has signed a legislative measure extending until July 1, 1937, the right of municipalities to refund outstanding indebtedness, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Trenton on May 5. The measure, introduced by Assemblyman Edwin G. Scovel of Camden, would continue privileges given municipalities in an Act of the 1934 Legislature. Without this extender the refunding privileges would have expired July 1, this year. Refunding bonds with maturities up to 45 years may be issued, it is said.

New York City-Final Computation on Collection of Real Estate Taxes-Comptroller Frank J. Taylor's final computation of figures for real estate taxes collected up to the close of business on May 1, when the penalty period for delinquents began, showed, when announced on May 2, that the totals, so far, this year, as compared with the similar period in 1935, were $\$ 21,094,830$ ahead.
The collections, this year, to date, amounted to $\$ 209,411,121.64$ while "This is a record collection,", said Comptroller Taylor, "one of the heaviest we have had in several years. It is a natural outcome of the upward swing in city values which began to be particularly noticeable, in
the early part of 1935 , when the financial condition of the municipality the early part of 1935, when the financial condition of the municipality assailed us in 1932 , and led to the bankers' agreement, the year following. that more money is in circulation, and, as a result, taxpayers are in a better position to meet their obligations to the city."
comparing the collections on account of the first and second by boroughs, comparing the collections on account of the first and second half levy of
1936, with the first and second half of the 1935 levy to May 1 of the respective years.
Borough

| Borough- | 1936-1st Half |
| :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan | \$95,682,063.00 |
| Bronx | 19,214,983.84 |
| Brookly | 37,525,163.94 |
| Queens | - 19,822,924.39 |
| Richmon | 2,278,528.43 |
| Total 1st hal | \$174,523,663.60 |
| Total 2 | 34,887,458.04 |
| Grand total | \$209,411,121.64 |
| Borough- | 1935-1st Half |
| Manhattan | - \$90,444,606.71 |
| Bronx | 16,393,577.14 |
| Brooklyn | 30,740,915.13 |
| Queens | 17,732,864.42 |
| Richmon | 2,065,216.61 |
| Total 1st half | \$157,377,180.01 |
| Total 2d ha | 30,939,111.51 |
| Grand tot | -\$188,316,291.52 |


\$34,887,458.04

\$30,939,111.51
Grand total. \$188,316,291.52

The total collections for account of the first half of the 1936 levy amount
$76.96 \%$ of the first half levy and first half collections on account of the 1935 levy amount to $67.06 \%$ of the levy. 1936 taxes, on the last day to pay without incurring penalty, was $114,912,973.81 .113$, 10 amount City Collector William Reid said the crowds which flocked to pay taxes, at the various branches of his bureau, scattered throughout the boroughs,
were among the largest seen in years. In Brooklyn, where Charles were among the largest seen in years. In Brooklyn, where Chatres J.
Hogan is the deputy, four additional. windows were, opened, in the big
office on the ground for of office on the ground floor of the Municipal Building, making 13 lines,
accommodating as high as 1,000 taxpayers at a time, in the closing hours of accommodating as high as 1,000 taxpayers at a time, in the closing hours of
the rush. Big crowds also appeared at the Long slind City branch, in
Court Hose Square, where Bernard H. Fee was in charge of crew of receivers. ness had closed for the day. Such checks postmarked before midnight.
were accepted without penalty.
New York City-Exter
New York City-Extension of Emergency Taxing Authority Approved by Governor-The city's emergency relief tax-
ing power, which would have expired July 1 this year, was extended until July 1, 1937, under the Brownell bill, which was signed on May 4 by Governor Lehman, according to Albany advices. The bill, requested by Mayor La Guardia, extends the city's emergency taxing authority first granted by the Legislature in 1934, and under which about $\$ 60$,000,000 a year has been raised for unemployment relief by the imposition of the $2 \%$ retail sales tax and the special public utility and business excise taxes.

The Governor on May 4 also signed the Brownell bill providing for the payment of 1937 and 1938 New York City real estate taxes in qual semi-annual instalments. A law was enacted last year providing for quarterly instalments, but under the new bill the quarterly instalment law will not become effective until after 1938.

New York Słate-Governor Halts Adjournment Over Security Bill-Governor Lehman, in a desperate effort to obtain passage of his eightpoint social security program, succeeded on May 5 in temporarily blocking final adjournment of the 1936 Legislature, pending Assembly action on the new security bill, which passed the Senate unanimously on May 4, according to a dispatch from Albany on the 5th.

Mr. Lehman's action is said to have come to light after the Republican-controlled Assembly passed a resolution early on May 5 setting the final adjournment date at noon on May 8. The resolution was sent to the Senate immediately, where The resolution was sent to the Senate immediately, where
Senator John J. Dunnigan, the majority leader, in line with Senator John, J. Dunnigan, the majority leader, in line with
the Governor's wishes, had it referred to the Finance Comthe Governor's wishes, had it referred to the Finance Com-
mittee. There it will rest until the Assembly acts again on the security program.
$\$ 30,000,000$ Relief Bond Issue Passed-As had been expected, the Assembly passed the bill authorizing the submission of a $\$ 30,000,000$ relief bond issue to the people at the next election, but refused to act on another Lehman proposal, which called for an immediate appropriation of $\$ 10$,posa, which called for an immediate appropriation of $\$ 10,-$
000,000 for relief needs. The bond issue is said to have been
passed by a count of 130 to 14 . It will be voted on at the general election in November.
The Assembly also approved the Dunnigan bill appropriating $\$ 35,000,000$ of the $\$ 55,000,000$ bond issue, voted last fall, for reimbursements to localities for relief expenditures and the bill was forwarded to the Governor for signing. It also passed a measure making $\$ 15,000,000$ of the new issue immediately available, thus making it possible for the Relief Administration to use the moneys immediately after election and forestalling the necessity of the $\$ 10,000,000$ appropriation to carry the state's share of the relief burden through Feb. 1, next, when the Legislature will be in session again.
Committee Defeats Real Estate Taxation Limitation-The Senate Judiciary Committee on May 6 voted down a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, which would have limited taxation of real estate to $13 / 4 \%$ of the assessed valuation, according to Albany advices. This measure had been the subject of considerable controversy during the course of the session, being warmly defended by real estate interests and rejected by municipal bond groups and other civic associations.
Child Labor Amendment Defeated-On the same day the said committee defeated the bill of Senator Byrne, Democrat, of Albany, providing for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. A similar measure, sponsored by Assemblyman Andrews, Democrat, of New York, is in the Rules Committee in the Assembly, but Mr. Andrews is said to have given no indication that he will move to get it out.

Constitution Convention Bill Passed-The Senate passed and sent to Governor Lehman the bill of Assemblyman Hall, Republican, of Nassau, providing for submission to the Republican, of Nassau, providing for submission to the
voters at the November election the question of whether a voters at the November election the question of
constitutional convention shall be held in 1938 .

Pennsylvania-Governor Asks Legislature for $\$ 80,618,000$ in Taxes-An Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg on May 4 reported as follows on Governor Earle's request to the special session of the Legislature to provide revenues of over $\$ 80,000,000$ through the imposition of new or increased tax levies:
Governor George $\mathbf{H}$. Earle called on the Legislature tonight to provide
$\$ 80,618,000$ for for
necessary expenditures ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in the next eight months, and $\$ 8,618,000$ for "necessary expenditures" in the next, eight months, and
asked a holiday in "politics and political consideration" to assure a speedy
agreement. agreement.
In his message to the first special session of his 18 -month-old administra-
tion. Governor Earle offered a seven-point tax program to provide the tion, Governor Earle offered a seven-pooint tax program to provide the
money. His proposals and their estimated yield were: A 4\% increase-to $10 \%$ - in the corporate net incore. tax. $\$ 10,150,000$.
One cent increase in the gasoline tax to 5 cents a gallon. $\$ 12,000,0000$. Three mills increase in personal property tax a and ending exemptions on securities of corporations paying a capital stock or franchise tax, \$40,000,000.
Graduated license tax on chain stores, based upon the number of stores in each organization, $\$ 3$, 000,000 .
Ten per cent tax on liquors sold at State stores, $\$ 7,500,000$.
electrical energy, both wholeslae and retail
.
United States-SEC Report on Municipal Readjustments -The following is the text of Release No. 640 from the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. dealing with the Protective Committee Study on Municipal
Readjustments:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Protective Committee Study
Report on Municipal Readjustments
Report on Municipal Readjustments
The report contains the following eneneral recommendations:

1. That the Commission approves the extension to Jan
2. That the Commission approves the extension to Jan. 1 , i940, of the
Suner-Wico A At dealing with municipal debt readjustments. 2. That the Sumner-Wilcox Act, if sustained in a case now pending be fore the Supreme Court, be amended to aid municipalities and their creditors in reaching a speedy readjustment of their debt;
3. That regulation of the personnel and practices mittees in connection with municipal debt readjustments is absolutely essential.
The Commission concluded that control over municipal protective com-
mittees should be directed primarily at the following conditions study and investigation revealed: 1. Municipal protective committees, possessed of broad powers and
operating without supervision, have under their absolute dominion millions
of dollars worth of securities over which the owners for practical purposes have lost all control.
4. Bondholders who do not deposit with municipal protective committees are, as a rule, as much subject to the dominance of the committees as those who do deposit. If they do not deposit they are commonly faced wish
exclusion from the reorganization plan and littie prospect of return on their investment.
5. The banking houses which sold the municipal securities have a virtual
monopoly over the municipal debt readjustment situation due monopoly over the municipal debt readjustment situation due to their names and addresses of the scoattered bondholders.
6. Control of the municipal protective committees by these banking
houses means not only that they have control over the profitable busing houses means not only that they have control over the profitable business
patronage which committees dispense, but also that they are in an effective position to protect themselves against any fraud claims which the bond-
holders may have against them holders may have against them.
fiduciaries, they are the sole arbiters of the worth of their own services are the propriety of their expenditure of the bondholders' money. No proper
the accounting by these fiduciaraies to the beneficiaries of the trust is made under the present unregulated system.
its report on protective and reorganization committees for municipal and quasi-municicipal obligations. This is part of the general study of mpotective and
and reorganization committes in inuwrated and reorganization committees inaugurated by the Commission in Octobe This study and investigation was headed by Commissioner of Wilia.
Douslas, who was then Director of the Protective Committee Study. ColDouglas, who was then Director of the Protective Committeee Study. Col
laborating with him on the municipal report were Abe Fortas, Assistant laborating with him on the municipal report were Abe Fortas, Assistant
Dinector, and Professor G eorge $H$. Dession of the Yale Law School, expert Director, and Professor George H. .
on the law of municipal corporations.
The report is based upon testim.
The report is based upon testimony taken at public hearings before the Commission (including commintees Austion boinds oruroral Gables. Florida, municipal protective committeess, upon an exhaurstive study of ex existing
legislation, judicial decisions, and all other available material on the subject of municipal debt and municipal debt readjustment.
of more adequate control over municipal protective committees by pointem to the magnitude of the muricipal debt. The current estimates place the aggregate amount of municipal indebtedness of taxing districts (including from $5 \%$ to $10 \%$ of the approximate total of $\$ 20,000,000,000$ of indebted-
ness outstanding.

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The Commission reviews in great detail all phases of the readjustment
process involved in dealing with municipal debt default. The history of process involved in dealing with municipal debt default. The history of municipal deraults is set forth, the various degal procedures are discussed,
and the various colloction methods are presented ind detil. The Commis-
sion further develops the weaknesses in present methods for enforcing sion further develops the weaknesses in present methods for enforcing
claims of creditors against municipal or quasi-municipal debtors. be taken. The first involves sections $78-80$ of the Bankruptey Act,
 economy and fairness of municipal debt readjustments will be promocted
by extension of Sections $78-80$ of the Bankruptcy Act, as proposed in a bill
 ever, indicates that further ammendment of these sections is necessary if
adequate handling of the municinal debt problem is tro result
Ths C mermitted to file under the Bankruptcy Act, without the necessity of simultaneously proposing a plan approved by any of its creditors. The present
requirement is that a plan must be presented having the consent of $30 \%$ of its creditors in case of drainage, irrigation, reclamation and levee dis-
tricts and of $51 \%$ in case of other taxing districts. It is felt that the dificulty of obtaining these percentages unavoidably delays municipalitites in moving towards an early readjustment of their financial difficulties. The jurismisction in the, cause it should have the power to stay "other procedures
by the creditors" to the end that resources and energy of the debtor will not by the creditors" to the end that resources andenergy or the debor wily not
be expended in costly and long-drawn-out litigation, as in recent years.
By making the bankruptcy machinery more readily accessible to municipai debtors, the Commission realizes that these debtors may have undue ad vantage over municipal creditors. Accordingly, it goes on to recommend that: "In order to provide adequate protection (or seapro hiaters, the bankcourrse of the proceeding, to protect the interests of the creditorss and insure
vigorous efforts on the part of all concerned to promote the timely working out of a fair dission leaves its recommendations in these general terms in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has not yet
passed on the question of the constitutionality of Sections $78-80$. The second stees involves a program of control over municipal protective
committees. The Commission states: We further submit that regulation of the personnel and practices of protective committees in connection with municipal debt readjustments is absolutey essentiait This conclusion is amply supported by the many instancescited ors whom they purport to repre-
have interests adverse to those of the investorn
sent of committees whose mode of organization and subsequent activities sent; of committees whose mode of organization and subsequent activities
are calculated to discourage the investigation and prosecution of possible causes of ach rofited extensively from their trust by voting themselves payments for expenses, compensation and otherwise, of committees which have distributed patronage to attorneys, depositaries, secretaries, agents and
others with a liberal hand and of committees which, if not actively injurothers investors, have found it possible, thanks to the usual iron-clad deposit agreement, to do nothing for bondholders while milking their securities."' mittees should be directed primarily at the following conditions which the mittees and investigation revealed: posessed of broad powers and operating suad. Municipal protective committees, possessed of broad powers and operating
without superision, have under their absolute ouminion millions of dollars
worth of securities over which the owners for practical purposes have lost all wortrol.
contr
For ion over his securities so that they are "inreevocably vested in the protectivcommittee unless the commitere "the beneficiary of this curious trust." has
the depositing bondholder, "ther "er no "adequate possibility of obtaining relief in the courts from these deposit
agrements." Aside from the difficulty of legal proof of fraud entiting agreements." Aside from the diffriculty of "legal proof of fract entitling
him to a return of his security, there is the "subtle mischief which does not him to a return of his security, there is thenerally is not susceptible of legal proof. It may take the form of settlement unduly favorable to the mu-
 courts of law or equity. Nor does there exist a cure or correction in ex-
isting legislation. Muncipal protective committees are virtually unisting legislation. Muncicial , , protective committees are virtually un-
touched by present statutes,
Although depositors "are bound hand and foot" under deposit agreementsough depositors "are bound hand and foot" under deposit agreedom of action"" The only controls over municipal committees which exist
are those "which the mind and conscience of the committee members provide." a result of the hold which the committees have on the deposited,
securities, the "credit of hundreds of towns, villages and taxing districts"
 aree, as a rule, as much subuject to to the dominannce on the committeses as thosese
who do deposit. If they do not deposit they are commonly faced with exclusion rom the reorajanization plan and a little prospect of return on their investment
Even those bondholders who are cognizant of the abuses by protective Even those bondholders who are cognizant of the abuses by protective
committees and "do not wish to deposit their securities on typical protective committee terms have no real choice. The alternative to deposit is as a
rule the absence of any remedy against the city or at best a prolonged rule the absence of
and indefinite delay.
Resour
Resources of the average bondholder do not permit him to institute the
necessary legal proceedings to collect his principal and interest. Furthermore, committees would normally block any such attempt should he try for they will exert all of their influence to minimize the possibility of favor-
able treatment of non-depositors. As in the case of Coral
Gables. this may take the form of the city arranging with the committee "to keep its
cash drawer cleaned out." Another method is the use of the "continuing mandamus" requiring the city to pay over not only fusds on hand but funds
that might thereafter come into the possession of the city. Committees that might thereafter come into the possession of the city. Committees
generaly arrange with the city for interest or or prinial payments only on
pan behalf of their depositors, since The Commissisponsais. " "If pressure is necessary to overcome the inertia
of security holders, ragulation of those in a position to exercise this pressure of security holders, regulation of those in a position to exercise this pressure
is necessary lest pressure be converted into oppressive coercion. Comis necessary lest pressure be converted into onpressive coercion. Compelled to qualify themselves as fiduciaries and to operate under such terms
and in such manner as to assure depositors of fair treatment." and in such manner as to assure depositors of fair treatment.'
3. The banking houses which sold the municipal securities 3. The banking houses which sold the municipal securities have a virtual
monopoly over the municipal debt readiustment situation due to their dominamonopoly over the municipal deot read insstment situation due to their domina-
tion over protective committes and their control over the lists of names and addresses of the scatterer diby dholders.
Because of their ability to obtain the names of bondholders. "the
bond houses hold the key to readjustment of municipal obligations." Pro-
tective committees are largely dependent on these bond houses for lists op security holders. Pruincepally because of this possession of lists, the
bond houses have acquired control of the municipal debt readjustment in bond houses
this country
Almostry haif of the municipal protective committees have a majority
of their membership from bond houses about two-thirds have bond house of their membership from bond houses; about two-thirds have bond house representation. In addition to these committees the bond house frequently
selects or is influential in selecting members of the committee. Such committees it may do an earrest, sincere and effective job, but they probably
will not penalize the bond houses for past nevligence for over-reaching will not manalize the bond houses for perst negligence for over-reaching
either by publicity or prosecution or by depriving them of future business. either by publicity or prosectution or by depriving the the organizers of a committeee select a person who
owns bond as a member. The Commission stated: "From this it is not owns bonds as a member.
to be inferred that we believe that problems of protective committees can be solved by complete membership thereon or complete "domination of bank-
sion cited this as one further evidence of the comple ers of municipal readjustments," the bankers not believing as a general rule that it was "necessary or appropriate to place an individain bondiolder on the committee to criticize committee policies and to censor committee
activities from the point of view of the person whose direct financial interest is at stake.".
4. Control of the municipal protective committees by these banking houses means not only that they have control over the profitable business patronage
which committees dispens, but also that they are in an effective position to which committees dispense, but also that they are in an effective position to
protect themselves against any fraud claims which the bondholders have against
them protect
them
Thro
Through selection of a depositary for the committee. the bond houses further extend their "sphere of effective influence" to obtain an official of a
well-known bank as a committee member to gain prestige for the com-
mittee. "The price at which this window dressing is bought is the depositary job, carrying with the ricrative fees. The Commission stated: "This is not to say that these attorneys will be insincere in the performance of their duties to the ce unol bond houses unoon
overlook the effect of their financial dependence upo their decision whether to pursue a conser vative poricy ights. AIthough the Commission recognized an existence of a feeling on the part mission went on to point out other reasons why the bond house felt it necesarder to salvage its speestige toward readjustment. One of these was "in
In damaged by the fact of default." In this connection "control of the committee" means "control over the circulars, advertisements, and answers to inquiries."." Stilil another reason is the fact that control of the committee means '. There will not be a thorough
investigation of possible causes of action a against the bond houses nor will there be litigation against them." The committee has the bonds and the bondholder cannot get back the bonds in order to bring such suits. The committee thus may be ostensibly serving the bondholders but
actually protecting the bankers against the bondholders. However actually protecting the bankers against the bondholders. However two masters whosa claims are conflicting.'
5 . Despite the fact that municipal protective committee members are fiduci-
aries, they are the sole arbiters of the worth of their own services and the pro-
 priey of fiduriaries to the beneficiaries of the trust is made under the present
bythese fize
unrenalated sustem. unrearlated system.
Although the Commission did not pass on the reasonableness of any
particular fees or expenses received by the committees under investigation, particular fees or expenses received by the committes under investigation,
it indicated that control over these fees and expenses was absolutely essen-
tial. out of 126 committees in this field all tial. Out of 126 committees in this field, all but one "provided for pay-
ment of the committeees expenses without providing any opportunity for
review" by any indenendent body . In about two-thirds of the commites review" by any independent body. In about two-thirds of the committees
studied the committee members had "unlimited power to fix their own compensation." The Commission stated that the power to determine the
amount of fees and expenses certainly "should not be in the hand amount of fees and expenses certainly shouid not be in the hands" of the relationship, which implies scrupulous nicety in refraining from the very appearance, of unearned personal profit and meticulous submission of detailed accounts for examination and revision.". The Commission called the prac-
tice of municipal protective committees in accounting for their funds "notoriously lax." "The Commission stated that the typical provisions in this regard make it "unlikely that depositors will ever have an adenuate opportunity to object" to the accounts of the committee. The Commission
said: "Such provisions are calculated to protect fiduciaries in breach of duty; they do not promote that meticulous solicitude for other people's money which is elementary to a fiduciary position.
The necessity for adequate independent review of foes and expenses is studied, $\$ 16,500,000$ had passed through the hands of these committees. In summarizing the need for control over committee disbursements, the Commission said: © ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ That committee members having at their disposal this tremendous patronage are under constant temptation to favor with it friends and associates to whom they are obligated or from whom they desire future favor; or absolute regard for ability, and an invitation to refrain from exercising that close and parsimonious watch over fees and expenses of attorneys. assistants and depositaries which is part of the fiduciary obligation." Other parts of the report are in process of completion and are expected to
be submitted to the Congress in the near future. It is contemplated that separate reports will be prepared dealing with the problems of real estate reorganizations, voluntary reorganizations, reorganizations of foreign securities and the corporate trustee, in addition to the main body of the report
dealing with all reorganization and protective committees.


Bill for Regulation of Bondholders' Committees Now Before Congress-On March 30 there was introduced in Congress and referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce a bill which calls for regulation of all protective bondholders' committees, both municipal and corporate. This measure, known as H. R. 12078, would place all protective committees under jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission and bar any actions by such bodies until they have received a cretificate of authority from that Commission. This bill would require filing with the committee of the names of committee members, compensation of each, attorneys and all information incidental to proposed action. It would also bar court action by protective committees without the permission of the SEC. Constitutionality of this bill has already been questioned privately by some prominent attorneys.
In connection with the above report we quote in part as follows from an article dealing with the subject, which appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of May 6:
Two bills now before Congress, one of which would put protective committees under the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission the Commission, caused investment bankers and attorneys to scrutinize carefully these bills yesterday
The Municipal securities
The Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Asso-
ciation conferred yesterday on senate bill 4023 , which some her ciation conferred yestercay on senate bill 4023, which some have inter-
preted as extending the power of the Commission over trading in municipal securities. Senate spokesmen have contended that the bill does not apply
to tax-exempt securities, but since the question has been brought up to tax-exempt securities, but since the question has been brought up,
municipal men are of the opinion that an amendment might easily be made before passage of the measure, clarifying its text.
The second bill which caused concern was HR12078, which would place protective cor tutuees under the regulation of the commssion quarters where it has been studied. The Investment Bankers Association a short time aso sent a memorandum to members of the municipal committee summarizing the measure, but making no further comment on it

## Report Revives Interest in Bill

The general opinion was expressed last week that the protective com-
mittee bill probably would not get out of committee. However, the report mittee bill probably would not get out or committee. However, the report was forwarded to Congress Monday and again brought attention to the There is a division of opinion in the financial district as to whether any
regulation should be enacted for committees of this type. It is pointed regulation should be enacted for committeese of this type. It is pointed
out that such regulation, even if held constitutional, might hamper large out that such regulation, even if held constitutional, might hamper harge
refunding operations. It is admited, on the other hand
instances the conduct and operation of a very few smaller committees left some room for improvement.

OFFERINGS WANTED
Arkansas-Illinois-Missouri-Oklahoma MUNICIPAL BONDS Francis, Bro. \& Co. ESTABLISHED 1877
ST. LOUIS
TULSA

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA <br> BUTLER COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{O}$. Greenville), Ala.-BONDS SOLD-We are

 informed $\$ 70,000$ Lloyd Woodruff, County Superintendent of Education, that J. Mills Thornton, of Montgomery, as 4s, paying a premium of $\$ 2,710$,equal to 103.87 .

DECATUR, Ala--SUIT FILED ON BOND PAYMENT-Involving,
provision for bond principal and interest of a city after its consolidation, provision for bond principal and interest of a city after its consolidation, appeal of the city from a Federal district court decision to enforce by writ of mandamus collection of taxes at the rate in effect when the bonds were In 1923, the City of Albany, Ala. issued general obligation bonds and
levied a tax for retirement. In 1927 it was incorporated with Decatur and the lower tax rate of Decatur was adopted for the merged city. Bonds of the former City of Albany were defaulted in 1932, and bondhoiders thereon property which composed tre former City of Albany at the rate in effect on property which composed the for
when the obligations were assumed.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS <br> State \& Municipal Bonds

WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of BALANCE REPORTED IN REDEMPTION credited to the redemption accounts created by Act 11 of 1934 cannot be used for purchase of bonds on tenders until after June 30, as the appropriaway for the current fiscal year has been used in previous purchases of highregistrations have exceeded estimates, thus creating a surplus above The papriations.
account and $\$ 180.730$ credited to the road to the hishmway bond refunding priation for the new fiscal year includes $\$ 1,500,000$ for highway bond account and $\$ 1,000,000$ for road district bond account
ARKANSAS, State of-HIGHWAY BOND TENDERS SCHEDULED July 6, on highway bonds, and unofficial estimates are that $\$ 1,000,000$ will be available. It is said that the present surplus of that $\$ 500.000$ cannot be used until the new fiscal year begins as the current year allotments have
been expended.
MORRILTON, Ark.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on April 28 V. $\$ 55,000$ in $4 \%$ hospital bonds by a wide margin. Due from 1939 to 1965. An application is reported to have been made for a Public Works Adminis-
tration loan.

# California Municipals <br> $\$ 50,000$ State of California Relief $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due Jan. 1,244 , to yield 2.30 <br> DONNELLAN \& CO. 

111 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone Exbrook 7067
Teletype-S F 396

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS <br> $\$ 100,000$ San Francisco, Water . . . 4s 12-1-49 $2.60 \%$ <br> $\mathscr{B}$ oothe $\mathcal{Y}_{\text {illlette }}$ \& $C_{0}$ <br> III WEst 7th st. <br> member los angeles stock exchange

## CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY (P. O. Oakland), Calif.-BOND oFFERINGThe Board of County supervisors will receive bids until 10 a. m. May 19 , Man
for the purchase of $\$ 18,00041 / 2 \%$ Livermore High School District bonds. CALIFORNIA (State of)-WARRANTS SOLD-State Comptroller
Ray L. Riley has sold registered $4 \%$ warrants amounting to $\$ 146,392.31$ The Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco, purchased $\$ 131,392.311$ of the warrants, and the remaining $\$ 15,000$, were taken by
Wulff, Hansen \& Co. of San Francisco. KERN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTR
BOND SALE-The $\$ 30000$ issue of Rockpile School District bonds offered for sale on May 4-V. 142, p. 2706-was awarded to Dean Witter \& Co. of San Francisco, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 12$, equal to 100.04 ,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BONDS defeated the issuance of the three bond propositions, calling for the issuance of $\$ 6,815,000$ in bonds, according to news reports on fairly complete returns
from the Pacific Coast. Proposition No. 1 was a bond issue of $\$ 1815000$ for additions to the Olive View Sanatorium; Proposition No. 2 , a $\$ 4,000,000$
bond issue for bond issue for a new court house and other general construction in the county, is said to have oeen decisively defeated, as was Proposition No. 3 ,
involving the issuance of $\$ 1,000,000$ in bonds for the relief and assistance of
ndigent county residents.

PALO ALTO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-At an election scheduled for May 14 the voters will pass on the question of issu-
ing $\$ 360,000$ school building and improvement bonds. REDWOOD CITY, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-June 2 has been set
as the date of an election to vote on the question of issuing $\$ 200,000$ harbor as the date of an election to vote on the question of issuing $\$ 200,000$ harbor
development bonds.
SACRAMENTO-MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Sacra-
mento), Calf.-BONDS VALIDATED-In a ruling mento, Calf.-BONDS VALIDATED-In a ruling given on April 29 ,
the State Supreme Court is said to have concurred in an opinion of the Superior Court handed down on May 7, 1935, validating the $\$ 12,000,000$ distribution system bonds that were approved by the voters in Novem-
ber, 1934.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P, O. San Bernardino), Calif.-MATURITY-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Chat the
$\$ 85,000.4 \%$ Barstow Union High School District bonds purchased on April 6 by the County Treasurer, at par, as noted at that time -V .142 , p. $2541-\mathrm{l}$
are due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$, 1937 to 1941 , and $\$ 6.000$ from 1942 to 1951, all incl. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the County
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 7,500$ issue of Jacumba School District bonds offered on May 4 for 5 s, tendered by Miller, Hall \& Co. of San Peceived, an offer of 100.68
stated by J. B. McLees County Clerk was rejected. It is authorized to sell these Counts Clerk that the County Treasurer was then
$\$ 500$ from April 1, 1937, to 1951 incl 500 from April 1, 1937, to 1951 incl.
VENTURA COUNTY (P. O. Ventura), Calif.-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 10,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. Simi Valley Union High School District
bonds offered for sale on May 4 -V. bonds offered for sale on May 4-V. 142, p. 2868 -was awarded to the
County Treasurer at par, according to the County Clerk. Due $\$ 2,000$
from Oct. 1,1948 to 1952 , inclusive.

## Rocky Mountain Municipals ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MONTANA NEW MEXICO - WYOMING

DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY DENVER<br>Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 51

## COLORADO

COLORADO, State of-WARRANT OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m . on May 19 by Peter Seerie, Chairman of the High-
way Advisory Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000,000$ issue of State High-
way Fund revenue anticipation warrants. way Advisory Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000,000$ issue of State High-
way Fund revenue anticipation warrants. Interest rate is not to exceed
$4 \%$, payable J. \& D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936 . Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 500,000,1939 ; \$ 515,000,1940 ; \$ 530,000,1941 ; \$ 545,000,1942 ;$
$\$ 565,000,1943 ; \$ 58,000,1944 ; \$ 595,000,1945 ; \$ 615,000,1946 ; \$ 635,000 ;$
$1947, \$ 650.000, \$ 1948 ; \$ 670,000,1949 ; \$ \$ 90,000,1950 ; \$ 715,000,1951 ;$ able at the State Treasurer's office or at the Bankers Trust Co. in Nay-
York. The approving opinions of Pershing, Nye, Bosworth \& Dick of Den-
ver and Masslich \& Mitchell of New York will ber or purchasers. Bidders are required to name will be furnished the purchaser ceptable in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. No bid may be for less than par and
accrued interest. No split bid nor bid for tess than the the warrants will be considered. The award will be made upon the highest responsible bid. Bids are required on forms to be furnished by the above named Chairman. Delivery of warrants will be made on or about June 1, at the expense of the purchaser, at some bank in waenver . The State High-
way Department will furnish the engraved warrants. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
These warrants are part of a total authorized issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ and constitute special obligations of the State. The authorizing legislation
creates a sinking fund for the payment of said warrants and thereon and the payment of necessary fiscal agency charges, and sets aside and pledges a sufficient amount of the State Highway Fund into said sinking fund for making such payments, which sinking fund is known as the holders of said warrants. The revenues in this fund are derived from motor vehicle and motor fuel taxes. Each bid, except any bid which may be made accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for $\$ 100.000$, payable to be order of the State Highway Department.
(This offering had previously been scheduled for $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 16.)
DELTA COUNTY (P. O. Delta), Colo-WARRANTS CALLEDThe County Treasurer is said to have called for payment on April 20 , on which date interest ceased, vario
fund, and county fund warrants.
FORT COLLINS, Colo-BOND SALE-It is stated by the District Clerk that the $\$ 1,000,000$ water works refunding bonds authorized recently
by the City Council, as noted here V. 142, p. $2868-$ were purchased by a by the Cate composed of the International Trust Co., Boettcher \& Bo. Bo.
syeters, Writer \& Christensen, Sidlo, Simons, Day \& Co., Donald F Brown Peters, Writer \& Christensen, Sidlo, Simons, Day \& Co., Doettcher \& Co..
\& Co. and Gray B. Gray, Inc., all of Denver.
 bonds has been sold to Bosworth, Chaunte, Loughridge \& Co. and Sullivan SAN JUAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Silverton), Colo.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 27,0004 \%$ refunding bonds has been sold to Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co and $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{F}$. Benwell of
Denver subject to approval by the voters at an election that is to be held on May 4.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to W. H. Hudd, President of the Board of Finance and Taxation, care of New Britain National Bank, New Britain, will be received until $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
(Eastern Standard Time) on May 13 for the purchase of $\$ 385,000 \quad 21 / 2 \%$ coupon bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 260,000$ sewer fund bonds, 14th series, 6th issue. Due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 125,000 from school bonds, 193 th inclusive. series. Due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to $\underset{\text { Each issue is dated Jan. 1, } 1936 \text {. Denom, } \$ 1,000 \text {. Principal and }}{\text { End }}$ interest (J. J.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston or at the Debt Statement, April 29, 1936

 Subway bonds included in total debt.

Population, Census 1930, 68,128.
Total uncollected taxes for all years prior to 1934, $\$ 323,657,1934$ tax levy, $\$ 2,655,370 ;$ uncollected as of April $21,1936, \$ 216,061$. 1935 tax levy Taxes due May 15; delinquent June 16. $16.1233,356$.
duits, are general obligations of the City of New Britain and are wire conboth as to principal and interest, from the revenues of the subway Department. By authority of Special Act of Legislature, they are deductible in

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION<br>JACKSONVILLE<br>Tampa<br>Orlando<br>Miami

# Florida Municipals LEEDY, WHEELER\&CO. Orlando, Fla! Jacksonville, Fla! Dacksonville No. 96 

## FLORIDA

DELAND, Fla.-BOND VALIDATION SOUGHT-Circuit Court proeedings are said the hablic Works Administrain municipal electric light plant bonds. $\$ 327,000$ on this project.)
HOLLYWOOD, Fla.-BOND VALIDATION SOUGHTT-The city is reported to have been notified to instruct its atrorney to prepare papers for the validation of the $\$ 23,000$ in sanitary sewerage system bonds approved
by the City Commission on March 16 (A loan of $\$ 20,000$ for this project

## GEORGIA

ACWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Acworth), Ga--BONDS
SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 5,000$ school bonds were sold recentiy-PAID-We are informed Dreasurer that the $\$ 8.000$ PA $4 \%$ semi-ann. water system bonds purchased by Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co. of Savannah, as noted in these columns last March-V. 142, p. 20.
Dec. 1,1937 to 1951.
HALL COUNTY (P. O. Gainesville), Ga.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ $4 \%$ court house bonds offered on May 2-V. 142, p. $2868-$ were awarded \& Co, all of Atlanta, and Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co, of Savannah, at 107.86 , a basis of about $2.25 \%$. Due on April
1937 , and $\$ 10,000$ yearly from 1938 to 1944 .

## IDAHO

BURLEY, Ida.-BOND OFFERING-L. G. Parsons, City Clerk will BURLEY, Ida.-BOND OFFERING-L, G. Parsons, City C rerk wing
receive bids until 5 p.m. May 16 for the purchase of $\$ 50,0006 \%$ refunding
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Jan. 1,1936 . Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
IDAHO, State of -BONDED DEBT REDUCED $21 \%$ IN 15 MONTHS -A reduction of $\$ 665,000$ or $21.67 \%$ in bonded debt diring just released. months, is revealed in the report of the Idaho State Auditor, just released. puts the current total debt at $\$ 2,403 ; 500$. The reduction in outstanding ant
debt, which has been continued for several years will have cut annual
nterest charges to about $\$ 90,000$ for the coming year against $\$ 148,000$ in 1934 . bonds or treasury notes have been issued during the past 15 months,
No the statement says, although the State Liquor Commission issued $\$ 150,000$ in bonds of which $\$ 50,000$ were paid Dec. 31, and the remainder is expected
to be paid off by the end of this year. The latter issue is not a direct general obligation of the State.
The $S$ tate increased cash balance during the period by $\$ 1,224,354$. The State increased its cash balance during the period by $\$ 1,224,354$.
At the beginning of 1935 the balance was $\$ 2,929,451$ from which was At the beginning of 1935 the balance was $\$ 2,929,451$ from which was
deductibe $\$ 996,729$ of outstanding warrants. At the end of March the deductible $\$ 99,59$, or
balance was $\$ 3,560,768$,
the total was $\$ 3,157,076$.
the total was $\$ 3,157,076$.
JEROME COUNTY JOINT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, CLASS A, NO. 33 (P. O. Jerome), Idaho-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters are rep
LATAH COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 Treasurer, will receive bids until 8 p, m., May 18 for the purchase of $\$ 65,000$ refunding bonds, to bear interest at no more than $214 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 . Due $\$ 10,000$, May 1 , 1938 ; and $\$ 11,000$ yearly on May 1
from 1939 to 1943 , includsive. Certified check for $\$ 2,500$, payable to the from 1939 to 1943 , includsive
BOND CALL -It is stated by the above District Treasurer, that the district has exercised its option and is calling for payment on June 1 , on
which date interest shall cease, the following $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual general which date interest shall cease, the following $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual general
obligation bonds aggregating $\$ 65,000:$ Nos. 36 to 90 , maturing $\$ 5,000$ orom 1937 to 1947 , and Nos. 91 to 100 , maturing $\$ 10,000$ in 1948 . These
bonds are said to be payable at the office of the Department 6 Public bonds are said to be payable at
Investments of Idaho, at Boise.

## ILLINOIS

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, III.-REFUNDING 97\% COMPLETE -Almost $97 \%$ of all the park districts in the Chicago area superseded by Chicago Park District have now definitely assented to the latter's refunding
offer, according to announcement of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., refunding offer, according to announcement of Halsey, stuart \& Co... Inc., refunding
agent. The refunding was declared effective on April 21 and May 14, agent. The refunding was declared effective on April
1936 has refunding operation, one of the largest of its kind ever undertaken, involved a total of $\$ 99,085,708$ bonds, comprising 224 separate issues of 21 superseded districts. Of the 224 separate issues, it is stated that 103 of the issues of seven of the districts have been deposited as follows: Calumet Park District, Fernwood Park District, Forest Glen Park District Ravenswood Manor-Gardens Park District, Ridge Avenue Park District,
Sauganash Park District and West Pullman Park District. This leaves Sauganash Park District and west Pullman Park District. pris leaves
the following districts with small amounts of bonds still undeposited, the
total aggregating only $\$ 3,034,766.93$ : Albany Park District, $\$ 14,000$; Editotal aggregating only $\$ 3,034,766.93$ : Albany Park District, $\$ 14,000$; Edi-
son Park District, $\$ 4,000 ;$ Hollywood Park District, $\$ 2,000 ;$ Irving Park son Park District, $\$ 4,000$; Hollywood Park District, $\$ 2,000$; Irving Park
District, $\$ 76,000 ;$ Jefferson Park District, $\$ 32,000 ;$ Commisioners of
Lincoln Park, $\$ 523,000$; North Shore Park District, $\$ 6,000$; Northwest District, $\$$ ark, $\$ 523,00$; North Shore Park District, $\$ 6,000$; Northwest Park District, $\$ 84,000 ;$ Norwood Park District, $\$ 15,500 ;$ O P Portage Park
District, $\$ 10,000 ;$ Ridge Park District, $\$ 1,000 ;$ River Park District,
$\$ 11,500$ : South Park Commissioners, $\$ 1,831,000$, and West Chicago Park $\$ 11,500$; South $\$ 414,766.93$. It is anticipated by the refunding agent that anl of the above that can be located will be deposited before May 14 .
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., state they hope that the new refunding bonds will be ready for exchange not later than June 1, next. The exact date will be announced later.
Announcement of the offering of the $\$ 32,131,299$ Ohicago Park District
bonds purchased by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., as a part of the refunding, bonds purchased by Halsey, Stuart \& Co.,
and subsequently, has not yet been made.
COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago),
 St. Louis, jointly, have purchased $\$ 3,838,750$ 4 $\%$ series reterest, to yield and are making public re-offering at a price of 104.90 and interest, to yield
about $3.40 \%$ to optional date and $4 \%$ thereafter. Dated Jan. 1, 1936 .

Coupon bonds in $\$ 1,000$ denom, and one bond for $\$ 750$. Due Jan. 1, 1951 , optional Jan. 1, 1946, or on any interest payment date thereafter. Principal
and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the District Treasurer's office, Chicago.
Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. The bonds, issued for Legality approved by Ohapman \& Cutler of Chicago. The bonds, issued for refunding purposes as a part of a comprehensive refunding plan which was
declared effective May 4, 1936, are direct and general obligations of the Forest Preserve District of cook County, which is co-extensive with Cook lished in 1913 for the purpose of conserving and developing the natural orests of Cook County. It now owns approximately 33,000 acres. of two series of refunding bonds, namely, series "A A " to refund bonds maturing after July 1, 1936, and series " B " 'to refund bonds maturing July 1 ,
1936 , and prior thereto. Up to April 29,1936 , holders of $97 \%$ of the total 1936, and prior thereto. Up to April had deposited their bonds or the total assented to the refunding plan, A. h. Allyn \& Co., Inc., and Stifel, Nicolaus
\& Co., Inc., are refunding agents for the district. \& Co., Inc., are refunding agents for the district.
SUMMIT, Ill. - BOND EXCHANGE-The village is exchanging $\$ 23,800$
INDIANA
ATTICA, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Morris Blout, City Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 5 p.m. on May 11 for the purchase of
 The approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis
(This report of the offering supersedes that given in a previous issue.) BLUFFTON, Ind.-BOND SALE-The city recently disposed of $\$ 74,000$ CALUMET SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Gary), Ind.-BOND SALE The issue of $\$ 11,000$ coupon school building bonds offered on April 30 at par plus a premium of $\$ 75$, equal to 100.68 . Dated May 1, 1936. EARL PARK, Ind.-BOND $S A L E$-The $\$ 8,2204 \%$ sewer bonds offered EARL PAR, 142, p. 2542-were awarded to Parker and Nollie Fair, of
En May
Earl Park, at 103, a basis of about $3.60 \%$. Marcus R. Warrander of Indianapolis, the only other bidder, offered to take the issue at a price of 102.91. Dated May $1,1936$.
of the years from 1938 to 1952 .

FORT WAYNE SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Lela R. Vesey, Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids
until 5 p . m . (Eastern Standard Time) on May 26 for the purchase of $\$ 100,00031 / 4 \%$ coupon school building bonds. and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the Lincoln National Bank \& Trust Co., Fort Wayne. This institution will supervise the preparation of the bonds. A certified check for $\$ 5,00$
INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ind-BOND OFFERINGreceive bids, bustil noon, May 22, for the purchase of $\$ 120,00031 / \% \%$ couppon school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 28,1936 . Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 . Due $\$ 6,000$ yearly on July 1 for payable to the Board of School Commissioners, required. Bids must be made on blank forms obtained from the district
KOKOMO, Ind.-BOND SALE-During April the city sold an issue of
$151.0004 \%$ sewage disposal plant bonds to A.C.Allyn \& Co. of Chicago $\$ 151,0004 \%$ sewage disposal plant bonds
LEXINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP ( $P$. Scottsburg) Ind LEXINGTON SCTHe Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids BOND
until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 15 for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ refunding bonds.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Crawfordsville), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon Culver Union Hospital refunding bonds offered on May 4-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2543-$ were awarded to A.S. Huyck \& Co. of
Chicago at a price of 100.453 for $21 / \mathrm{s}$, a basis of about $2.175 \%$ Due Chicago at a price of 1500.453 to 1947 incl. Other bids were as foliows:
$\$ 10,000$ each June 15 fremium Bidder-
Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp_-
William R. Stuart \& Co. Chicago

MUNCIE SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25$ school funding bonds offered on May 5-V 142, p 2869 -were awarded to the Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, for a premium of $\$ 261.61$, equal to 101.046, a brisis of about
1936 Principaland semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July. 1) payable at the
Merchants National Bank of Muncie. Due Jan. 1, 1948. Other bidders were:
 City Securities Corp., Indianapolis Stokes, W oolfe \& Co., Chicago--....-.
 POSEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Corydon), Ind,-BOND OFFERING
The Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 25 for The Trustee and Advisory Board will
the purchase of $\$ 12,700$ school bonds.
SHAWSWICK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bedford City), Ind.-BONDS RE-OFFERED-Norris C. Ray, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, on May 21 , for the purchase of $\$ 9,0004 \%$ coupon
chool bonds. They were not sold at the first offering on May 6 , because of faulty advertising of the issue. Dated May 8,1936 Denom. $\$ 500$.
Due $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1, $1937 ; \$ 1,0000$ July 1,$1938 ; \$ 1,000$ July 1,$1941 ; \$ 500$
Jan. 1 and July 1,1942 and 1943 and $\$ 2,000$ Jan. Jan. 1 and July 1,1942 and 1943 and $\$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1, 1944. proposal.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind:-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 5,000$ bridge-right-of-way purchase bonds has been sold to Marcus
dianapolis for a premium of $\$ 158$, equal to 103.16 .
UNION SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Union Center), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ 4\% coupon school building bonter), offered on May par plus a premium of $\$ 1,245$, equal to 104.15 , a basis of about $3.15 \%$.
Dated May 15,1936 , and due July 1 , as follows: $\$ 2,500,1937 ; \$ 3,000$ in Dated May 15, 1936, and due July 1, as
1938 and $\$ 3,500$ from 1939 to 1945 , incl.
WHITE RIVER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hazleton), Ind.to the Patoka National Bank and the Hazleton sool bonds awarded recently $\$ 5-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2869 -are in the denomination of $\$ 500$ each, and will mature

## Iowa Municipals

 polk-Peterson CorporationDes Moines Building
DES MOINES


## IOWA

CALHOUN COUNTY (P. O. Rockwell City), Iowa-BONDS VOTED At the April 28 election the voters gave their approval to the proposed, to 329 "against."

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DENISON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND 142, , 2870 -was awarded to the Charleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines at $14 \% \%$ interest for a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 100.125, a basis of about
$2.99 \%$. Due on Dec. 1 a follows $\$ 3,000,1937,1938$ and $1939 ; \$ 5,000$. 1940 to Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3$,
DES MOINES, Iowa-BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED-It is Finance, that tentative plans are being made for the offering of a total of $\$ 135.700$ in bonds divided as follows: $\$ 85.000$ street pavement reparir; $\$ 25,700$ bridge repair, and $\$ 25,000$ main trunk sewer lines bonds. It is
expected that these bonds may be offered for sale within the next three weeks.
GUTHRIE CENTER, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ town hall bonds offered on April $21-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p} .2707$ were a awarded to the Guthrie county state bank, of Guthrie Center, as $21 / \mathrm{se}$, at a premium or $\$ 00$ yearly
to 100.22 a basis of about $2.46 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 . Due $\$ 50$. to 100.22 a b basis of about 2.4
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City), Iowa-BOND ELEC$\$ 800,000$ primary road paving bonds will be submitted to the voters.
IOWA, State of-INTEREST SAVING THROUGH ROAD BOND REFUNDING- Refunding of \$ $\$ 21,148,000$ of primary road bonds in 57 Iowa counties this year resulted in anmorriler. The refunding operations effected an average interest rate of $11.77 \%$, whereas the former rate averaged $4.40 \%$ Prior to Jan. 1,1930 , there were $\$ 80$, $\$ 1080000000 \mathrm{wa}$ primary road onds outstanding of a total original issue of $\$ 108,000,000$
IRETON, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-G. T. Juffer, Town Clerk, will bonds, to bear interest at no more than $4 \%$.
JONES COUNTY (P. O. Anamosa), Iowa-MATURITY-It is reported by the County Trea. Arer that the $\$ 93,300$ court house bonds pur-
chased by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport as 2 s at a price of 100.054 , noted in these columns recently- -V . $142, \mathrm{p}$. 3037 are due on May 1 as of about $1.99 \%$.
LARCHWOOD, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12.500$ issue of water warks bonds offered for saie on May $1-\nabla$. 142, , p. 28770 was awarded to Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines, as 3s, paying a premium of 825.00 , equal to
100.20 , a basis of about $2.97 \%$. Due from Nov. 1,1938 to 1950 The next
 Phillips Corp. of Davenport.
MASSENA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Massena), Towa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,000$ issue of school building bonds offered Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 21, $\mathbf{2} \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of 815.000 , equal to Beh. Co. of Des Moines, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of 815,000 ,
100.166 , a basis of about $2.48 \%$. Due from Nov. 1,1938 to i949.
MASON CITY, Iowa-BOND SALE-Bonds aggregating \$40,000 and bearing $2 \%$ interest, have been sold to the Carl
Moines for a premium of $\$ 305$, equal to 100.7625 .
WHAT CHEER, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-H. L. Wright, Town Clerk, will receive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. May 12 for the purchase or
outlet and purifying plant bonds. Bonds and attorne's opinion will be outlet and purifying plat

## KANSAS

CHERRYVALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (R. O. Cherryvale), Kan.-
 here recently -V . $142, \mathrm{p}$.
Due serially for $i 5$ years.
GARNETT, Kan.-BOND SALE-The city has sold $\$ 15,00021 / 2 \%$ funding bonds to Estes, Pa
HAYS, Kan-BOND OFFERING-Emily C. Johnson, City Clerk, will eceive bids until 8 p . . .. May 8 . for the purchase at not nots than par of
$\$ 25.000$ park improvement bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest.
 payable Feb 1 and Aug. 1 . Bonds are to mature in approximately equal nnual instas mentr, fined a period or not the successful bid. Certified check for $2 \%$ of
20 years, at
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oskaloosa), Kan--BOND SALE-
The $\$ 25,000$
$214 \%$ county road improvement bonds offered on April $10-$ The $\$ 25,0002 \frac{1 / 4}{\%} \%$ county road improvement bonds offered on April $10-$ at a price of 101.114, a basis of about $2.03 \%$. Dated April 1, 1936. Due
$\$ 2,500$ yearly on April 1 from 1937 to 1946 .

| KENTUCKY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| EQUITABLE |  |
| Securities | rporation |
| Birmagham ${ }_{\text {New }}^{\text {Yorkh }}$ Chattanosa | Knowiliestull ${ }_{\text {Memphis }}$ |

## KENTUCKY

CLARK'S RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O Benton), Ky.
REPORT O Lovett, Attorney for the district, that the said district (West Fork Division) some time ago, to retire bonded and warrant indebtedness, and this loan was closed on March 20 , 1936. He statest hat t the Board or D D rainage Com-
missioners are preparing to issue $\$ 35,000$ in refunding bonds to be delivered missioners are preparing to issue $\$ 35,000$ in refunding bonds to be delivered
to the Corporation. The first of the new bonds will mature on March to the Corporation. The first of the new bonds will mature on March
1940, the last on March 1, 1969, bearing semi-annual interest at $4 \%$.

## LOUISIANA MUNICIPALS Schorffe Jones

A.T.T.TEL. N. O. 180 New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

GUEYDAN DRAINAGE DISTRICT-SUB-DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Gueydan), La. - REFINANCING PLAN STILL PENDING or refinancing was authorized by the Reconstruction Finance of $\$ 131,500$ for refinancing was authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation district has not been able to get bondholders to accept offers.
LOUISIANA, State of-TAX AND REVENUE LAWS SUMwhich provide funds for the payment of Louisiana's debt and revenue laws which provide funds for the payment of Louisiana's debt has been prepared to be the first of its kind made by the department.

Prepared in booklet form the compilation also gives a comparison of
evenues for the years 1934 and 1935 , segregating these items into the various funds for which the receipts ise used fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936 and ending June 30,1937 at $\$ 8,827,500$ fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936 and ending June 30, 1937 at $\$ 8,827,500$, which would be $\$ 2,000,000$ more than the amount appropriated by the Legislature hold its appropriations to the furgre of the current year, the
State cculd show a surplus of about $\$ 2,000,000$ next year, it is stated. The total of all tax receipts transmitited to the treasurer during 1935 was phe total of all tax receipts transmitted to the treasurer during 1935 was
approximately $\$ 15,00,000$ more than for the previous year, although
several individual funds showed declines, according to the booklet.
PLAQUEMINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Iberville Parish, La. building bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election scheduled for May 5.

## MARYLAND

WICOMICO COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), Md.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of County Commis-

## MASSACHUSETTS

BARNSTABLE (P.O. Hyannis), Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon sewer bonds offered on May $6-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3038 -were awarded to
Coffin \& Burr of Boston on a bid of 100.028 for 2 s, a basis of about $199 \%$ Tyler Buttrick \& Co. of Boston, were second high, bidding 100.89 for $21 / 4$.
Dated May 15,1936 . Due yearly on May 15 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1937$ to 1941, and $\$ 6,000,1942$ to 1956.
Other bids were as follows.
Bidder
Blyth \&
Blyth \& C
Newton,
Estabrook \& Co
First Boston Corp
Brown Harriman \&
Hyannis Trust Co
Ballou, Adams \& Whittemore, Inc
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 214 \% & 100.8\end{array}$

Ballou, Adams \& Whittemore, Inc
Hornblower \& Weeks...........
BOSTON, Mass.-TO BORROW $\$ 4,000,000$-The State Emergency Finance Board
DEDHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes, maturing Dec. 18, 1936, which was offered on May 6, was awarded to the Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. of Boston on a . $17 \%$ discount basis, plus a
premium of $\$ 3$. Newton, Abe \& Co. of Boston were second, bidding $.17 \%$ discount plus a premium of $\$ 1.25$.
Other bids were as follows.
Bidder-
Discount
New England Trust Co
$0.171 \%$
Norfolk County Trust Co. of Boston
Washburn \& Co--.-.
First National Bank of Boston.
EASTHAMPTON. Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ municipal reflief $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.066 , a basis 1 ded to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston as due serially from 1937 to 1941 , incl. Other bids, all for $11 / 2 \%$ notes, were as follows:
Midder-
Merchants
National Bank of Boston
First National Bank of Boston-
Rate Bid
100.58

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of Ann National Bank of Gloucester on a $0.21 \%$ discount basis. The Beverly National Bank of Beverly was next best bidder on a $0.23 \%$ discount basis.
Notes are dated May 1, 1936, and will be payable May 1, 1937 .
HAVERHILL, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ municipal relief
loan bonds offered on May $4-\mathrm{V} .142, \rho .3039-$ were awarded to Halsey, Scuart \& Co. of Boston as 2 s , for a premium of $\$ 579$, equal to to 100.386, a
basis of about $1.93 \%$. Bly $\&$ Co. of New York bid 100.101 for $2 \%$ bonds basis of about $1.93 \%$. Blyth \& Co. of New York bid 100. 101 for $2 \%$ bonds, Dated baykers made public re-offering at prices to yield from $0.30 \%$ to
The bank
$2.10 \%$. The bonds are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will constitute general obligations of the city,
payabe from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Assessed valuation, 1935 , is
officially reported as $\$ 53,711,393$ and net bonded debt, including this payable rrom unlimited $\$ 53,711,393$ and net bon
officilly reported as
issue, as $\$ 1,383,524$. Other bids were as follows:
 LOWELL, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council on April
28 approved an order authorizing the issuance of $\$ 150,000$ flood relief projects bonds. METHUEN, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston were awarded on May 4 an issue of $\$ 75,000$ notes at $0.337 \%$ discount.
Due $\$ 50,000$, Nov. 16 and $\$ 25,000$, Dec. 18, 1936. Other bids were as follows:
Bidder- Discount
 National Shawmut Bank-$0.374 \%$
$0.44 \%$
$0.46 \%$
METHUEN, Mass.-TAX RATE LOWER-A tax rate of $\$ 40.20$ per thousand for 1936 was announced to town employees, a larger decrease in the rate was expected. This was offset by an appropriation of $\$ 10,000$ for road repairs.
NORTHBRIDGE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ notes, dated May 8, 1936 and maturing Nov. 24,1936 , which were offered on May $7-$
V. I42, p, 3039 were awarded the New England Trust Co. on a $.223 \%$
discount basis. The First Boston Corp. submitted the next best bid, . $23 \%$ discount
discount.
Other bids were as follows:

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Albina L. Richard, City Treasurer, will receive bids until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time)
May 12 for the purchase on an interest basis of $\$ 150,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes. Denominations, four for $\$ 25,000$, four for 10,000 and two for $\$ 5,000$. Dated May 14, i936, and payable Dec. 10.
1936 at the Merchants National Bank of Boston, in Boston. 1936 at the Merchants National Bank of Boston, in Boston. issued under the authority of an order of the City Council of Northampton, the legality of which has been approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \&
Dodge of Boston and that the signatures thereon are genuine. The legal Dodge of Boston and that the signatures thereon are genuine. The legal Bank of Boston where they may be inspected. Delivery will be made at The Merchants National Bank of Boston for Boston funds,
but not for any part of the loan. Interest on a 360 -days to the year basis is to follow.

PALMER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ notes offered on May 6 -V. 142, p. 3039 Were awarded to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston on a are dated May 8, 1936 and will mature Dec. 4, 1936

QUINCY, Mass-BOND OFFERING-Harold P. Newell, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. May 12 for the purchase at not less
than par of $\$ 200,000$ coupon street construction loan bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / \% \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / 4 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
May 1, 1936 . Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1)
payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Due $\$ 20,000$ yearly payable at the National Shaw
on May 1 from 1937 to 1946 .
genuineness by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, whose opinion will be
furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to these issues will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to these issues will be
filed with said bank where they may be inspected. of Bonds will be del
Net valuation for year 1936 (real estate and personal)..... \$124,138,475.00
 Borerowing capacity under c.e. $4 \overline{4}, \overline{\text { G }}$
Population (estimated) 78,000 .

WALTHAM, Mass.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 30,000$ coupon street onds of 10058 for $21 / \mathrm{s}$ a Boston were second high, bidding 100.51 for 21 is. . Dated April 1, 1936 .
Due $\$ 3,000$ on April 1 from 1937 to 1946, inclusive. Other bids were as follows:
Int. Rate
First National Bank of Boston...................... $214 \%$

WATERTOWN, Mass.-LOAN OFFERING-H. W. Brigham, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $3: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on May 11 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation notes, due March 29, 1937.

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## MICHIGAN

COLON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Colon),
 bonds orfered Chicato at par. plus. a premium of $\$ 575$, equal to 102.21 .
Cother bids were as follows:
Othe $\succcurlyeq$ Bidder
Siler Carpenter \& Roose.
E. Hill \& Sons State Bank $\qquad$
DEERFIELD, Mich.-NO BIDS-BONDS RE-OFFERED-The $\$ 30,000$ $31 / 2 \%$ water works bonds offered on May 4 - V . 142, p. 3039 - were not
sold as no bids were rececived Re-offering of tissue will be made on June 18, on which date Edna Pieh, Village Clerk, will receive bids. Denom
$\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. D. Due $\$ 81,000$. Dated June 1, 1936. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. Core Due check for $\$ 500$ required.
NO. 4 (P. O. Mount Morris, R. D. No. 2), Mich. -BCHOOL DISTRICT Sealed bids addressed to W. S. Martin, District Treasurer, will be receive until 8 p. M. on May 14 for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest
school bonds. Dated May 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,800$ on May 1 from 1937 to 1941 incl. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the Citizens Commercial \& Savings Bank, Flint. A certified check for $\$ 500$ must accompany
each proposal. The approving opinion of Miller. Canfield, Paddock \& each proposal. The approving opinion of Miller, Can
Stone of Detroit will be furnished the successful bidder.


NORTH BRANCH TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 on Aprill 11-V. Vinne, p. 2545-were awarded to the state Bank of Georgerown and the Pinney State Bank of Cass City as 4s, at par. Dated Dec. 15 ,
1935 . Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 500,1936$ to 1940; $\$ 1,000$, 1941 to 1954 , 1935. Due Dec. 15 as fol

MITTEEAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.-PROTECTIVE COMThe Bondholders' Protective Committee for the county, the members of which are Messrs. S. E Johanimman, of oirman, B. of batsch and A. A. Nardman, has announed to the ens issued by the state Highway Comenissioner of Michigan, payable wholly or in part, by Oakland County, by
Townships within said county and (or) by special assessment districts situated wholly or in mart in saiid county, deposited under the bondholders. protective agreement dated. Oct. 27, 1932, that in accordance with the
provisions of tne agreement the State Highway Commissioner of Michigan provisions of tne agreement the State Highway Commissioner of Michigan
has adopted a plan, which has been approved by this committee, for the refunding of all of the outstanding high waved improvement bonds issued by by
him tuder the provisions of Act No. 5 , Michigan Public Acts of 1915, as refunding of all orovisions of Act Ao. 59 , Michigan Pubiic Acts of 1915, as
him under the pron
amended, known as the Covert Act payable as previously outlined above. The plan is contained in a resolution adopted by the Board of County
Supervisors, on Nov. 8,1935 , a copy of which plan has been deposited with
 the Guaranty Nrust
Protective Committee. Pursuant to the provisions of Soction 4 or Article IV
of said protective agreement all depositing bondholders shall be deemed to of said protective agreement all depositing bondholders shall be deemed to
have assented to said plan of refunding unless they shal bhave expressed
their dissent as provided in the agreement within 30 days from May 1, 1936 . PENTWATER, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-D. E. Spore, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on May M 11 for the purchase of
 Lekaitya approved by. Miller 19 Canfield, Pado. Interest payable Stone of Detroit. N .
(At an offering on Jan. 13 'of $\$ 7,000$ water extension and $\$ 6,500$ sewage (At an offering on Jan. 13 of $\$ 7,000$ water
disposal plant bonds, no bids were received.)
RIVER ROUGE, Mich.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ delinquent tax Rouge Savings Bank. Dated May 1 1936 and due May 1 as follows: Rouge savings Bank. Dated May 1 19b6 and due May 1 as follows:
$\$ 10,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 15,000$ in 1938 ; callable on 15 days' published notice. ROMEO, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Conrad Turrell, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 7 D . M. May 11 for the purchase of $\$ 12000$ paving cinal and semi-annual interest (April 15 and Ò ct. 15 ) payable at the Romeo
Savings Bank of Romeo. Due $\$ 1,500$ yearly on Oct. 15 from 1936 to 1943 .

Cert. check for $\$ 500$, required. Legal opinion of Mil
\& Stone of Detroit, will be furnished by the village.
 missioners announces that funds will be on deposit with the St. Clair
County Treasurer, Port Huron, June 1936 , to retire all refunding bonds May 1, 1938. Also all refunding bonds issued May 1, 19344, due May May 1 . 1940 on Road Ditstricts Nos. 30 to 121 inclusive. Interest will be paid on
these bonds up to June 1, 1936 . The calling in or redemption of these bonds is in accordance with the option reserved in the issuance of said bonds.
They will mature and no interest be paid after June 1, 1936, in accordance with said option.
VASSAR SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Vassar), Mich.-BOND ing to investors an issue of $\$ 20.0004 \%$ coupon school bonds now offeryield from $1 \%$ to $3.35 \%$, according to maturities. Denom. $\$ 500$ and


## Northwestern Municipals

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 Oregon, Washington
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## MINNESOTA

ANOKA COUNTY (P. O. Anoka), Minn.- BOND SALE-The s13,500 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on April 11-V. 142, p. of \$246.00, equal to 101.82 , a basis of about $2.71 \%$. Due from April 1 . 1939 to 1946.
ISLE, Minn.- BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 10,5004 \%$ municipal water
system bonds has been sold to M. H. Bishop \& Co. of Minneapolis. LAKEFIELL, Minn.-BOND SALE-A $\$ 27,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. village bonds is reported to have been purchased at par by the Charles A.
Marshall) COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marshanding, series B bonds offered for sale on April $30-\mathrm{O}$, coupon school
 st payable J. \& J.
MINNESOTA, State of-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a . m. on May 18 by Theodore , Arens, Conser va-
 servator under Section 10 of Chapter 429 , Session Laws of 1933 . The certificates will be sold at not less than par, at the lowest interest rate obtainable. All bids shall be subject to accra,d interest to the date of deliivery.
An opinion regarding the legality of this issue by the Attorney General of An opinion regarding the legality of this issue by the Attorney General of
the State will be furnished to the successful bidder. A certified check for the State will be furnished to the successful bidder. A certified ch
$\$ 10,000$, payable to the state Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
STAPLES, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300000$ issue of hospital bonds

 $\$ 2.000$ in 1965 and 1966 . premium of $\$ 320$ on $31 / 4 \%$ bonds.

## MISSISSIPPI

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.-BOND SALE-It is stami-annual refunding bonds were purchased by the First National Bank op Memphis for a premium of $\$ 280$, equal to 10.933 a a basis of about $4.13 \%$.
Dated March 1,1936 Due $\$ 1,000$ from March 1,1937 to 1966 incl. Dated March 1, 1936. Due \$1,000 from March 1, 1937 to 1966, incl.
Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust C
York. Legal approval by Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.
 Einhorn \& Co. of Cincinnati, is reported to have purchased on April 28, a block of $\$ 58,00031 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. ret bonds.
MISSISSIPPI, State of REPORT ON CONTEMPLATED ROAD scheduled for May 14 , the State of Mississippi will inaugurate financing scheduled for May
of its proposed $\$ 42,00,000$ highway consstruction program, and a statement by provernor Hugh L . White is to the effect that the issue will be sold to the
highest bidder highest bidder
Of the May 14 issue $\$ 5,000,000$ will be for immediate delivery and $\$ 4,850$,--
000 for delivery July 1 when the $45 \%$ grant of the Public Works Administration will bery July 1 wh
Following be avail
Following enactment of the highway construction program by the Legis-
lature at its recent session Governor White
 term notes to provise or hishway construction. This loan is payable out of
gresoline tax at atails rate of $\$ 50,000$ per month beginning July
gat
 be derived from bond sales, grant of $\$ 15,000,000$ by the Public Works Administration grant of $\$ 4,750,000$ by the United Staytes Bureau or Por Public.
Roads and $\$ 4,750,000$ of State funds to match the Bureau's grant. Roads and $\$ 4$, , 50,000 of state funds to match the Bureat's grant.
First projects of the new program call for 190 miles of pavement on main highways.
When former Governor M. S. Conner was inaugurated in 1932, he began what proved to be an effective program to rehabiititate the State, feimances. anced budget and also a surplus at the end of his four-year administration, and his successor, Governor Hugh Le White, Columbus lumber man, has continued the same type of fisccal policies. At the recent Leegislative session, he demanded that appropriations be pared down to revenue and while a meakers, the State is considered to have a budget in balance for the current
SHELBY, Miss. - BONDS NOT SOLD-The two issues of $41 / 2 \%$ water sold, according to report. The bonds are divided as follows: $\$ 5,000$ revenue

YAZOO-MISSISSIPPI DELTA LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Clarks for sale iss.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,254,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on May 5 -V. 142, . 28773 . Was a warded to a syndicate composed
of the Whitney National Bank, the First National Bank, Scharff \& Jones, Inc., and Edward Jones \& Co., all of New Orleans the Leland Speed Co. Oflackson, Miss, the Equitable Securities Co. of Nashville, the Union
Alaters National Bank \& Trust Co.. Leftwich \& Ross, Suunders \& Anderson, and the Federai Securities Co., Inc., all of Memphis, G. G. T. Carter, Inc., of Meridian, Cady \& Co., Inc.., of Columbus, Miss., and 1, 1937 to 1056 .
The above bonds are said to have been sold at par, a net interest cost of
 as 3i/4, maturng manturing $\$ 70,000$ from June 1,1944 to 1947, and $\$ 444,000$
1954 , and $\$ 64,000$ in 1956 . $\$ 75,000$, 1948, 1950, 1951 and 1953 : $\$ 80,000$,

## MISSOURI

BUCHANAN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph) Mo--ADDITIONAL Gilpin, presiding county Judge, in connection with the offering scheduled or May 14, of the $\$ 150,000$ issue of poor relief wonds, notice of which was
or men , The total assessed valuation of Buchanan County is $\$ 96,000,000$. Ther is a bonded debt of $\$ 1,400,000$ in judgment bonds against the county. We voted at our recent election, a sufficient amount to refund these judgmen The judgment bonds of this county were not voted by the people, the vere issued at the order of the Circuit Court. Our recent election was called or the purpose of taking up all the juagment bonds, since there is no way to
'، The tax rate is 25 c . on $\$ 100$ valuation for the road fund; 35 c . on $\$ 100$ for eneral revenue. $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on $\$ 100$ has been levied to take care of the road onds in this county, but the road bonds wit be paid up 8100 vel take care of the relief and wudgment bonds of this county, making a total assessment of $721 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on $\$ 100$ valuation. The present population is ap either pyiniol. herest in thever county, any deraul either principal or interest in this county.
DUNKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Kennett), Mo-BONDS DEFEATEDAt the election held on April 28-V $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}$. 2546 -the voters are
have defeated the issuance of the $\$ 150,000$ in court house bonds.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.-BOND OFFERING NOT SCHEDULED-It is stated by Louis Nolte. City Comptroller, that he is not aware of any plan bein erfected for the re-offering of the $\$ 2,250,000$ in Jefferson National Ex 10 and $14-\mathrm{V}$ 142, 2710 Rumors had been current recently that thes bonds would again be offered in the near future.

## MONTANA

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Pryor), bids untill 1 p . m. June 1 for the purchase at not less than, par of $\$ 8.500$
not to exceed $6 \%$ school building improvement bonds. Bonds will be ssued on either serial or amortization basis, with final maturity in 20 years denominations of serial bonds will be \$425. Dated July 1 1936. Interes payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Certified check for $\$ 850$, payabie to the Distric lerk, required.
BUTTE, Mont- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Beryi Wilson City Clerk, that sealed bids will be received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. M. on May 27 rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable J. \& J. Dated July 1, 1936. Amortizatio bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put in one
single bond or divided into several bonds as the Council may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-
annual instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue if annual instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold on a 20 -year instalment plan there shall be
900 bonds in the amount of $\$ 1,000$ each; the sum of $\$ 45,000$ of said serial bonds will become due and payable on July 1, 1937, and a like amount on the same day each year therearter until 20 payments have been made Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. These bond
are issued for the purpose of refunding bonds issued in 1921 , due on July 1, a941, numbered from 101 to 1,000 incl. A certified check for $\$ 10,000$, paya ble to the city, must accompany the bid.
CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Great Falls) Mont.- BONDS DEFEATED-It is reported that the voters defeate
recently the proposed issuance of $\$ 125,000$ in school building bonds.
FROMBERG, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-G. W. O'Consor, Town Clerk, will receive bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. May 18 for the purchase of $\$ 2,00$ is not to exceed $6 \%$. Dated June 1 , 1936 . Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 . Bonds will matu
GLENDIVE, Mont.-BOND GFFERING-Both sealed and auction or the purchase of No. 10 improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$, except bonds issued in pay ment of the costs and expenses and the final payment of contract. Dated at any time there are funds to the credit of the district. Bids will be receive for all or for a portion of the bonds. Prin. and annual int. payable at the
orfice or the oity Treasure. A certified check for $5 \%$. payable to the This report supplements the offering notice given here recently-V. 142 ,
GREAT FALLS, Mont-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 140.570 .61$ reunding bonds offered on May $1-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 2546 -was a warded to th will bear interest at 233 , and those running from 1947 to 19513 to issue is bringing a premium of $\$ 1.560 .25$, and the buyer is supplying the
blank bonds and paying the cost of legal oninion blank bonds and paying the cost of legal opinion. Murphey, Fabre \& Co.
LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. East Helena, of $\$ 40,000$. $6 \%$ school rebuilding and reequipping bonds. Certified check

NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS<br>OFFERING WANTED<br>OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, LINCOLN<br>AND OTHER NEBRASKA ISSUES<br>THE NATIONAL COMPANY<br>OF OMAHA<br>First National Bank Bldg- A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA, State of- $\$ 21,123,935$ BALANCE REPORTED IN
"The Treasury of Nebraska, the only debtless State in the nation, had
''The treasurer's office reported it had $\$ 1,691$ cash on hand, $\$ 4,503,846$
in banks, $\$ 2,879,643$ in United States Government bonds and $\$ 13,738,754$
in other securities.
ales tax, Governor R. L. Cochran and had neither an income tax nor a sales tax, Governor 'Debt' in excess of $\$ 100,000$ has been forbidden by the Nebraska Constitution since 1875, and all highway work, the construction of a $\$ 10,000,000$ Capitol and other major projects have been accomplished on a pay-as-you "State Treasurer George E. Hall said the State's present financial status might be attributed as muc,
SIDNEY, Neb-BOND OFFERING-C. O. Jones, City Clerk, wil District No. 4 bonds.

## NEVADA

ELY, Nev.-BOND OFFERING-Dewey O. Simon, City Clerk, wil receive bids until 7.30 p.m. June 5 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 36,0004 \%$ curb and sidewalk, sanitary and storm water sewers, and
park improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1,1935 . Principal and semi-
annual interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's
office, in Ely. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on sept. 1 from 1936 to 1953 . Bidders are requested to make a bid on the basis of the from 1936 to 1953 . Bidder they will take the bonds at not less than par. Certified check for $5 \%$ of
amount of bid, required.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONWAY, N. H.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 37,00021 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds has been sold to Mansfield \& Co. of Hartford and E. H.
Sons of Boston. Dated April 15, 1936. Due from 1937 to 1948 .
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Manchester), N. H.-BOND 041 -were awarded to \% funding bonds offered on May $6-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p Co. jointly, at a price of 104.359 , a basis of about $2.505 \%$. Dated July 1 ,
MANCHESTER, N. H.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ tax antiof Boston on $59 \%$ iscount hasis awares are dated May 6.1936 and will mature Dec. 16,1936 . Other bidders were: Name
Brown H
 E. H. Rollins \& Sons, NJew York.-

Faxon, Gade \& Co., Boston. $.605 \%$
$.61 \%$
$.61 \%$
WOLFEBORO, N. H.-BOND SALE-Mansfield \& Co. of Hartford recently purchased a new issue of $\$ 38,00021 / 2 \%$ serial refunding bonds. 33,000 from 1939 to 1948 incl. The bonds are certified by the First Nationa \& Dodge of Boston

## H. L. Allen \& Compaiy

New Jersey Miniripal Bonds
Telephoniffy or 2-7333
T. T. \& T. Teleype N. Y. 1-528

100 Broadway
New York

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

## New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc.

57 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.
Telephone: John 4.636
A. T. \&. T.: N. Y. 1-730 Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

## NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALS Colyer, Robinson \& Company 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark Now Yor Wire:

## NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY (P. O. Mays Landing) N. J.-CREDITORS ective Committee has adopted and approved the permanent phan cortaine of a portion of the county's bonded debt. Copies of the program are now being sent to all known bondhodders and noteholders of the county, including the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Committee. Moreover,
copy of the plan has been lodged with the depositary, the Bank of New Yor © Trust Co... 48 Wall St.. New York. The Committee announces tha depositors who do not with draw their bonds from deposit on or befor June 2 1936 , also all hollders of bonds who, subsequent to May 4 , 1936 , shal as having definitely and finally assented and accepted the terms of th permanent refunding plan. Of the aporoximately $\$ 5,000,000$ of county bligations outstanding, a bout $\$ 3,000,000$ are in default, according to report William R. Bayes, Walter L. Oropley, George S. Downing, Alfred G scattergood and George H. Wilson. Counsel is Drinker, Biddide \& Reath 1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia, and the Secretary is Carl 'W. Funk, also o
BELMAR, N. J.- BOND OFFERING-J. A. Joeck, Borough Clerk, will
receive sealed bids until $10: 30 \mathrm{a}$. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Mav 19 for the purchase of $\$ 84,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registere

 Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 14 or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$. Prin-
cipal and interest $M$. $N$ N.) payale at the Belmar National Bank. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the Borough, must accom-
pany each proposal. The aproving opinion of Clay, Dilion \& Vande-
RERGENFIEID N. J-BOND OFFERTNG Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time

 National Bank \& Trust Co, Bergenfield. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the onds bid for, payable to the order of the borough, must accompany each
proposal. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt Washburn of New York proposal. The approving opinion of $R$.
will be furnished the successful bidder.
CHESTER TOWNSHIP, N. J.-SUMMARY OF PLAN FOR REfollowing is an official summary, dated April 28. 1936, of the proposed plan for refinancing the outstand indebtedness of both the township and
school district, which has boun approved by the New Jersey Municipa Finance Commission and is now being offered for the approval of creditors of both taxing units:
To the Bondholders and Creditors of the Township of
"There is enclosed herewith a proposed plan for refinancing the indebtedness of the township and school district. Summarizing, this plan sub"That all oustanding bonds and notes of the township be exchanged for an equal principal amount of an issue of $8871,775.75$ township refunding equal principal amount of an issue of $\$ 164,500.00$ school district refunding bonds. The township refunding bonds and school refunding bonds which are to be dated Dec. 31.1935 , wil mature in 1975 and wim bear interest at
annum from 1940 until maturity in 1975 . All overdue interest on the bonds and notes of the township and of the school district will be adjusted by a
payment in cash of $331-3 \%$ of all interest accrued to Dec. 31, 1935 upon surrender of all coupons.
in sinking fund to be
"A sinking fund to be held and administered by a bank or trust company
will be provided for the security and payment of all refunding bonds. Will be provided for the security and payment of all refunding bonds. Specific minimum budgetary payments and the collection of assessments
now on the books are pledged for payment to the sinking fund. The fiscal
agent will have power to enforce such payments by mandamus or by other agent will have power to enforce such payments by mandamus or by other
appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity. All moneys in the sinking fund are pledged first to the payment of interest and then to the retirement of bonds in the order of their maturity. If refunding bonds are
available at less than par they may, unvil Dec. 31, 1950 , be retired through 2vailable at less than par they may, unvil Dec. 31,1950 , be retired through.
purchase and cancellation by the fiscal agent with the assent of the town-
suip; otherwise, refunding bonds will be redeemed by the fiscal agent by lot at par after suitable published notice.
by law and covenant to operate on a cash basis substantially as prescribed by law and covenant to operate on a cash basis subs
by the 'Cash Basis' Act Chapter 60 , Laws of 1934 .
"'The Municipal Finance Commission requests that you study the plan carefully. If you have any comments to offer with respect thereto or there
are any points needing further explanation, please feel free to address the are any points needing further explanation, please fee free to address the
Commission. The plan has been formulated after long and careful study and it is the opinion of the Commission and of those who have raveruewed the financial situation in the township that the proposal submitted is the most "The Commission and the township will contact all creditors with regard
to future prodedure after creditors have had an opportunity to study and review the proposal.

> Very truly yours, WALTER $R$. DARBY,
> Municipal Chairman, Commission"

JERSEY CITY, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Commissioners of the city have passed an ordina
$\$ 125,000$ hospital lands acquisition bonds.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. New Brunswick), N. J.-BOND OFFERING-William A. Allgair, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids
until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) on May 15 , for the purchase of $\$ 1$, until 2 p . m. (Daylight Saving Time) on May 15, for the purchase of $\$ 1,-$ Dater and $1938, \$ 100,000,1939$ to 1945 . incl.; $\$ 105,000$ in follows: $\$ 946$ and $\$ 110,0000$
from 1947 to i 949 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/ or 1.10 th of $19 \%$. Principal and interest (M. $\&$. N. 15 . payable at the
County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving
opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will be furnished the success opinion of aldwell Ronds will be delivered in New York City on or about
ful bidder. The bout Iul bidder. The bonds will be delivered in New York City on or about
Ma to principal. If desired by the purchaser, interest on bonds registered
as
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Millburn), N. J.-BOND offering Mabel E. Goff, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on May 18 for the purchase of $\$ 21,000$ not to
 interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Dime one rate of nterest (M. \& N.) payable at the First National Bank of Millburn and accompany each proposal. payable to the order of the Topproving opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Wash-
burn of New York will be furnished the burn of New York will be furnished the successful bidder
NEW JERSEY, State of-STATISTICAL INFORMATION MADE pared the May issue of their monthly folder entitled "The New Jersey quotations on the greater majority of municipalities and all the counties of the State. This folder should prove useful as a ready reference guide to NORTH
NORTH HALEDON, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Borough Council recently
NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.-BOND SALE-The issue of coupon refunding bonds offered on May 5 -V. 142, p. $2711-$ was awarded to
Colyer, Robinson \& Co. and R. W. Pressprich \& Co. of New York, who offered to take $\$ 128,000$ bonds at $3 \%$ Pressprich \& \& price of of New York, who $\$ 129,007.77$, equal to
100.787 a basis of about $2.91 \%$. B.J. Van Ingen \& Co. and MacBride Milier \& Co. of New York were second high, offering to pay $\$ 129,411.51$ for $\$ 128,0003 \%$ bonds. Dated April 1, 1936. Due Oct. 1 as
$\$ 10,000,1940$ to $1943 ; \$ 15,000,1944$ to 1948, and $\$ 13,000$ in 1949 .
NORTHVALE, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were submitted for the $\$ 60,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest serial funding bonds offered on from 1937 to 1951 , inclusive.
William P. Leary, Clerk of the Paterson), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGsealed bids until $2: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on May 20 for the
purchase of $\$ 238,000$ not to exced $4 \%$ interest purchase or $\$ 238,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered county
building bonds. Dated May 1,196 .. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due May 1 as
follows. $\$ 20,000$ from 1937 to 1939 , incl.; $\$ 25,000$ from 1940 to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 28,000$ in 1946 . Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or
Bank, Paterson, or at the option of the holder, at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order oo the county, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \&
POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.-BOND SALE-An issue of \$184,$00041 / 4 \%$ general refunding bonds has been disposed of privately to Ewing \&
Co. of New York and J. S. Rippel \& Co, of Newark. Dated April 1, 1936 . Interest payable April i and Oct. 1. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 9,000,1936$;
$\$ 10,000,1937 ; \$ 15,000,1938 ; \$ 20,000,1939$ to $1943 ; \$ 15,000,1944$ and

POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,00041 / 4$ general refunding bonds offered on April. 30-V. 3 . 142 , p. The $\$ 2874$, were sold
at a price of par to Ewing \& Co. of New York. Dated April 1, 1936 and at a price of par t
due Oct. 1,1946 .
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until OFFERING-Aaron Wilbert, Borough May 16, for the purchase of $\$ 7500{ }_{4} \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on boardwalk reconstruction bonds. Dated Dec. 30 , 1935 . Denom. $\$ 500$. (J. \& D. 30) payable at the Ocean County National Bank of Point Pleasant payabil to the order of the Borough, is required. The approving opid for,
of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will be furnished the successful bidder. of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will bequired. The approvishg opinion the successful bidder.
(The above bonds are part of the issue of $\$ 15,000$ for which no bids were received on Feb. 1).
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.-BOND CALL-The following bonds have Town Called for payment on May 15 at the office of Thomas H. McOaffrey. Tax revenue bonds of 1933, due Aug. 25, 1936.
Tax revenue bonds of 1934, due Sept. 30, 1937.

## NEW MEXICO

 water bonds to Boettcher $\&$ Co. of Denver, reported in these columns recently-V. 142, p. $2711-$ Was cancelled, as the State Tax Commission
would not approve the issue. Dated May 1,
to 1936 incl. Due from May 1, 1937, to 1946 incl.
FORT SUMNER, N. Mex-BONDS TO BE SOLD-We are now inormed that the $\$ 60,000$ sewer system bonds approved by the voters recently


## NEW YORK

## ALBANY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Lawrence J. Ehrhardt, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Daylight Saving' Time) on May 19 for the purchase of $\$ 2,100,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon

 on May 19 for the purchase of $\$ 2,100,0:$or registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 670,000$ general refunding bonds. Due $\$ 67,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 500,000 public inclurket bonds. Due May 1 as follows $\$ 12,000$ from 1937 330,000 water refunding bonds. Due $\$ 33,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 300,000 public inclusivevement bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 200,000 water bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 1976 . inclusive. 60,000 municipal equipment 1937 to 1940 , incl. and $\$ 8,000$ from 1941 to 1944 , inclusive 25,000 local improvement bonds. Due May 1 as follows. $\$ 2,000$ from 15,000 school bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2.000$ from 1937 to 1941 , All of the bonds will be dated May 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Rate or
ates of interest to be expressed in a multiple of i $_{4}$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Whereas rates of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 14 or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Whereas
different rates may be named on each of the issues, all of the bonds of each
 order of the city, must accompany each proposal The approving opinion
of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York City wili be furnished the successful bidder.

BATH, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 81,000$ coupon or registered sewer bonds offered on May 5 VV. 142. p. 3042 . was awarded to Gran-
bery, Safford \&e Co. Tew York as 3 , at a prie of 100.22 a asis of about $2.985 \%$ Dated March 1, 1936, and due March 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$,
1937 to 1956 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ from 1957 to 1960 incl., and $\$ 5,000$ in 1961 . Other bids were as follows:


BOONVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The village sold an issue of $\$ 28.000$ resistered sewer bonds on May 4 to its sinking fund as 1 s, at par, according
to report Dated May 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due si, 000 , on May to reporit to 1964 incl. Principal and interest (annual, May 1) payable at the First National Bank, Boonville.
BUFFALO, N. Y-REFUNDING ISSUE REDUCED-The budget for the fiscal year beginning July has been increased by $\$ 4.45$ to a a totat
of $\$ 26.72$ per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation a reduction in the amount of maturing debt to be refunded. City Councli
had demanded that $\$ 3.500,000$ of bonds be ref reduce the amount to $\$ 2,500,000$, at the insistence of Mayor Zimmerman During the past five years, it is said, refunding operations have involved a total of $\$ 20,500,000$ bonds. The Mayor's proposal of curtailing the
extension of debt is in line with his policy of increasing the city's debt extension of deb
incurring margin.
BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY, N. Y.-PWA ONLY BIDDER FOR interest sewer bonds, the only bid recelved was an offer of par for 4 s , made on bebalif of the Public Works Administration, according to report. IIssue
is dated April 1,1936 and due serially on April' 1 from 1940 to 1963; incl.
CLAYYILLE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Harry J. Buck, Village Clerk will receive sealed Dids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standark, Time) on
May 16 , for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest registered fire fighting equipment bonds. Dated May 1, 1936 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 550$ on may 1 from 1937 to 1946 , incl. Interest payable (M.
interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$.
HAMBURG, N. Y-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 18,0003.15 \%$ tax equalizabrought a price of 100.20 , a basis of about $3.12 \%$. Due June 15 as follows:

HORNELL, N. Y-B HorNELL, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Howard P. Babcock, City Chamberlain, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Daylight Saving
Time on. May 2 for the purchase of sto 000 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
coupon or registered bonds, divided as foliows:
$\$ 20,000$ public works bonds. Due May 1 a as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938 ; \$ 3,000$ 20,000 emergency retief bonds. Due May 1 , as follow: $\$ 2,000,1938$; Each issue is dated May 1, 1936. Denom. 81.000 . Rate of interest to be (M. \& N.) payable at the City Chamberlain's office. Legality to bee approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York City
check for $\$ 800$, payable to the order of the city, is required.
LAWRENCE, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-At the special election held on April 24 the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 135,000$. An issue of $\$ 125,000$ for the purchase of country club property carried by a vote of 176 to 144 .
while a $\$ 10,000$ issue for improvements to the property was voted by 172 to 141.
LYNBROOOK, N. Y. - BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ coupon or registered Were awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of New York, as 1.60. 142 or a premium of $\$ 43.55$, equal to 100.067 , a basis of a about $1.58 \%$ : 1500 tax revenue bonds. Due May l as follows: $\$ 15,000,1937 ; \$ 13,000$, 13,000 public impoovement bonds 1940 Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from
 Other bidders were:
Name- Int. Rate Premium Gordone Graves \& Co., New York
Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. New Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., New York.-................ Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Būffaio.-.....
 32.50
62.40
130.00

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Rochester), N. Y.-DATE OF SALEMay 27 has been set as the date on which bids will be received for the pur-

NEW YORK, N. Y.-APRIL FINANCING-Financing by the city bonds, aggregating $\$ 1,642,000$ and maturing serially from 1936 to 1962 incl. to the Public Works Administration, and the dis
$\$ 15,000,000$ short-term liens, described as follows:
$\$ 5,000,0001 \%$ certificates of indebtedness for home and work relief pur$5,000,000$ poses. Due Aug. 3, 1936. special corporate stock notes. Due April 21, 1937.
$3,000,0002 \% \%$ special revenue bonds of 1936. Due April 21, 1937. $3,000,0002 \%$ special revenue bonds of 1936. Due April
$2,000,0002 \%$ tax notes of 1936. Due April 21, 1937 .
NORTH SALEM (P. O. Purdys), N. Y.-BOND SALE-It is reported that the $\$ 17,445$ coupon tax equalization bonds offered on May 6 were
awarded to Anne Beeson of Purdys at a price of par for 3.10 s . Dated June 1. awarded Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ to 1944 , and $\$ 1,445,1945$. 19 .
1936. Due
The Home Saving Bank of White Plains was second high bidder, offer ing par for $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
F. OLD FORGE FIRE DISTRICT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGreceive sealed bids until 2 p . m. (Standard Time) on May 9, for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds. Dated
May 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 1946 , incl. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the First National Bank, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay,
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O, Goehen), N. Y.-FINANCIAL STATE-MENT-In connection with the offering on May 13 of $\$ 240,000$ not to columns, we give the following:

Financial Statement
Assessed valuations, real property incl. special franchises_-.- $\$ 179,613,058$
Total bonded debt, including this issue (The above statement of bonded debt does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the county.)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tax Levies for State and County | Tax Levies for School Dist. Relevy, Town and Special | Amount of Such Taxes Uncollected at End of | $e d$ |
|  |  | Dist. Purposes | Fiscal Year |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-33 | 843,00 | ,907,496 | Not segrgated | 4. |

ORWELL (P. O. Orwell), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Audrie V. Howlett, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (Eastern
Standard Time) on May 16 , for the purchase of $\$ 45,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered funding bonds. $\quad$ Dated May $15,1936$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 10,000$ from 1938 to 1941 , incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of y or 1-10 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (Mal \&ank, Lacona. The bonds are generall obligations of the town, payable from will be used as a refund to certain taxing districts in Oswego County for a portion of the State and County taxes erroneously assessed against property in those units in the years 1921,1922 and 1923 . Repayment will be made in accordance with an order of the State Tax Commission equalizing the taxes, and under the authority of the Tax Law and the Town Law of the
State. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 900$, payable to the order of the Town Treasurer, The approving opinion of
Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y--BOND OFFERING DETAILS-Complete details are a vailable covering the issue of $\$ 45,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
coupon or registered municipal building bonds being offered for sale by the village, preliminary report of which appeared in a previous issue. Sealed
Sill
Sids will be received by William F. Gallagher, Village Clerk, until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. bids will be received by William F. Gallagher, Village Clerk, until 2 p. m .
(Daylight Saving Time) on May 12 . Dated Dec. 1,1935 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$
Due Dec 1 as follows: $\$ 1.000$ 1937 to 194 incl $\$ 2000$ from 1942 to 1946, incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1947 to 1956 , incl. Principal and interest are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of each proposal
New
York will be furnished the successful bidder.
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGChairman of the Port Authority, until $10: 30$ a. m . (Daylight Saving Time) on May 14 for the purchase of $\$ 17,500,00031 / 2 \%$ (third series) general and
refunding bonds, as described in the advertisement on page iii. Award will be made at or before $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) on that day. so recistered re principal or a coupon principal and incerest, and whe fee. Due May 1,1976 . Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the principal offices of the paying agent or agents of the Port Authority. The bonds will not be subject to redemption until May 1, 1941. Red. interest payment dates, at $103 \%$ beginning on May 1,1941 , and thereafter and on or before May 1,$1945 ;$ at $102 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1 ,
$1950 ;$ at $101 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1,$1955 ;$ and at $100 \%$ 1950; at $101 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1,1955 ; and at $100 \%$, Third Series, 31/2\%, Due 1976, Sinking Fund,". commencing in 1941 . The moneys in
the sinking fund will be applied to the retirement of the bonds of the third The bonds will be exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from Federal, New York State, and city income taxes, and legal, in the opinion of counsel,
for investment in New York and New Jersey for 'State and municipal officers, banks and savings banks, insurance companies, trustees and other fiduJersey, and New York for any purpose for which bonds of such States, respectively, may be deposited, and with permission of the Comptroller eligible to secure certain deposits of funds of the State of New York. The
issue will refund $\$ 16,493,000$ New York-New Jersey Interstate Bridge Bonds, series $B$, dated $D e c .1,1926$, and bearing interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per
annum (being part of $\$ 46,493,000$ of bonds outstanding for $G$ eorge Washannum (being part of $\$ 46,493,000$ of bonds outstanding for George Washington Bridge construction purposes). Any surplus will be used for other
purposes for which general and refunding bonds may be issued. The
bonds refunded will be pledged as collateral security for all series of general and refunding bonds.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 350.000$. All
legal proceedings incident to the issuance and sale of the bonds are subject legal proceedings incident to the issuance and sale of the bonds are subject
to the approval of Julius Henr Cohen, General Counsel for the Port of
New York Authority, and of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, bond counsel, New York Authority, and of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, bond counsel,
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-FURTHER DETAILS
OF PROPOSED $\$ 17,500,000$ FINANCING-Official announcement is made of the complete details concerning the impending sale by ing bonds. Proceeds of the financing will be used in the redemption of $\$ 16,493,0004 \%$ series B George Washington Bridge bonds which are
callable Dec. 1,1936, at par and accrued interest. The new bonds will have no call feature before 1941 . Moreover, as in the case of other authority issues, in addition to being exempt from all Federal, State and city income taxes, the proposed obligations will also be legal for investment
in New Jersey and New York for State and municipal officers, banks and savings banks, insurance companies, trustees and other fiduciaries. They will be further eligible for deposit with municipal officers or agencies in
both States for any purposes for which bonds of those States may be deboth States for any purposes for which bonds of those States may be de-
posited. With the permission of the Comptroller, they may be sold to secure deposits of funds of the State of New York, other than deposits made by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.,
Issuance of the block of $\$ 17,500,000$ bonds will
in the program of the Port Authority to consolid constitute the third step in the program of the Port Authority to consolidate all of its obligations nancial structure and sharply reducing the annual interest charges on the outstanding indebtedness. The first step in the refunding program was accomplished a year ago. It provided money for the refunding of $\$ 12$,
200,000 series A $41 / 2 \%$ Arthur Kill Bridge bonds; funds for the building of
the Midtown Hudson Tunnel now under construction, and the refunding the Midtown Hudson Tunnel now under construction, and the refunding
of $\$ 14,800,000$ Midtown Hudson Tunnel notes. At the same time, general of \$14,800,000 Midtown Hudson Tunnel notes. At the same time, general
and refunding 4\% bonds were authorized for the exchange of outstanding
Port of New York Authority bonds of other issues. Fxchanges thus far effected total approximately $\$ 9,000,000$, viz: $\$ 3,507,000$ Gechanges thus arge Washington Bridge, series B $4 \%$ bonds; $\$ 3,320,000$ Bayonne Bridge, series $\mathrm{O} 4 \%$
bonds; $\$ 1,180,000$ Inland Terminal series D $41 / 4 \%$ bonds; and $\$ 992,000$

Holland Tunnel, series E $414 \%$ bonds. The serial issues refunded are The second refunding step, taken in December, provided the balance $\$ 16,500,000$ general and refunding $3 \% \% \%$ bonds, due 1965 . The sale of the proposed $\$ 17,500,000$ issue would conclude refunding operations until next year, when it is expected action will be taken to provide for calling on
Jan. 1,1938 , at 103 and accrued interest, the outstanding $\$ 8,680,000$ Bayonne Bridge, series $04 \%$ bonds. The George Washington Bridge $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, of which $\$ 30,000,000$ par value are outstanding, are callable on Nov. 1, 1939, at 105 and accrued interest. The completion of the re $414 \%$ bonds are callable at 105 of par and accrued interest.
to increased earnings. The 12 months ending March ant antributed largely an increase of $16.7 \%$ in net income over the similar previous period. The whichement anticipates that the Port Authority Commerce Bulding. for 1936. The Midtown Hudson Tunnel will be opened for operation early
in 1938.

PRATTSBURG, PULTENEY, WHEELER, URBANA, ITALY AND JERUSALEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 ( $P$. $O$ Prattsburg), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to
Joseph C. Allen, District Clerk, will be received until 2 p . m. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 15 for the purchase of $\$ 72,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ Marest coupon or registered school bonds. The bonds will be dated
March 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1939$ to 1944 incl.; $\$ 2,500,1945$ to 1950 incl.; $\$ 3,000$ rrom 1951 to 1957 incl. on the issue, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Prin. and int,
(M. \& S.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The are direct general obligations of the District, payable from unimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 1,440$, payable to the order of Warren C.
McConell, District Treasurer, is required. The approving opinion of
Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York will be furnished the successful
bidder.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ park
mprovement bonds offered on May
$4-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2875 -were awarded to improvement bonds offered on May $4-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 2875 -were awarded to
Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of New York as 3.10 s, for a premium of $\$ 22$, equal to Halsey, suart a basis of about $3.09 \%$. The Wibur National Bank of Oneonta was second high bidder, offering a premium of $\$ 101.28$ for
SCHENECTADY COUNTY (P. O. Schenectady), N. Y.-BOND were offered on May 4-V. 142 , p. 2875 -were awarded to Edward B Wmith \& Co. and the First Boston Corp. of New York and the Mercantile
Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, on a bid of 100.059 for 2.10 s , a basis of about $2.09 \%$ :
$\$ 315,000$ public impt. bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$, 1937 to 250,000 public works bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$ from 1937 150,000 series A emergency relief bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1937 to 1945 , incl and $\$ 105,000$ in 1946 .
150,000 series $B$ emergency relief bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ on May 1 from
1937 to 1946 inclusive All of the bonds are dated May 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and
nterest (M. \& Nayable at the Union National Bank of Schnectady or at the Chase National Bank, New York City,
Blyth \& Co. and Stone \& Webster and Blodget submitted a bid of 100.20 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
PUBLICLY OFFERED-Edward B. Smith \& Co. the First Boston Corp. and Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust co of St. Louis, are offering a new mature from May 1,1937 to 1952 , inclusive. They are priced to yield from
$0.40 \%$ to $2.20 \%$ The bonds are to be issued for public improvement, $0.40 \%$ to $2.20 \%$. The bonds are to be issued for public improvement, taxes to be levied against all taxable property within the county, without taxitation as to rate or amount. They are legal investment for savings
banks and trust funds in New York, according to the bankers.
TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AUTHORITY, N. Y.-EAST RIVER BRIDGE CONSTRUUCTION BILL SIGNED-The Assembly is reported to Bridge Authority Act, in relation to authorizing such authority to construct a bridge across the East River from Whitestone to the Bronx, to maintain and operate said bridge and charge tolls thereon, and to issue bonds in an
amount not to exceed $\$ 35,000,000$ for the construction financing, and to amount not to exceed $\$ 35,000,000$ for the construction financing, and to provide for the payment of such bonds, and in relation to to auds therefor
TROUPSBURG, JASPER AND WOODHULL CENTRAL SCHOOL BIDS-In securing the award of the $\$ 79,000$ coupon or registered premium of $\$ 485$, equal to 100.614 , a basis of about $3.45 \%$. Dated offered a
 ther bidders were:
Rutter \& Co

Roosevelt \& Weigold,
E. H. Rollins \& Sons
Manufacturers \& Tr


UTICA N Yraders Trust Co...... described below, which were offered on May $5-V .142$, p. 2876 -were awarded to a group composed of Sherwood \& Merrifield, Inc. G. M.-P.
Murphy \& Co., and the Bank of the Manhattan Co, all of New York;
as 2 s , for a premium of $\$ 2,500$, equal to 100.481 , a basis of about $1.02 \%$. $\$ 100,000$ public impt. bonds. Dated April 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. A. \& O. interest. Due $\$ 10,000$ April 1, from 1937 to 1946, incl.
50,000 public impt. bonds. Dated Feb. 1936 Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
F. \& A. interest. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Feb. 1 from 1937 to 1946 , incl. 30,000 public impt. bonds. Dated April 1,1936 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and 30,000 public impt. bonds. Dated April 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and
 200,000 emergency relief bonds. Dated April 1 , 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. 100,000 emergency relief bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. The successful bidders are re-offering the bonds for public investment at prices to yield, according to maturity, as follows: $1937,0.40 \% ; 1938$,
$0.80 \% ; 1939,1.10 \% ; 1940,1.30 \% ; 1941,1.50 \% ; 1942,1.60 \% ; 143,1.70 \% ;$
$1944,1.80 \% ; 1945,1.90 \%$; $1946,2 \% ;$ and at arice of 99 for the bonds,
due from 1947 to 1956 , incl. Other bids were as frollows: Bidder-
Bankers Trust Co. and Adams, McEntee \& Co.. Inc Int. Rate
Har
Haris Trust \& Savings Bank and First Boston Corp.
$2 \%$ Bankers Trust Co. and Adams, McEntee \& Co., Inc
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and First Boston Corp.
Blyth \& Co. Inc. Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc. and Dic \& MerleLazard Freres \& Co., Inc.--
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.
 kopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc -kirst of Michigan Comerp.; Minsch, Monell \& Co. and
Schaumburg, Rebhann \& Lynch Schaumburg, Rebhan 100.089 WHITESTOWN, MARCY, DEERFIELD AND TRENTON CENTRAL
SCHOOLDISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Whitesboro), N. Y.-BOND OFFER-SCH-James M. Burke, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids at the law
office of Adrian S. Malsan, No. 2 Moseley St., Whitesboro, until $12: 30$
p. m. (Eastern standard Time) on May 12 for the purchase of $\$ 650.000$ p. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 12 for the purchase, of $\$ 650,000$
not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school buidding bonds.
Dated May 1936 . Denom sin., Dated May 1, 1936. Denomi $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 25.000$ in \$40,000, 1949 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 45,000$ from 1953 to 1956 incl. Bidder to
 money of the United states at the First Citizens Bank \&at Trust Co., Utica,
 each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of

Financial Statement and Tax Data
The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the
district according to the 1935 assessment roll is $\$ 6,624,000.00$. The total district
bonded debt of said district including the above-mentioned bonds is $\$ 850,-1$
poon 00 . Ooo.00. The population of said district is approximatello 7 ,.500 The bone thed
debt above stated does not incluce the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxeses upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing
power of the district. This school district was organized on June 14,1935 The first taxes for the purposes of this central school district were levied for the fiscal Year beginning July 1,1935 and ending June 30, 1936 , a mount-
ing to $\$ 84,700.09$ gnd the amount thereof uncollected May 1, 1936, is $\$ 17,700.09$. Taxes uncollected for said year will the date of Moy the County Treasurer by the Board of Ede Education year will be reported
tounty Treasurer to the Treasurer of the school district. be paid by the

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## NORTH CAROLINA

BLOWING ROCK, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be Local Government. Commission, at his office in Rasterling, for the purchase of a $\$ 1,000$ issue of coupon or registered water and sewer bonds. Interest
rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable $M$. N. Rate to be stated in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1,1936 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from
May 1,1939 to 1953 , incl No bid may name more than two rates of interest
and each bid must specify the amount of bonds of each rate and each bid must specify the amount of bonds of each rate. No bid for in lawful money at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in NewfYork City. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York
Gity, will be furnished. A certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to the State reasurer, must accompany the bid.
DURHAM, N. C.-BOND VALIDITY UPHELD-Judge J. Paul by a recent decision in its authorization, of $\$ 25,000$ in park and playground development bonds, It is understood that this ruling will be taken to the State Supreme Court.
GUILFORD COUNTY (P. O. Greensboro), N. C.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 495,000$ issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on May S-
V. 142, p. 2876 -was awarded jointly to R . S. Dickson \& V. 142, p. 2876-was awarded jointly to R. S. Dickson \& Co. of Charlotte, equal to 100.005, a basis of about $3,70 \%$, on the baying a a premium of $\$ 26$,
$\$ 445,000$ as $3 \%$, $\$ 445,000$ as 33 , 1 , maturing on May $1: \$ 10,000,1999$ to $193 ;$, $\$ 15,000$, ing $\$ 50,000$ as $3 j_{2} \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 25,000$ on May 11965 and 1966 . HFENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Hendersonville), N. C.-BOND mission, will receive bidsterling, Ratecrigh, untily of the Local Government Com- May 12 , for the purchase
at not less than par of the following coupon, registerable as to principal, onds:
$\$ 29,000$ school funding bonds. Due July 1, 1938. $\$ 21,000,1938 ; \$ 75,000$, 1939 and $\$ 35,000$, 1940 .
A separate bid is required on each issue. Bidders are to name rate of multiple of $1 / \% \%$, but not to exceed $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1 , 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable in
New York. Certified check for $\$ 3,200$, payable to the State Treasurer, required
NORTH CAROLINA, State of-BOND REFINANCING PLANS plans for refinancing a part of the State debt, he said shortly will announce plans for the payment on July 1 of $\$ 6,136,044$ of interest and maturities on the State debt.
M New York a short time with Governor J, C. B. Ehringhaus, conferred State would use $\$ 500,000$ in the State sinking fund for the purchase at the market of $5 \%$ highway bonds. Under the plan, the State would replenish the sinking fund through the issuance of short term securities carrying a
The banking conference was held in February and since that time, it is believed, the State officials have been working on the plan.
The July 1 payments will take care of $\$ 2,600,000$ in .
and interest due then. The payment on principal will maturing securities and interest due then. The payment on principal will reduce the State's
outstanding debt to $\$ 164,314,000$ the Treasurer said, and will make a
total reduction total reduction since June 30,1935 of $\$ 6,234,000$.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.-CITY'S BOND DEBTREDUCEDDURING during reduction of $\$ 935$ was revealed yesterday in in's net outstanding indebtedness during 1935 was revealed yesterday in a financial statement by R. L. "The city government in 12 months retired bonds totaling $\$ 922,000$, and bonds amounting to $\$ 512,000$. "In 1934, the municipality reduced its bonded indebtedness $\$ 245,000$,
retiring $\$ 1,067,600$ in bonds and $\$ 33,000$ in notes and issuing bonds and
notes totaling $\$ 855,000$. "Proceeds from the sale of a $\$ 470,000$ refunding bond issue in 1035 are earmarked for bond maturities from Jan. 1 to July 1,1936. The refunding at lower interest resulted indirectly in a tax rate reduction. provided for in the fiscal budget and sinking fund. "The city in 1935 issued abattoir bonds totaling $\$ 42,000$ to finance city
construction through the Federal Public Works Administration. Federal construction through the Federal Public Works Administration. Federal
grants of approximately $\$ 74,000$ expected this year on two completed
PWA projects will be used to cancel first maturities of bondsissued to finance the projects.
"Percentage of the city's net debt to its, 1935 assessed valuation of more than $113 \%$ below the State's legal maximum. "Total of outstanding bonds was listed at $\$ 16,465,400$ with deductions of
$\$ 9,665,866.37$. The net bonded indebtedness at date of the statement, $\$ 9,665,866.37$. The net bonded indebtedness at date of the statement, maturities for the fiscal year which a balance or June 30 A' total due on bond payable from revenue and taxation and remaining $\$ 125,000$ from the "Heaviest bond maturities in 40 years will come in 1944 when the city
must meet obligations of $\$ 1,110,000, \$ 650,000$ of which will come from revenue and taxation sources. $1937, \$ 715,000 ; 1938, \$ 794,400 ; 1939, \$ 584,000 ; 1940, \$ 1010,000 ; 1941$,
$\$ 860,000 ; 1942, \$ 634,000 ; 1943, \$ 622,000 ; 1944, \$ 1,110,000 ; 1945, \$ 654,000 ;$

1946, $\$ 646,000 ; 1947, \$ 797.000 ; 1948, \$ 604,000 ; 1949, \$ 581,000 ; 1950$, "During the 25 years prior to 1978 , city bond maturities will decline listed under pres Interest on maturities over a 10-year period will amount to $\$ 6,088$,-
429.75 , bringing the total debt service for the decade to $\$ 14,164,829.75$, during three of which it reduced its tax rate from $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.30$ on the $\$ 100$ assessed valuation of real and personal property.
operating expenses of $\$ 646,385$. Aldermen appropriated net reduction in the present fiscal year than 1934-35 expenditures due to equipment replacements and a school supplement voted in a June special election. cash on deposit and bond investments, city of Winston-Salem and United

## NORTH DAKOTA

CARRINGTON, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Helen B. Carnahan, City Auditor, will receive both sealed and auction bids at 7. 7.30 $p$. m, on
June 17, for the purchase of a $\$ 21,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable $\mathrm{J}_{\mathbf{2}}$ \& J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1 .
1936 . Due on July 11 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ to 1942, and $\$ 1,000$ from any interest, payment date at par and accrued interest. The approving any interest payment date at par and accrued interest. The approving
opinion of Junell, Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey \& Barker, of Minneapolis,
NARGO COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Fargo), Thue, District Clerk, until 2 p. m. on May 15 , for the pedrchase of an 1936. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: $\$ 500,1937$ to 1954 , and $\$ 1,000,1955$ and This report
142, p. 3044.)
HILLSBORO, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-R. W. Johnston. City Auditor, will receive sealed bids at the County Auditor's office until 2 p . m .
on May 11, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of water main bonds. On May 11 , for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of water main bonds.
Interest rate is not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ payable $M$. \& $N$. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated
May 1, 1936. Due $\$ 500$ from May 1,1937 to 1956 , incl Prin, and int.
 approved by Junell. Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey \& Barker of Minnesaplis,
according to report. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required. (These
bonds were offered for sale without success on March 2 ) ,
MOHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mohall), N. Dak.-BOND to the State Land Department, as reported here last March-V. 1869 . $142, \mathrm{p}$. 1869-it is stated by the District Clerk that the bonds were sold as 4 s at
par, and mature on Dec. 1, 1954 .
PORTLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Portland), N. Dak.$\$ 33,000$ coupon sch. bds. purchased by the Goose River Bank, of Mayville, as noted here recently-V. 142, p. 2877 -were sold as 4 s, for a premium of
$\$ 66$, equal to 100.20 a basis of about $3.98 \%$. Due from Dec. 1,1938 to
WAHPETON, N, Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City
Auditor that the $\$ 36,000$ refunding bonds authorized recently by the City Council-V. 142 , p, $\mathbf{p}$. 3044 were wold to local investors, as 4 s . Dated
April 1, 1936. Due on April 1, 1941 . April 1, 1936. Due on April 1, 1941 .

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO.<br>700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND<br>CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

AUSTINTOWN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mahoning County, Ohio BOND ELECTION- On May 12 the voters, of the distric
asked to approve a proposed $\$ 25,000$ school building bond issue.
BAY, Ohio-NO BIDS RECEIVED-There were no bids reeeived on $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2713$. Dated Oct. 1,1935 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,232$,
BELLEVUE, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has passed a resolution to, submit a proposed bond issue of $\$ 45,000$ for grade crossing
elimination to the voters at the May 12 elections CANTON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Stark County, Ohio- BOND ELECTION - A proposal to issue $\$ 115,000$ school building CENTRALIA RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ross County, Ohioimprovements will be submitted to the voters for approval on May 12 . Chardon ON COMMUNITY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Co issuen, $\$ 60,000$ school building bonds will be submitted to the voters for approval.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND ELECTTION - A proposition to issue $\$ 171,600$ emergency poor rel

DOVER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The
 oledo were second, offering a premium of $\$ 156$ for $21 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated June 1 , 936. Due $\$ 2,000$ each six
and $\$ 1,000$ Dec. 1,1947 .
Other bids

Bidder-
Saunders, Stiver \& Oo., Cleveland,
Mitchell, Herrick \& Co. Cleveland
McDonald, Coolidge \& CO... Cleveland-
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Toledo
Provident Savings Bhank \& Trust Cond
Grau \& Co., Cincinnati \& Trust Co., Cincinnati-
Grudden \& Co Tol
G. Parr Ayres \& Co., Columbus

BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus.--
Seasongood \& Mayer, Cincinnati-...-
Reeves Banking \& Trust Co., Dover-...............--



GROVE CITY, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-At the May 12 primary and sewage disposal plant bonds.
W. L. Schultz Sistrion DisTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGW. L. Schultz, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on May 22 , for the purchase of $\$ 60,00031 / \% \%$ school bonds, Dated June 1,1936 ,
Due $\$ 2,000$ on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1937 to 195 , incl. Interest payable
J. \& D. Bids may be made on other than 31, alternative coupon is expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. A certified check

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for $\$ 300$, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany ach proposal.
HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGOn June 1 the county will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 10,000$ additional relief
bonds. Russell Gfell, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until noon on that date for the purchase of the bonds at not ess than par. Bonds will bear interest at $6 \% \%$ Denom, two for $\$ 100$, one Dated April 1,1936 . Due yearly on March 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$; and $\$ 1,500,1944$. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Clerk of the
LEIPSIC, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-E. H. Bucklan, Village Clerk,
will receive bids until noon May 23 for the purchase of $\$ 8,0004 \%$ municipal will receive bids until noon May 23 for the purchase of $\$ 8,0004 \%$ municipai

LONDON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ sewerage disposal plant construction bonds offered on April $25-V .142$, p. 2549-were awarded to March 1 and Sept. 1 in each of the years from 1937 to 1961 , inclusive.
 TION-A proposed $\$ 132$
MIDDLEFIELD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-H. J. Rhodes, WVillage plerk, will receive bids until noon May 22 for the purchase at not less than par of the following coupon bonds, which are not to exceed $5 \%$ :
$\$ 1,000$ park improvement bonds.
in each of the years from
D in each of the years from 1937 to 1940 . $\$ 250$. Due $\$ 250$ on Oct. 1
1,000 creek improvement bonds. Denom.
in each of the years from 1937 to 1940 . 2,000 in eater supply improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 200$. Due $\$ 250,000$ Dated Oct. 1 in each of the years from 1937 to 1944. 1.1 . Cectified
MILFORD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ coupon Main Street improvement bonds offered on May 1-V. 142, p. 2877 -were awarded equal to 100.176, a basis of about $1.905 \%$. Dated April 1,1936 , and due
$\$ 4,500$ on June 1 and Dec. 1 in 1937 and 1938 . Other bids were as follows: Bidders-
Ryan, sutherland \& Co., Toledo.
Grau \& Co., Oincinnati
Paine, Webber \& Co., Cincinnati-
Weil, Roth \& Irving, Cincimnati-
Weil, Roth \& Irving, Cincinnati-
Assel, Goetz \& Moeriein, Cincinnati-
Assel, Goetz \& Moeriein, Cincinna
Saunders, Stiver \&C Co., Cleveland
Provident Bank, Cincinnati Jirst Todd \& Co., Cincinnati-
MONROEVILLE, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-A proposed $\$ 25,000$ waterworks improvement bond issue will be submitted to the voters for
apporval at the May 12 election pporval at the May 12 election.
NEW BOSTON, Ohio-BOND ELECTTION-A resolution has been
passed by the City Council providing that a proposed $\$ 36,000$ bond issue passed by the Gity Counci-providing that a proposed $\$ 36,00$
for flood prevention be submitted to the voters on May 12 .
NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon were awarded to Saunders, Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus a premium of $\$ 77.75$, equal to 100.777 , a basis of about $2.66 \%$. Dated
Dec. 1,1935 , and due $\$ 500$ on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1956, incl. Other bids were as follows: $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Bidder- } \\ \text { Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co.................. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ \$ 21.00\end{array}$
 NEWTON FALLS, Ohio BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ general refunding bonds offered on May 5-V. 142, p. 3045-were awarded to Saunders.
Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland. Dated April 1, 1936 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1945 , inclusive.
NORWOOD, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Sinking Fund Trustees have purchased $\$ 30,0004 \%$ bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 25,000$ motor truck purchase bonds. Due $\$ 5.000$ each year from 1937 to
1941, inclusive 5,000 swimming pool bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ each year from 1937 to 1941 , inclusive. Each iscuev is dated April 1, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and int.
payable at the First National Bank, Norwood. payable at the First National Bank, Norwood.
OHIO, State of-CHART OF WEEKLY YIELDS AVERAGE ON 30 Ohio municipal bonds during the past six months is revealed in a chart of the weekly yields a a verage of the past six months is revealies perpared by Wh a chart of \& Co., Inc., whose New York office is located at 1 Wall St. In this period During the week ended May 7 , the average was down from 2.93 to 2.92 .
Average yield for 15 largest Ohio cities declined from 2.92 to 2.91 , and for Average yield for 15 largest Ohio cities declined from 2.92 to 2.91 , and for
15 secondary cities from 2.95 to 2.94 . Averages are weighted according to
outstanding debt of each city.
PAULDING, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-John von Klinger, Village par of $\$ 2.5253 \%$ coupon special assessment sewer construction bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$ except one for $\$ 525$. Dated March 1,1936 . Interest payable annually on March 1. Due $\$ 525$ March 1,1937 , and $\$ 500$ on March 1 in
1938, 1939,1940 and 1941 . Certified check for $\$ 50$, payable to the village,

ROCKY RIVER, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ refunding bonds offered on May 5-V. 142, p. 2713-were awarded to Lawrence Cook \& Co. of Cleveland as 33 s. for a premium of $\$ 373.75$, equal to 100 . 311 , a basis
of about $3.68 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1935. Due $\$ 20,000$ on Oct. from 1938 of about

Other bids were as follows:
 First Cleveland Corp
Mitchell. Herrick

ROSS COUNTY (P. O. Chillicothe), Ohio-BOND OFFERING C. O. Yost, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until noon May 25 for the purchase of $\$ 70,0006 \%$ emergency poor relief
bonds. Denominations $\$ 1,000$ and odd. Dated April 1, 1936 payable semi-annually Due yearly on March 1 as follows: $\$ 7,100,1937$;
$\$ 7,500,1938 ; \$ 8,000,1939 ; \$ 8.400,1940 ; \$ 8,900,1941 ; \$ 9,400,1942 ; \$ 10,100$
1943 and $\$ 10,600,1944$. Certified check for $1 \%$ of 1943, and $\$ 10,600,1944$. Certified check for $1 \%$ of amount of bonds
bid for required.
SANDUSKY COUNTY (P. O. Fremont), Ohio-BOND offerING bonds. Ellen Mazey, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. will bonds. Eiden Mazey, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will
recive bids until 11 m . m . that date for the purchase of the bonds at
not less than par. Denom. not less than par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and odd. Dated March 1, 1936. Interest
payable annually. Due yearly on March i as follows: $\$ 3,200,1937 ; \$ 3,400$,
$1938 ; \$ 3,600,1939 ; \$ 3,900,1940 ; \$ 4,100,1941 ; \$ 4,300,1942 ; \$ 4600$ 1938; $\$ 3,600,1939 ; \$ 3,900$, $1940 ; \$ 4,100,1941 ; \$ 4,300,1942 ; \$ 4,600,1943$,
OOUTHEASTERN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ross County, Ohio- BOND ELECTION-At the May 12 election a proposal to iisue
$\$ 200,000$ school building bonds will be submitted to the voters.
SPRINGFIELD RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mahoning County,
Ohio BOND ELECTION At the May 12 primaries the Board of Educa-Ohio-BOND ELECTION-At the May 12 primaries the Board of Educa-
tion will submit to the voters a proposal to issue $\$ 18,000$ school building
bonds. bonds.

STRUTHERS, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-At the May 12 elections
proposal to issue $\$ 30,000$ swimming pool bonds. will be submitted to the a proposal to issue $\$ 30,000$ swimming pool bonds. will be submitted to the
voters.

SUMMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND ELECTION-The County Commissioners on May 12 will ask the
WAYNE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Monroe County, Ohio will be submitted to the A proposal to issue $\$ 10,600$ school building bonds

## OKLAHOMA

BUFFALO, Okla.-BOND EXCHANGE-An issue of $\$ 106,400$ water works refunding bonds has been exchanged with the holders of the original Due from Jan. 1, 1937 to 1961.
ENID, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 140,000$ issue of water works bonds offered for sale on May $4-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. $3045-$ was awarded to local pur-
chasers, as 2 s , according to the City Clerk. Due $\$ 20,000$ from 1939 to 1945 incl.
ENID SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Enid) Okla,-BOND SALE DEpurchased is stated by the District Clerk that the $\$ 250,000$ school bonds $\$ 3045$-were sold at par and mature as follows: $\$ 36,060$, 1939 to 1944 , and curs
GEARY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Geary), Okla.-BOND OFFER-ING-Sealed bids will be received by the Superintendent of Schools, until bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election on April 27. OKEENE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Okeene), Okla.-BOND -was purchased by the First National Bank \& Trust Co of Oklahoma City. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1944 incl.
VICI, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-J. C. Ryan, Town Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p . m. May 11 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 11,000$ sewer bonds, which are to bear interest at rate named in the successful bid.
Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on April 1 from 1939 to 1949. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
WOODWARD, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Justina B. Cosby, City Clerk, will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 11 for the purchase at not less than, par of $\$ 35,000$ public park. improvement bonds, which are to bear interest at rate named in the successful bid. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly, beginning three years after date of issue, except that the last instalment
$\$ 3,000$. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required.

## Oregon Municipals CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon

## OREGON

BAKER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Baker), Ore.BOND ELECTION-A proposal to issue $\$ 25,000$ school improvement bonds will be placed before
tion to be held on May 8.
OREGON, State of-UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COL LECTIONS START-The collection of taxes under the new unemploymen for first instalments fixed as May 20, according to a Salem news report The first collections will be retroactive as of Jan. 1, it is said. After that, all payments will be made monthly. All employers, having four or more persons on their payrolls, are affected by the aw. The tax this year is
$9-10 \mathrm{ths}$ of $1 \%$, and increases gradually thereafter. It is stated that initial payments to beneficiaries under the law will not be made until 1937 .

| City of |
| :---: |
| PHILADELPHIA |
| Moncure Biddle \& Co. |
| 1520 Locust St, Priladelphie |

## PENNSYLVANIA

CORNPLANTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Venango County, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the April 28 election the voters cost of constructing a consolidated school together with Rouseville Borough School District.
BETHLEHEM SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-FINANCIAL STATE-MENT-In connection with the recent sale of $\$ 118,000$ operating revenue bonds to Gertler \& Co. of Philadelphia as 11/2s, at a price of 100.512, a basis
of about $1.33 \%-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2878 -we give the following:

Financial Statistics
Indebtedness:
April 1, $1936-$ bonded indebtedness.

May 1, 1936-indebtedness (incl. proposed issue) -......--\$3,207,000.00



Statement of Operations

| Cash balance-beginning of year | $\begin{gathered} 1933-34 \\ 121 / 2 M i l l s \\ \$ 35,742 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934-35 \\ & 11 \text { Mills } \\ & \$ 10,980 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts- |  |  |
| All taxes.. | 755,253 | 688,320 |
| State appropriation | 143,774 | 112,613 |
| Operating revenue bon |  | 320,844 |
| Other sources | 61,994 | 46,069 |
|  | \$996,764 | \$1,178,828 |
| Sinking fund -- | \$103,623 | \$111,000 |
| Interest on bonds | 154,747 | 151,722 |
| Temporary loans (prior years) | 179,960 | 202,328 |
| All other purposes | 747,924 | 783,117 |
|  | \$1,186.256 | \$1,248,167 |
| Cash deficit-fiscal year | \$189.491 | \$69,339 |
| Temporary loans floated_ | \$200.472 | \$70,000 |
| Cash balance-ond of fiscal yea | 10.980 | 660 |
| Cash deficit-End of fiscal year | \$189,491 | \$69,339 |



CALIFORNIA, Pa .- BONDS VOTED-The borough electorate on April 28 approved a proposal to issue $\$ 70,000$ street improvement bonds
CLINTON COUNTY (P. O. Lock Haven), Pa.-BOND OFFERING- Messerly, Chief Clerk, announces that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 29 for the purchase of $\$ 130,00011 / 2,13 / 4,2,21 / 421,2,23 / 4$ or $3 \%$ coupon
funding and improvement bonds. Dated June 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. funding and improvement bonds. Dated June 1 inidder. to Denom. $\$ 1,000$. interest on the entire issue. Bonds will be registerable as to principal only Munson oj Philadelphia. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified
check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County
Treasurer.
DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Doylestown), Pa- BOND OFFERING-Alice S. Clemens, District Secretary,
will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m , (Standard Time) On May 19 for the
purchase of $\$ 17.0002$. purchase of $\$ 17,0002,214,21,2,23,3,314$ or $31 / 2 \%$ coupon (registerable
as to principal) school improvement bonds. Dated March 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ from. 1938 to 1947 incl.; $\$ 1,000,1948 ;$
$\$ 500,11499$ and $1950 ; \$ 1,000,1951 ; \$ 500,192 ; \$ 1,000,1953 ; \$ 500,1954 ;$ $\$ 1,000$ in 1955 and 1956; $\$ 500$, 1957; $\$ 1,000$ from 1958 to 1961 incl. and payable M. \& S. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to
the order of the $D$ istrict Treasurer, is required. The bonds will be sold the order of the Jistrict Treasurer, is required. The bonds will be sold
subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of subject to fa
EAST McKEESPORT, Pa-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 33,000$ coupon \& Scribner, Inc., of Pittsburgh, as 3 . $1 / 2$ s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 66.75$, equal to 100.202, a basis of about $3.48 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 , and due on
May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1940 ; \$ 1,000,1941 ; \$ 2,0000194 ; \$ \$ 1,000,1943 ;$ May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1940 ; \$ 1,000,1941 ; \$ 2,000 ; 1942 ; \$ 1,000,1943 ;$
$\$ 2,000,1944 ; \$ 1,000,1945 ; \$ 2,000,1946 ; \$ \$ 1,000,1947 ; \$ 2,000$ from 1948
o 1953 , incl.; $\$ 3,000,1954 ; \$ 2,000$ in 1955 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1956 . GIRARD, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-A proposal to issue $\$ 55,000$ bonds for erection of an
Apris 28 election.
HEIDELBERG, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Walter Andrews, Borough 11
$41 / \%$ coupon bonds. Interest payable semi-annually. Certified check for $\$ 500$, required.
LATROBE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-By a vote ition to issue $\$ 75,000$ school of the district on April 28 approved a propo-
LEWISTOWN SCHOOL DIST. Pa.- NO BOND SALE PLANNEDplate the sale of any additional bonds for some time
LIGONIER, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-A proposed $\$ 20,000$ bond issue for construction of a new municipal building, was
on April 28 , the vote being 335 for to 144 against.
MAHANOY CITY, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ coupon bonds Co. of Philadelphia on a bid of 100.25 for 314 s , a basis of about $3.15 \%$. Leach Bros., Inc., of Philadelphia, were second high, offering 100.11 for to May 1, 1941 .
MORTON, Pa--BONDS VOTED-By a vote of 143 to 33 residents of
this community on April 28 approved the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ sewer bonds. MYERSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue was awarded to the Myerstown National Bank at par plus a premium of $\$ 101$, equal to 100.27, a basis of about $2.46 \%$. Dated June 1,1936 , and
due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 4,000$ from 1938 to 1946 , incl. NEW CASTLE, Pa.- BOND SALE - Yarnall \& Co. of Philadelphia, offered on Mayy 4-V. 142, p. 2550 . Leach Bros. of Philadelphia were econd high with a bid of 101.35 . Award has not yet been made. Dated
May 1,1936 . Due Nov. 1 as foliows: $\$ 4,000,141 ; \$ 2,000,1942,1943$ and $1944 ; \$ 3,000,1945,1946$ and 19
1950 to 1955 , and $\$ 8,000,1956$.
PARKER, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-Because of improper advertising water supply bonds offered on April $30-V .142$, p. 2714.
1936 Dated Jan. 1 . 1 , 936. Due Jan. 1, 1946, optional on or after Jan. 1, 1937

POLAINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plains), Pa.relative to the offering of $\$ 16,000$ bonds on May 12 have come to hand Julius Lisinski, Secretary of the Board of Directors, will receive bids until 8 p.m., May 12 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 16,000$ school
bonds. Which will bear interest at no more than $4 \%$. ${ }^{\text {anom. } \$ 1,000 \text {. }}$. Dated April 1, 1936 . Due $\$ 2,000$, yearly on April 1 from 1937 to 1944 , incl.
PATTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ Fere awarded to the First National Bank of Patton at par plus a premium of $\$ 360$, equal to 102, a basis of about $3.63 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 , and
due May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1937 and 1938 , and $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to
1946 incl. Other bids were as follows: Bidder-
S. K. Cunningham \& Co.

Rate Bid
 Department of Internal Affairs during the period from April 21 to April 24 . The data includes the name of the municipality, amount and purpose of Municipality and Purpose
Berrysburg Borough School District, Dauphin County Enlarge present school building by berect-
ing, equipping and furnishing addition; repair
 County-Complete annex; furnish and equip same
Mifflin Township School District, Dauphin County an addition to school building; repair present building
borth York
North York Borough, York County-Grading, pav-
ing and curbing certain streets Cresson Township, Cambria County-Instail, Lewis Run Borough, McKean County-Road con-Shilipstion- Borough school District, Centre County Philipsburg Borough school District, Centre County
Philipsburg Borough School Distedness Bear Creek Township School building Distrion Dize-.-County-Erect and construct addition to school building- Borough school District, Washington
California-Bun
County-Enlarge junior high school building Bethlehem City School District, Northamption and Lehigh Counties-Payment of operating expenses

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Date
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April $21 \quad \$ 9,000.00$
April $21 \quad 24,000.00$

## April $21 \quad 14,500.00$

April $21 \quad 8,000.00$ April $22 \quad 8,000.00$ April $22 \quad 8,555.40$ April $22 \quad 70,000.00$ April $22 \quad 27,000.00$

April 23 . 5,000.00 April 23 19,000.00 April $24 \quad 118,000.00$

The following is the latest list of the issues approved by the Department: Municipality and Purpose- District, Washington County-Construct and equip a grade school bldg-
Blakely Borough, Lackawanna Count-Refunding bonded indebtedness; funding floating indebtedness Wilmerding Borough School District, Allegheny County-purchase and acquire lands, erect and,
equip school building; purchase and acquire land, improve and equip same as playground-----1.Monaca Borough, Beaver County-Construct an addition to mumicipal building, $\$ 6,000$; fund float-
ing indebtedness, $\$ 20,000$ and ing indebtedness, $\$ 20,000$ School District, Centre County-refund bonded indebtedness.-. Centre
South Williamsport Borough School District, $\overline{\mathrm{L}}-\mathbf{-}$ coming County-Payment of operating expenses floating indebtedness, $\$ 21,750$; construct sewer and pumping station and purchase park, $\$ 33,250$....- May $1 \quad 55.000$ POTTSVILLE, Pa--BONDS AUTHORIZED-The city authorities
have passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 101,000$ municipal building bonds
READING, Pa.-PLANS FUNDING ISSUE-The city has $\$ 400,000$ which maturing on we refinanced on and a term basis Plans are now being made to determine the exact amount of the proposed bond issue
RIDLEY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Woodlyn), Pa.BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered on May $6-1$ Co. of Philadelphia, jointly, as 3 s at par plus a premium of $\$ 41$ equal to
100.082 , basis of about $2.97 \%$. Dated May 1, 1936, and due $\$ 10.000$ on 100.082 , a basis of about $2.97 \%$.
May 1 from 1937 to 1941 , incl.

ROUSEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-RESULT OF BOND ELECTION-Although the voters of the district gave their approval
279 to 58 to a proposal to issue $\$ 36,000$ bonds to finance the district's share of the cost of building a consolidated school together with Cornthe Township School District voters refused to give their sanction to increasing the district indebtedness for their share of the cost
RUTLEDGE, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-A proposal to issue $\$ 25,000$ sewer
oonds was approved by the voters at the April 28 election, the ballot on bonds was approved by the voters at the
the question being 173 for to 22 against.
TELFORD, $\mathbf{P a}-$ - BONDS VOTED-By a vote of 221 to 69 a proposal to issue $\$ 25,000$ munici
TIOGA COUNTY (P. O. Wellsboro), Pa-BONDS TO BE OFFERED $\$ 112,5002,21 / 4$ or $21 / 2 \%$ non-callable 10 -year funding bonds. The issue was approved at the April 28 election
WARREN, Pa-MOND SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ coupon borough building bonds offered on May 4-V. 142, p. 2878 -Were awarded to Singer, Deane basis of about $2.67 \%$. Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia were
second high bidders, offering a premium of $\$ 1,309.80$. Dated July 1, 1936 . second high bidders, offering a premium of $\$ 1,309.80$. Dated July 1,1936 .
Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1942$ and $1943 ; \$ 8,000$, 1944 to 1949, and 4,000, 1950 .
WEST FAIRVIEW, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters on April 28
defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 15,000$ improvement bonds by 194 "opposed" defeated a propo
to 188 "for."

MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE
AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALL SOUTHERN STATE AND MUNICIPALS

## KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD

RALEIGH, N. C. A. T. T. TELETYPE RLGH 80
Direct Private Wire to Pask \& Walbridge our New York Correspondent

## SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON COUNTY (P. O. Charleston), S. C.-BOND SALE The $\$ 225,000$ issue of county bonds offered for sale on May 4-V. 142 , ton, the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta and the Citizens \& Southern Bank of South Carolina, of Charleston, paying a premium of $\$ 151.50$, equal to 100.067 , a basis of about $2.84 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 125,000$ as 3 s, maturing on May $1: \$ 5000,1937$ to $1939 ; \$ 10,000$, 1940 , and $\$ 20,000,1941$ to 1945 ; the rema
$\$ 20,000$ from May 1,1946 to 1950 incl.
LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official list of the other bids.
Edward B. Smith \& Co. and McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc., a rate of
$3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1,259.33$. $3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1,259.33$. for maturities 1937 to 1948 incl., a rate of $3 \%$ and for maturities 1949 and 1950 incl., a rate of $23 / 4 \%$, plus a premium.
of $\$ 25$. of $\$ 25$. Karow, a rate of $3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 387.50$. Equitable Securities Corp, Lewis \& Hall, Inc, Haynes \& Co., Inc.,
for maturities 1937 to 1942 incl., a rate of $31 / 4 \%$, and for maturities 1943 to for maturities 1937 to 1942 incl., a rate of $31, \%$, , and for maturities 1943 to
1950 incl., a rate of $3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 26$.
J . H. Hilsman \& C maturities 1937 to 1943 inc, Trust Co., a rate of Georgia and Eldredge \& Co. for 1950 incl., a rate of $3 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 177.75$.
R. S. Dickson \& Co, Columbia, S. C., for maturities 1937 to 1941 incl.,

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BURKE, S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 7,500$ issue of $4 \%$ city auditorium bonds offered on April $20-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2551$-was not sold, ac-
cording to report. Dated Oct. 1, 1935. Due $\$ 500$ yearly from 1937 to cording to
MADISON, S. Dak.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an elec-
tion will be held on June 2 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of tion will be held on June 2 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of WATERTOWN, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The three issues of $4 \%$ semiann. bonds aggregating $\$ 50,000$, offered for sale on May 4-V. 142, p. at a price of 104.90 , a basis of about $3.47 \%$. The issues are as follows. $\$ 12,500$ street grading bonds. Due from May 1, 1938 to 1956 .
10,500 paving resurfacing bonds. Due from May 1,1937 to 1995.
27,000 street surfacing bonds. Due from May 1,1937 to 1956 .

## TENNESSEE

HICKMAN COUNTY (P. O. Centerville), Tenn.-PURCHASERIt is now reported by the Clerk of the County Court that the $\$ 40,000$ chased by the Public Works Administration.
JACKSON, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 140,000$ water works and V. 142 , p. 3047-was awarded to the National Bank of Commerce, of Jackson, at par, as follows: $\$ 70,000$ as 3 s, maturing on May $1: \$ 14,000$,
$1938 \$ \$ 4,000,193 ; \$ 14,00,1942$, and $\$ 7,000,1943$ to $1946 ;$ the remaining
$\$ 70,000$ as 314 s, maturing on May $1: \$ 7,000$ from 1947 to 1956 incl.

## TENNESSEE <br> Municipal Bonds EQUITABLE Securities Corporation Birmingham York <br> $\qquad$ Nashville Knoxville Memphis

## TENNESSEE

GILES COUNTY (P. O. Pulaski), Tenn.-BONDS DEFEATEDAt the election held on April 23 the voters of the county rejected a proposal
to issue $\$ 66.000$ high school building bonds. LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Ripley), Tenn.-BOND OFFERING May 16 for the purchase at County Court, will receive bids until 1 p. m. m . refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May Mar 1936 . Interest pay-
able May 1 and Nov. 1. Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1937 to 1956 . able May 1 and Nov. 1 . Due $\$ 5,000$
MEMPHIS, TENN-BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-It was announced recently probably 1 sale, probably late in June, a $\$ 75,0$ in issue of general hospital bonds, o
be used in connection with a Public Works Administration grant. MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Madisonville), Tenn,-CORRECTIONWe wish to call attention to the fact that a bond sale notice on the above county was erroneously listed in these columns recently under the sub-
heading of Kentucky news items-V. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 3038 . It was stated that a
$\$ 60,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds was reported to have been purchased by Magnus \& Co. of Cincinnati, at a price of 101.28.
PETERSBURG, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon semi-annual market house bonds offered for sale on Marhc 31 -
V. 142, p. 2037 -was awarded at par, as follows: $\$ 5,000$ to the Peoples Onion Lewisburg. $\$ 2,000$ to the Peoples \& Union Ban the First National Bank, to the First National Bank of Petersburg. Due $\$ 1,000$ from March 1,
1937 to 1951, optional on any interest paying date after March 1, 1941 .

## TEXAS BONDS

Bought - Sold - Quoted

## H. C. BURT \& COMPANY

Sterling Building Houston, Texas

## TEXAS

AMELIA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Beaumont), Tex.-BOND SALE DETAILS.-It is reported by the Superintendent of Education, as noted here in March-V.142, p. 2205-bear interest at $4 \%$ and mature from 1937 to 1955. They were sold at par.
Tex.-BOND ELECTION-An SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Anahuac) Tex.-BOND ELECTION-An election is reported to be scheduled for bonds.
BARTLETT, Tex.-BOND SALE-The City Council has accepted a proposal made by R. A. Underwood \& Co. of Fort Worth to refund $\$ 86,000$ outs
obligations.
BRAZORIA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Angleton), Tex.- BONDS $\$ 650000$ issue of are informed by Foyd Enlow, County p. 2879-was not sold as all the bids received were rejected. Dated March
10,1936 . Due from April 10,1938 , to 1957 .

BUENAVISTA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Buenaista), Tex.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the District Board of Education, as noted here recently-V. 142, p. 2879 -were sold as 4 s , at par, and mature in 30 years.
NOALVESTON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Galveston) Tex.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 60,000$ school bonds that were approved last March by the County Commissioners, as American National Insurance Co. of Galveston, as 4 s , according to the County Auditor. Denom, $\$ 500$. Dated March 15, 1936 . Due as follows: $\$ 500$, July 1,1937 to $1943 ; \$ 1,000$, July 1, 1944 to $1949 ; \$ 1,500$ July 1 . GROVETON, Tex- - BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that $\$ 17,0004 \%$ semi-ann.
by the Public Works Administration. HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston) Texas-BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 11, by H. L. Washburn, County Auditor, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 302$,227,000 roa
227,000 road, series C, 1933\%bonds. Dated Dec 15, 1933. Due as follows: $\$ 20,000$, 1950 to $1953 ; \$$ i $5,000,1954$ to 1962 , and $\$ 12,000$ in
1963 . 75,000 hospital certified check for $\$ 2,250$, is required on this issue. Dated Oct 10.195 . Due $\$ 11,000$ in 1961 , and
$\$ 16,000,1962$ to 1695 . A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ must accompany the bid.
The bonds will bear interest payable semi-annually, the rate for which will be determined by the successful bid, which bid cannot be less than par and of New York.
KILGORE, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by the City secretary that at an election held in March, the voters defeated a proposal
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Conroe), Tex.-BOND CALLIt is stated that Mrs. Ollie Womack, County Treasurer, through the Comspecial road, series E-3 bonds. Dated June 1, 1920, optional on June 1, 1930. MUNDAY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Munday) Tex.-BONDS SOLD-The Secretary of the School Board states that Public Works Administration. Dated Nov. 1, 1935. Due $\$ 1.000$ from 1936 to 1951 , and $\$ 2,000$ from 1952 to 1965
PARIS, Tex.-BOND CALL-Mrs. T. D. Wells, City Secretary, states that the City Council is exercising its option and calling for payment on refunding, street improvement, public utility, city hall, sewer construction refunding, street improvement, public utility, city
and fire department bonds aggregating $\$ 631,500$.
TEXAS, State of-LOCAL BOND ISSUES APPROVED-During the has approved 221 bond issues, of which 123 were new ones that for the most part had been authorized to finance new construction work. The other
98 issues were for refunding old indebtedness, generally at a lower rate of interest The total of bonds approved this year is $\$ 18,259,666$. A total of $\$ 9,232,100$ was in new issues, and $\$ 9,027,566$ in refunding issues. Atal oitiof
and school districts were the politica subdivisions submitting most of ths
new bond issues for the Attorney General's approval. Texas cities submitted
54 of the new bond issues, representing an aggregate of $\$ 3,740,250$. Fort Wh of the new bond issues, representing an aggregate of $\$ 3,740,250$. Fort Other cities submitting issues in excess of $\$ 100,000$ were Dallas, $\$ 515,000$ Other cities submitting issues in excess of $\$ 100,000$ were Dallas, $\$ 515,000$
San Antonio, $\$ 350,000$; Tyler, $\$ 350,000$; Longview, $\$ 250,000$, and Port
Lavaca, $\$ 110,000$. Lavaca, $\$ 110,000$.
WACO, Tex.-BOND VALIDDITY SUSTAINED-The State Supreme Court is said to have upheld recently the validity of a $\$ 41,000$ issue of revenue bonds, for the construction of a stadium. The city is understood
to have been granted a mandamus compelling the Attorney General to approve the city bonds, on which a Public Works Administration grant is
based. based
YSLETA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ysleta) Tex. -BOND SoLD-The $\$ 25,000$ school building bonds approved by the voters on
Feb. 29 V. 142 p. 1872 -are stated to have been purchased by the State
Boad Education.

## UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMIGG municipals <br> FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO.

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Bell Teletype: SL K-37

## UTAH

NORTH SANPETE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Manti), Utah BOND REDEMPTION REPORT-It is said that the Board of Education
recently called for payment a $\$ 30,000$ issue of $5 \%$ school building bonds
issued in 1916, optional in 1936.

## We Are Specialists in <br> MAINE-NEW HAMPSHIRE-VERMONT Municipal Issues <br> E. H. Rollins \& Sons <br> 200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

## VERMONT

MISSISQUOI BAY BRIDGE COMMISSION, Vt-BOND SALEE. H. Rollins \& \&ons. Inc., of Boston, and Mansfield \& Co. of Hartford,
 of the Vermont Legislature, 1935 Session, is to. construct and maint. 212
on a
bridge from West Swanton, Vt., to East Alburg, Vt., across Missisquoi bridge from West swanton, Vt., to East Alburg, Vt., across Missisquoi
Bay, Lake Champlain. The structure will be part of a continuous highway across northern Vermont to northern New York at Ronuses Point. The
bridge, which is expected to be in operation before June 1,1937 , will cost bridge, which is expected to be in operation before June 1, 1937, will cost
about $\$ 514,000$. The Federal Government has allotted a grant of $\$ 214,363$ about $\$ 514,000$. The Federal Government has allotted a grant of $\$ 214,363$
and the State of Vermont is to purchase $\$ 100,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds, which, it is
said, will be junior to the $\$ 200,0004 \mathrm{~s}$ just sold publicly. In the case of the said, will be junior to the $\$ 200,0004 \mathrm{~s}$ just sold publicly. In the case of the
issue purchased by the $\$$ tate, neither principal nor interest will be payable thereon until the $4 \%$ bonds have been fully paid and canceled. The sefrom tolls and other sources and such revenue will be pledged for the payE. H. Rollins \& Sons and Mansfield \& Co. are making public re-offering of the $\$ 200,0004 \%$ bonds at prices to yield from $3.10 \%$ to $3.75 \%$ accord ing to maturity. They are dated May 1 , 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of certified by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston and approved as to legality by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. In the opinion lative enactment are exempt from taxation in vermont except for transfer, estate and inheritance taxes, and are legal investments for savings banks, trustees, insurance companies and other fiduciaries in Vermont.
\$25,000.00
CITY OF RICHMOND, Va., School $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due July 1964 at $2.80 \%$ basis \& int.

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va. A. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## VIRGINIA

BLACKSTONE, Va.-BOND SALE-The two issues of $31 / \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 60,000$, offered for sale on May 4-V, 142, p. $3041-1$ $\$ 1,569.90$, equal to 102.616. The issues are divided as follows: $\$ 25,000$ efunding and $\$ 35,000$ funding bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Due in from yars.
The following is a list of the other bids received for the above bonds Bilders
Miler \& Pattenson, Richmond, Va

- $\$ 61,415.00$

 CLINTWOOD, Va.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the Town Clerk that at an election held on April 28, the voters appro
$\$ 10,000$ in water system bonds by a count of 128 to 43 .


## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS <br> Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana

Ferris \& Hardgrove

## SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND

Teletype-SPO 176 Teletype-SEAT 191 Teletype-PTLD ORE 160

## WASHINGTON

CHEHALIS, Wash.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Commission is said to have, passed an ordinance recently, providing for the issuance of
$\$ 162,000$ in $33 \%$ semi-ann. water refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

Dated May 1.1936 . Due on May 1 as follows: 86.000 .1937 to 1939, and
$\$ 9,000$. 1940 to 1955 incl. Payabie at the office of the City Treasurur.
 improvement district torns.
SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND ISSUANCE NOT* SCHEDULED-It is stated by H. W. Carroll, City Comptroller, that no action has been taken as yet toward the issuance of the $\$ 1,300,000$ in not to exceed $6 \%$ permanent
bridge approach bonds that were approved by the City Council on March 12 . bridge approach bonds that were approved by the
as reported in these columns-V.142, p, 2379 .
SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Spokkane), Wash-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12.000$ issue of coupon school building bonds of Washington, as April at parr. Due in from- 2 to 10 years, optional after
3 years from date of issue. years from date of issue.
TEKOA, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received $\$ 5,000$ issue of street grading bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$ payable J. \& D. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated June 1,1936 . Due $\$ 50$ ofrom June 1 ,
1938 to 1947 incl. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of bid is required.

YAKIMA COUNTY (P. O. Yakima), Wash.-BONDS AUTHORIZED Talling for the Commissioners are said to have adopted recently an order calling for the issuance of $\$ 143,000$ in general obligation bonds to refund This action is understood to be the initial step toward a test case in the Superior Court regarding the security for the payment of these bonds.

## WISCONSIN

ALLIS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on April 28, the voters are reported to have
approved the issuance of $\$ 52,000$ in school construction bonds.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY (P. O. Chippewa Falls), Wis--BOND May 13, for the purchase at not less than par of either of the following two $\$ 740,000$ highway improvement bonds, to mature $\$ 100,000$ yearly on May 1 320,000 highway improvement bonds, to mature $\$ 100,000$ on May 1 in - Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1, 1936. Bidders are to name rate of check for $2 \%$ of amount of bonds, payable to the County Treasurer, equired. Purchaser is to pay for legal opinion and printing of bonds. CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Neillsville), Wis.-BOND SALE-The 1716-w issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on May 1-V. 142, p. 184 s , plus a premium of $\$ 301.50$, equal to 100.17 , a basis of about $1.70 \%$
Dated June 1, 1936 . Due from June 1, 1937 to 1943 . The second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 1,240$ premium on 2 s , tendered by Halsey, Stuart \&
Co. of Chicago. The First National Bank of Chicago was third, offering 753 premium on $2 \%$ bonds.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Neillsville), Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 223,000$ highway improvement bonds offered on May $7-V$. 142, p. $3048-$ apolis as $11 / \mathrm{s}$ for a premium of $\$ 1,288.50$, equal to 100.552 , a basis of about offering a premium of $\$ 652.40$ for $11 / \mathrm{s}$. Dated May 1,1936 . Due on
May 1 as follows: $\$ 30,000,1938 ; \$ 90,000,1939 ; \$ 100,000,1940$, and $\$ 13,000$ in 1941
Sealed bids will be received until 10 and m , Wis.-BOND OFFERING= Sealed bids will be received untill 10 a . M. on May 16 , by A. R. Cole, highway improvement bonds. Dated May 1, 1936. Due on May 1 as highway improvement bonds. Dated May 1,19
follows: $\$ 50,000$ in 1940, and $\$ 117,000$ in 1941.
MAZOMANIE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Wis.-BOND aFFERING-Karl Schumann, District Clerk, will receive bids until 10
a. may May 12 for the purchase of $\$ 15,500$ general obligation refunding
bonds, bearing interest at $3 \%$. a. m. May
bonds, bearing interest at $3 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$.

MAZOMANIE UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wis.BOND OFFERING-W. A. Klebesadel, District Clerk, will receive bids
unril 10 a. m . May 12 for the purchase of $\$ 16,0003 \%$ refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$

MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.-BOND OFFER-ING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. M. (central standard time) on
May 25, by Clarence M. Sommers, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 1,400,000$ issue of county corporate purpose coupon' bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$, stated in multiples of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, or
such multiples thereof not to exceed $\$ 50,000$, as are desired by the successful such multiples thereof not to exceed $\$ 50,000$, as are desired by the successful
bidder, Dated June, 1936 . Due as follows: $\$ 200,000$, Jan. 1, 1937; $\$ 150,000$,
July 1, 1937; $\$ 125,000$, Jan. and July 1, in 1938 and 1939 and $\$ 550000$ on Jan. 1, 1940. Callable at par on or after July 1, 1938 ; any bonds maturing (J. \& J.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the office of the be for less than $99 \%$ of par. Each of said bonds shall bear the same rate of interest. The purchaser must pay accrued interest to the date of delivery. also the printed bonds, ready for delivery on or about June 10 . No deposit is required with bids.
OCONTO COUNTY (P. O. Oconto), Wis.-BOND SALE-The V. 142, p. 3048 -was awarded to T. E. Joiner \& Co. of Chicago as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 325$, equal to ion 100.325 , a basis of about $3.38 \%$.
Dated May 1, 1936. Due on June 1, 1939 . ,
RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Richland Center), Wis.-BOND cerning the offering of $\$ 40,000$ bonds taking place on May $15-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p . or the purchase of $\$ 40,0003 \%$ coupon highway, series G , bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$ Dated May 15, 1936 . Principal and semi-annual 'interest (May 15
and Nov. 15) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due on May 15 as follows: $\$ 36,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1941. Purchaser is to furnish legal opinion.

Financial Statement


Noo other indebtedness. Taxes levied and collected for the last three years for all county purposes:
 x Collected to March 31, 1936.
Estimated population, 20,000 .
VERNON COUNTY (P. O. Viroqua), Wis.-BOND SALE-The 100,000 highway improvement bonds offered on May 5-V, 142, p. 2880 for a premium of $\$ 576$, equal to 100.576, a basis of about $1.30 \%$. The White-
Phillips Corp. of Davenort was second high, offering $\$ 575$ premium for Phillips Corp. of Davenport was second high,
11/2s. Dated May 1, 1936. Due May 1, 1939 .
VILLAS COUNTY (P. O. Eagle River), Wis.- BOND SALE NOT SCHEDULED-In connection with the proposed issuance of the $\$ 43,000$ 1690 -it is reported by the County Treasurer that nothing has been done additional funds.

## WYOMING

GILLETTE, Wyo-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection with the report given in these columns recently, to the effect that an agree-
ment had been entered into between the city and Geo. W. Vallery \& Co Inc. of Denver, and the Stockgrowers National Bank of Cheyenne, for thes
refunding of $\$ 25,0006 \%$, and $\$ 30,0005 \%$ water bonds, at $4 \%-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. $2880-$ it is stated by the former firm that the original bonds are not yet out of exchanges or outright purchases of the outstanding bonds.
LARAMIE, Wyo.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the report given in these columns recently, that the city had arranged with the First National Bank of Laramie, for the refunding of $\$ 65,0006 \%$ water
bondsinto $334 \%$ bds.- $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}$. 2716 it is stated that the bds. are dated June 1,1936, and mature as foliows: $\$ 6,000,1937 ; \$ 7,000,1938: \$ 6,000$,
$1939 ; \$ 7,000,1940 ; \$ 6,000,1941 ; \$ 7,000,1942 ; \$ 6,000,1943 ; \$ 7,000,1944 ;$
$\$ 6,000,1945$, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1946 .

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.
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ELGIN 6488

## CANADA

AMHERST, N. S.-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The city has been uthorized to issue $\$ 15,000$ paving bonds. CANADA (Dominion of)-REFUNDING ISSUES FEATURE APRIL during the month of April totaled $\$ 55,800$, 891 , of which $\$ 55,059,000$ was for compiled by Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd. This total compares with $\$ 64,-$ 155,774 in the same month last year and $\$ 15,843,900$ in 1934 . The financing during April consisted almost entirely of two issues for the Dominion
Government of discount treasury bills, one for $\$ 25,000,000$ and the other for $\$ 30,000,000$.
reatly exceeding four months of this year, financing totaled $\$ 378,565,913$, For the same period of 1935 , a total of $\$ 135,369,374$ was reported, and in 1936, $\$ 357,300,400$ was for refunding purposes, and $\$ 21,265,513$ months of Corporation issues in Canada during April included $\$ 7,100,000$ by Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd. $\$ \$, 500,000$ by the Canadian Canners Corp.
and $\$ 5,000,000$ by Saguenay Power Co., Ltd., all of which were for refundng purposes. Corporate financing during the, first four months of the year totaling $\$ 138,426,192$, compares
FOREST HILL, Ont.-BOND SALE-The Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto has purchased an issue of $\$ 112,00031 / 2 \%$ improvement bonds at
a price of 101.515 , basis of about $3.32 \%$. Due in 20 annual instalments.
Other bids were as follows: Other bids were as follows:
Hidder- ${ }_{\text {Harrison }}$
Rate Bid
100.17
Pa
Griffis, Fairclough
Dyment, Anderson \&
C. 99.882
97.07

GUELPH, Ont.- TNCREASE IN DEBT-The city had a current 097 to $\$ 2,054,335$
JONQUIERE SCHOOL CORPORATION, Que.-DELINQUENT
SNTEREST PAYMENT-The district is paying interest coupons dated INTEREST. ${ }^{\text {In }}$ April 1, 1936 .
LACHINE, Que.-NET DEBT HIGHER-The city reports a surplus of $\$ 25,687$ on current account in 1935. Net debenture debt increased during the year by $\$ 158,547$ to $\$ 4,322,382$.
declined from $\$ 437,359$ to $\$ 247,409$.
LAPRAIRIE, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 29,000$ bonds offered Nationale as 4 s at a price of 99.26 a basis of about $4.09 \%$ Danque Danadienne Nationale as 4s at a price of 99.26 , a basis of about $4.09 \%$,
LOW SOUTH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Wakefield), Que.-BOND SALE

MIDDLETON, N. S.- BONDS APPROVED-The municipality has been authorized to issue
MONCTON, N. B.-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 64,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon refunding bonds sold, eariy in April to a @roup composed or Irving Brennan \& Co., the bankers at a price of 97.077 , a basis of about $3.71 \%$. Dated May 1 . 936 and $u$ in 20 years.
MOOSE JAW, Sask.-DEBT STATUS-The city has reduced its net debenture debt during the past three years $\$ \$ \$ 30$
its floating liabilities by $\$ 197,208$ to $\$ 1,103,844$.
OTTAWA, Ont.-PLANS $\$ 610,000$ BOND SALE-The city plans to Subject to the approval of the Ontario Municinal Board, the city councii has passed a by-law providing for the borrowing of $\$ 53,500$ for installation
of water mains, hydrants and fire services in the new Lakeside Park division. ROCK VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1150 (P. O. St. Benedict), Sack.-BOND OFFERING- Sealed bics addressed to t. I. P. Tobinedict, Sec.-
Treas., will bereceived until May 15 for the purchase of $\$ 3,500$ not to exceed
 ST. FULGENCE, Que.-PAYMENT OF PAST DUE INTEREST-1932 .
ST. HOVORE SCHOOL COMMISSION, Que.-PAST-DUE INTER May 1,1932 .
SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.-TAX COLLECTIONS TMPROVE-The city reports a slight improvement in tax collections in 1935 . Total collections amounted to $98.6 \%$ of the levy. Current collections were $75.4 \%$
of the levy, compared with $74.1 \%$ in 1934 . ${ }^{\text {Dur }}$ During the year net debenture of the levy, compared with $74.1 \%$ in 1934 . D
debt was reduced by $\$ 71,566$ to $\$ 1,846,007$.
SHERBROOKE, Que.-DEBT LOWER-The city had a surplus on
 debenture debt was reduced by $\$ 87,626$ to $\$ 4,269,515$.
SYDNEY MINES, N. S.-BONDS OFFERED LOCALLY-An issue of
$\$ 50,0005 \%$ paving bonds, due in 20 years, is being offered locally. VANCOUVER, B.C.-SINKING FUND HOLDS $\$ 1,190,000$ ALBERTA considerable anxiety in view of the fact that the sinking funds hold wi.190,060 of provincial bonds. Conversion of the bonds into stock bearing a low rate of interest will mean a substantial loss in sinking fund revenue. In addition, the bonds were purposely bought at maturity dates ranging YORKTON, Sik TEPATS SURPLUS - The city had a surdue YORKTON, Sask.-REPORTS SUPLUS-The city had a surplus of
$\$ 8,72$ on general account in 1935 . Debenture debt stands at $\$ 389,040$. Of this amoural $\$ 86,006$ consists of
deposited as security for a bank deposited as security for a bank loan of $\$ 82,542$.


[^0]:    THE ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN
    RAILROAD COMPANY
    A regular dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock of The Alabama Great Southern pailroad Company has been declared payable August 15, 1936 , to stockholders of record at the
    close of business July 13, 1936 .
    C. E, A. McCARTHY, Secretary.

    THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY
    26 Broadway,
    New York, April 301936
    A dividend of Seventy-five (75) Cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of
    this Company, payable June 15 , 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business Ma 29, 1936.
    J. R. FAST, Secretary.

[^1]:    * No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basts price. c Registered coupon (serial). Coupon. $f$ Flat price. wi When lssued. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Now selling on New Tork Curb Exchange.
    † Now listed on New York Stock Exchsinge
    \& Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gola.

[^2]:    Net earns. from utility
    operations. operations.--
    Other income:- Divionds
    Int. on bds

[^3]:    Balance applic. to E. P. S. Co., before allowing
    for unearned cum pref divs, of certain subs for unearned cum. pref. divs. of certain subs.

[^4]:    $\mathbf{x}$ Includes $\$ 7,750,205$ for maintenance expenees in 1934

